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## Tower Views

by Clearway

**Prayer, the Price of Peace**

**Peace Manifests a Promise**

**Need for Universal Views**

¶ **Influences**—Even as many shrewd commentators persisted in asserting, the war which they said Reichsführer Hitler never intended to wage at this time now has been averted. Some commentators say it is averted because it finally was borne home to Herr Hitler that he could not take Czechoslovakia by force without eventually locking bayonets with France, Russia, and England (an eventuality which military men declare would have had extremely dubious results for Germany.) Some declare it was averted because Mussolini was in no position to render military aid. Some declare it was averted because Prime Minister Chamberlain was willing to "humble British prestige for the sake of peace." But ignoring all these and many more intellectual interpretations of the "Munich Peace Pact," there are vast numbers of independent thinkers who are lifting their thoughts in gratitude to a power greater than all earthly powers—a power which, they confidently feel, was invoked in behalf of humanity and justice through the prayers of a world.

¶ **Price**—Today there is much talk about the "price we had to pay." It is recalled that after Herr Hitler took the Rhineland it was freely predicted that similar methods would bring him into dominance of central and eastern Europe without recourse to war. Reading the terms of the agreement made at Munich between Herr Hitler, Signor Mussolini, M. Daladier and Mr. Chamberlain, it would seem the prediction was well founded. Czechoslovakia, a bite at a time, is to lose its significance as a Versailles created buffer state against Germanic expansion. Not only Germany, but Hungary, and Poland are to have their share of the post-war Republic. This probably will tend to weaken French influence in central Europe, inject insecurity into the Little Entente, and to an (at present) immeasurable degree remove factors discouraging to the Reich's expansion toward Russia.

¶ **Having gone this far**, fancy next paints a picture of the meeting of the Russian bear with the sickled claws and the German eagle with the swastikaed beak. Thus the human and diplomatic factors seem suggesting that peace has been purchased today at the price of war tomorrow—the advantage to the democracies being that the war may be between states governed by ideologies with which the democratic thought is out of sympathy. It might be easy for democratic peoples to say: "Let evil destroy itself like the Kilkenney cats; then the democracies would have a chance." But this attitude would nationalize prayer; limit the concept of peace; dictate to the divine.

¶ **In seeking** to realize an absolute good it is well to turn from human factors. Have we seen peace in our prayers? Then continue to pray, seeing peace. Tagging a war with a ticket can never make war right. War is evil in essence. Fear of war is its brother. Justification for war is its weak sister. Praying for a universe we universalize our thinking, broaden our concepts of international justice, increase our individual poise.

¶ **Scales**—Justice holds its scales before the eyes of the world today. But the scales have not yet reached the equilibrium necessary for a wise adjudication of facts. In the long run no nation eventually wins or no nation ultimately loses except in eternal values. The factors of force and of power politics are transient weights, constantly shifting, instable, inconclusive. Therefore judgments based on such factors are fleeting conjectures. But statesmen are forced to use the tools at hand, and public opinion largely determines what these tools shall be. History meanwhile continues to record notable achievements, sometimes with most inadequate tools. Thus the big fact that stands out in the Munich settlement is the distance leaders were willing to go, the rebuffs they were willing to endure, the strength they were willing to subordinate, in order that their peoples might not be again subjected to the horrors of war

¶ **We may regret** that the achievement was reached through power politics rather than through fearless devotion to principle. We may have preferred to see force rebuked with a more conclusive hand. But we cannot fail to be thankful that, in the midst of a world crisis involving the fate of millions and the fortunes of many nations, men were found big enough to bend, humble enough to endure, patient enough to wait. With such mentalities high in the councils of the world's strong nations, it were much more seemly, and infinitely more reasonable, to turn to discussion of the coming world peace instead of dwelling on the possibilities of a next war.

¶ **Our thinking**, it should be remembered, takes its place with other factors on the scales of international justice. It is within our power to place in the hands of our statesmen better tools of public consciousness.

# Lehman Yields to Plea He Run for Governor

**Executive bows to demand of New York Democrats that he give up Senate race to stay in Albany.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 30—After one of the most intense pressure campaigns ever brought to bear on a man to run for public office, Gov. Herbert H. Lehman bowed to the demand of New York Democrats today that he head the Party's State ticket for the fourth time. In doing so, after two days and nights of ceaseless urgings to lay aside his personal wish to run for the United States Senate after 10 years in Albany, Mr. Lehman gave his acquiescence to State leaders and lifted a heavy cloud of apprehension caused by the drafting of Thomas E. Dewey to head the Republican State ticket at Saratoga Springs.

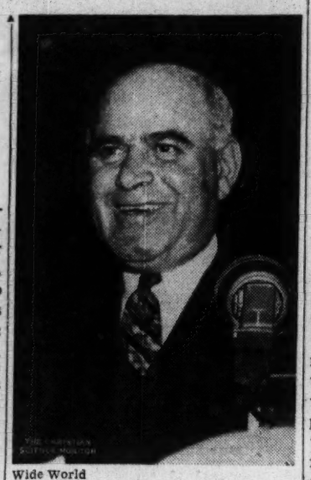
Governor Lehman will have the running mates who have ridden with him to victory at Albany for the last six years with the exception of the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. Charles Poletti, Supreme Court Justice and long a right-hand aide of the Governor, won this nomination at Mr. Lehman's insistence, supplanting William Bray in the post.

**Wagner for Senate**

Attorney General John J. Bennett, Jr., and Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine will seek return to their incumbencies.

The final ironing out of ticket difficulties leaves Senator Robert F. Wagner free to run for re-election for the third time to the Upper House and gives the nomination for the unfinished Senate tenure of the late Royal S. Copeland, which the Governor preferred, to Representative James M. Mead, 100 per cent New Dealer of Buffalo.

Representative Caroline O'Day and Matthew J. Merritt were retained for Representatives-at-large.



Wide World

**Herbert H. Lehman**

**Seeking re-election as Governor of New York.**

The movement to draft the Governor overshadowed all else happening here as the Party found itself after 16 years of undisputed pre-eminence in the State political picture on the defensive before a decisive Republican "comeback" drive. Mr. Dewey is regarded as a candidate second only to the Governor in voter attraction, and it appeared that both sides have a real fight on their hands, promising one of the most vivid campaigns ever waged in New York.

**Poletti a Liberal**

In winning the Lieutenant Governorship line on the ticket for Justice Poletti, the Governor writes in for this office a name high in the esteem of the American Labor Party, while the nomination of Mr. Mead for the short-term Senatorship is another

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# Green Light For Business Urged by AFL

**Officials believe less Government restriction is necessary for creation of wealth and jobs.**

By Frederick W. Carr

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 30—Organized labor delved deeper than usual for a remedy for depressions here this week at departmental meetings of the American Federation of Labor. In addition to the favorite panacea of the 30-hour week, plea was made for the creation of new wealth in time of business slump, for Government concentration on this purpose, and for the freeing of business from unnecessary handicaps to production.

Other developments in the labor movement evidenced at the conventions of the Metal Trades and Building Trades Departments of the Federation include:

The first criticism from the labor world of the new national wages and hours law, and the apparent certainty that the AFL will ask amendments. Sharp dissatisfaction with several features was manifested.

Disclosure of important labor sentiment for amending the National Labor Relations Act to place a representative employer and a seasoned trade unionist on the National Labor Board. Certain of the key men in the Federation favor a spokesman of management and of organized labor on every Federal agency dealing with labor.

**Unbalanced Law Attacked**

The most detailed criticism voiced as yet by a responsible trade unionist of an asserted lack of balance in the Federal Government in its industrial legislation and the administration of such law. This was attributed to an excess influence of textbook and other theorists and a dearth of practical men versed in human relationships and industry.

Similarly the fullest protest to be heard from the labor world against Federal legislation affecting labor being drafted without consultation with the labor movement.

Evidence that the battle between the Committee for Industrial Organization and the AFL transferred itself largely this summer and fall from the industrial field to the political, and concensus that in the struggle of the two wings of labor over primary nominations for Congress the Federation had decidedly outdone its rival.

Subsiding of the tenseness between the two groups in much of the industrial area, the AFL feeling that it is substantially gaining

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

# Powers Give Sudetenland to Hitler; League Plans to Divorce Versailles; New Anglo-German Accord Bans War

**Way to bring Germany back into the League would be opened by Geneva resolution.**

GENEVA, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Assembly of the League of Nations today accepted the principle of separating the League Covenant from the Versailles Treaty.

Approval of separating the two, coming a day after the Munich conference on Czechoslovakia, paves the way for erasure of one of Germany's main arguments against membership.

The Assembly accepted the recommendations of a subcommittee for the separation. The Governments represented in the Assembly now must ratify the recommendations which were made in the form of an amendment to the covenant.

**Change Urged by British**

The British Government had urged the change, declaring that separation of the Versailles Treaty and the Covenant "changes neither the permanent sense nor the spirit of the League."

Germany left the League and has consistently refused to co-operate with it. Reichsführer Hitler's prime objection was that the Versailles Treaty, which was imposed on defeated Germany after the World War, was coupled directly with the Covenant of the international body.

Poland and Hungary vainly opposed adoption of the report which recommended that the League be empowered to deal with "war or the threat of war" without unanimous approval of the membership. Unanimity now is necessary.

**Want to Guard Claims**

Their opposition apparently was designed to prevent the League from taking up possible war threats arising from their claims for slices of Czechoslovakia in the dismemberment agreed on at the four-power meeting in Munich yesterday.

The Assembly voted a resolution asking that the League Council consider the plan of the Spanish Government for the withdrawal of foreign troops from both warring armies in Spain.

Meanwhile the Council adopted a report on China's appeal to have punitive measures against Japan declared applicable by the individual member nations.

But the League States' spokesmen made plain that none would use the authority. Soviet Russia and New Zealand indicated that they were ready to take action gainst Japan if other League Members joined them, but all other delegations were silent.

In view of the still delicate international situation, however, the Assembly left definite closing to be decided by Mr. de Valera according to developments in Central Europe.

By a Staff Artist

**Sir Nevile Henderson**

**(Above) British Ambassador to Reich.**

**André Francois-Poncet**

**(Below) French Ambassador to Reich.**

**Two members of international board to delimit Sudeten areas.**

**Invasion of Czechoslovakia avoided by agreement of four powers at Munich—German troops to march in under peace plan and begin occupation of Sudeten areas—Czechs formally accept arrangements.**

Today's peace was preserved in Europe as the momentous Hitler-Chamberlain-Daladier-Mussolini conference in Munich announced the agreement by which a German military invasion of Czechoslovakia has been avoided.

Today's Czechoslovakia will be a thing of the past tomorrow, when German troops—marching in quietly under a compromise agreement—will begin to take possession of Sudeten areas, which they will occupy progressively between Oct. 1 and Oct. 10. Plebiscites will follow.

Czechoslovakia, having no other course in the face of the decision of four great powers at a conference in which the little Republic was not represented, has formally accepted the arrangements by which its German-speaking areas will be ceded to the Reich.

Larger issues—seen by many Europeans as opening a new era—appear with announcement that Hitler and Chamberlain have negotiated an additional agreement. It expresses the desire that all future questions between Britain and the Reich will be settled by consultation—the two peoples "never to go to war with one another again."

The League of Nations—searching anew for means to make its legal and moral authority effective in a troubled world—plans to divorce the League Covenant from the Treaty of Versailles. It is a step which many have held necessary to raise the ideal of the League beyond that of an enforcement agency for the status quo that followed the World War.

Long range problems—the deep question of how the full measure of Prime Minister Chamberlain's mission in Munich is to be weighed—concern the Capitals of the world. Granting him unstinted praise for his efforts, observers point out that immediate catastrophe has unquestionably been avoided; the curbing of force and aggression still remaining a problem.

In Washington, meanwhile, President Roosevelt announced that he would leave the capital tomorrow for Hyde Park—a sure barometric sign that the crisis was considered past. Pressure on Americans in Europe to return home was eased. The State Department was quietly pleased with its "supplementary" share in the pacification, but cautiously withheld judgment on the means and portents.

Byproducts of the Munich conference appear in reports that the way has been paved to bring the Italian "volunteers" out of the civil war in Spain. Meanwhile Poland and Hungary—whose minority claims are to be dealt with during the coming three months—stiffen their demands for portions of Czechoslovakian territory.

Developments are described on Pages 1, 2, 3.

# Roosevelt Resents Blaming Of New Deal for Flood Damage

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt today branded as "wholly untrue" and for partisan purposes recent New England editorials and statements by public officials that the Administration is to blame for the flood damage in New England last month. Even had Congress last summer ratified the Interstate Flood Control Compacts for the Connecticut and Merrimack Rivers, "it would have been physically impossible to have completed any reservoir by this summer," he declared in a letter to Senator Fred H. Brown (D) of New Hampshire.

"The mentality of those guilty of such implications and suggestions for purely partisan reasons is not very different from the words of those in international affairs who seek in very similar ways to play with human lives," charged the President in his statement.

"You and I," he wrote Senator Brown, "do not get angry with such people—we have for them only the utmost pity."

President Roosevelt obviously referred to editorials in New England newspapers which have spoken of the "Roosevelt flood of 1938" and to statements like those of Senator H. Styles Bridge (R) of New Hampshire that "New Deal" bureaucracy must accept much of the blame for loss in lives and preperty" in the recent flood and the declaration of Governor Aiken of Vermont that the

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# This Changing World

## American Foreign Policy—A Question Which President Roosevelt Raises Again in His Messages to Chancellor Hitler—Puzzlement in Europe

*By H. B. Elliston*

President Roosevelt, it seems to me, judged to a nicety, as he did in the Panay incident, exactly how far public opinion would let him go in intervening in the European crisis. He invoked the mighty moral influence of America in behalf of peace-making, but he neither offered nor encouraged the use of American good offices in settling a purely European dispute. This is American policy as it has evolved today. To the encouragement (even, in Briand's word, the organization) of world peace is joined an aloofness from intra-European entanglements.

So far this policy hardly deserves the name of policy. It is as yet only an attitude, the attitude of a moralizer who wants to see his moralizations created into a world code. This is why so many students of foreign affairs, in America as well as Europe, are puzzled to define American policy. To some writers American action in contributing to the organization of world peace always appears frozen and inhibited. Perhaps. But the problem is one of outlet. "Our practical problem," said Secretary Hull, in his last speech on foreign affairs, "is that of finding and employing the best methods . . . of co-operating with other nations that are seeking, as we are, to proceed along the way" [of reason].

To the American people the organization of peace would become an organization of war if the United States were to line up with any "front," "bloc," or "alliance." It would mean underwriting foreign policies which they have had no part in writing. It would mean supporting foreign policies which are repugnant to their deepest instincts. In this respect Americans feel that they have tested out for themselves George Washington's warning to beware of "the toils of European ambition, rivalship, interest, humor, or caprice." The 150-year-old warning is so vivid in the American psyche that it might have been written yesterday.

Foreign policy in America is cast in a multilateral, inclusive mold. "My first wish," wrote Washington to the Marquis de la Rouerie, "is to see the whole world in peace and the inhabitants of it as one band of brothers." Down the years this idealistic "first wish" has never been far below the American consciousness. The ultimate goal would be the communion between likeminded people which was Benjamin Franklin's reason for the union of the original 13 states. This would be the only kind of alliance possible to America because it is the kind of alliance that would disentangle the dreaded balance of power system of exclusive alliances.

Surely this kind of fraternity was promised in the League of Nations! And didn't the United States leave the League an illegitimate child on the doorsteps of Europe? All too true. None the less, the League, in the sporting term, was a "natural" as an outlet of the American contribution to the organization of peace.

As much ink is spilled on the American rejection of the League as on the causes of the World War. The League was lost in this tug-of-war between the Senate and President Wilson. But most observers agree that, if the President had shown a little resiliency, his fight would have been won.

History, moreover, reveals a remarkable staying power for the League idea in America. The arch-opponent of Wilson and the League, former Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, admitted as late as May, 1919, that the masses of the people as well as the leaders of opinion were in favor of the League. In the following year Harding as Republican candidate for the Presidency had to espouse an alternative League of Nations. And ever since 1920 the policy of all administrations, Republican or Democrat, has been to return to the League by a sort of Einstein parallel movement along the developing road of the Kellogg Pact.

This is the only consistent thread in a foreign attitude which is often said to consist of logical incompatibles. On more than one occasion the thread has been ruffled by the misuse of the League in European power politics. But it has always been there. Now the thread has been revealed again over the scarred remains of Geneva. As Anne O'Hare McCormick said sometime ago, "It almost looks as if the godfather were bent upon rescuing the foundling from the original rescuers." Not the old League, but a changed League. Official and unofficial America, as Mr. Hull's last speech testifies, are preaching a League without mentioning its name! Who can doubt in the light of Mr. Roosevelt's second message to Chancellor Hitler that the United States would be in the van of a real world conference and organization when Europe has so settled the internecine quarrels flowing out of the Treaty of Versailles as to be prepared to discuss disarmament again?

The corollary in the economic sphere of this impermeable quest for political organization is already a reality in the form of an American example. There is doing here as well as preaching. Secretary Hull may be a John the Baptist in calling the world to political repentance. But feeling sure of his public in the economic domain, he is setting the example in economic organization. This follows the traditional American pattern: No entangling alliances, but an all-in system. It is precisely the same system which in the golden age of British power held the world together in a Pax Britannica.

Usually the Hull policy is thought of as an effort to lower world tariffs. It is something much bigger than that. Secretary Hull is seeking to tie the commercial nations together in a universal league. There are two links. One is the unconditional form of the most-favored-nation clause in commercial treaties and the other is an international monetary standard. With them there would be re-established the prime condition of world organization, viz—a fair field and no favor.

No other country is following the American example in seeking to recreate the shattered economic system. Perhaps none can afford to. Nations nowadays are following the precept of sauve qui peut. Accordingly the commercial policy of other countries is a congeries of entangling alliances in the shape of bilateral favors, preferences, and other exclusive arrangements. They are all anathema to Mr. Hull as they were to Washington. But, just as America is keeping a hands-off policy toward intra-European quarrels, so it will continue to proselytize the need to systematize the relations of what Mr. Roosevelt calls "a world of neighbors," politically as well as economically.

### Goes Back to 1919

*By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

From the first moments of drafting the League Covenant in 1919 there was difference of opinion among the Allied and Associated Powers at Versailles as to whether the Covenant should be attached to the peace treaty or whether the two should be separate documents. President Wilson was firm on uniting the two, for he foresaw that once the peace treaties had been signed, the tendency of the nations would be to drop the big constructive idea of the League. Once the Covenant had been incorporated in the Treaty the nations would be held down to their experiment in world order.

Secretary of State Lansing at first had favored keeping the Covenant out of the Treaty and later, when the United States Senate showed a

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

# Britain and Reich Say: 'Firm Peace Between Us'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Sept. 30—Two feelings prevail throughout Britain today. One is of deep relief at lifting of dread of war which for tense moments appeared so imminent. The other is a firm resolve that—cost what it may—never again shall such a black shadow of impending conflict be allowed to deface the landscape of civilization.

As to the actual terms of the Munich agreement, in which Czechoslovakia has paid the price for the maintaining of today's peace, the absence of the map attached to the accord and the lack of information on other points make observers here reluctant to form final judgment.

But in diplomatic circles there is not only the highest praise for Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's ef-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

MUNICH, Germany, Sept. 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain flew back to London today after placing the seal on the historic four-power pact of Munich by a new agreement with Reichsführer Hitler declaring "the desires of our two peoples never to go to war with one another again."

In a joint declaration the British Prime Minister and the Reichsführer accepted the Munich pact together with the Anglo-German pact of 1936 as symbols of the two powers' will to live in friendship.

The new agreement declares:

"We, the German Führer and Chancellor and the British Prime Minister, have had a further meeting today and are agreed in recognizing that the question of Anglo-German relations is of first importance for the two countries and for Europe.

"We regard the agreement signed last night and the Anglo-German naval agreement as symbolic of the desires of our two peoples never to go to war with one another again.

[The 1936 Anglo-German naval Treaty limited Germany's naval tonnage to 35 per cent of that of Great Britain.]

**Committed to Consultation**

"We are resolved that the method of consultation shall be the method adopted to deal with any other questions that may concern our two countries, and we are determined to continue our efforts to remove possible sources of difference and thus to contribute to assure the peace of Europe."

Mr. Chamberlain, receiving newspapermen on his return at his hotel suite said:

"I have always had in mind that if we could find peace on this Czechoslovak question a way might be open to appeasement in Europe," he said.

"The Führer and I have had a long talk this morning.

"We have both signed this new declaration."

**Hopes for Demobilization**

In response to a question, Mr. Chamberlain said smilingly that he expected that Europe's mobilized armies and navies would quickly be reduced to normal.

Then he indicated that specific steps toward appeasing outstanding European differences would follow.

His talk with the Führer, he added, was "a general discussion."

Concerning demobilization, Mr. Chamberlain said specifically:

"I hope there now will be obvious measures of demobilization everywhere."

Nothing definite along this line had been decided today, however, he said.

### Dominance of Germany Appears Assured From Rhine to Russian Line

By Demaree Bess

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

MUNICH, Germany, Sept. 30—When the Third Reich reoccupied the Rhineland in 1936 many observers predicted that it could obtain what it wanted—namely dominance in Central and Eastern Europe—without fighting for it.

That prediction appears to have been fully confirmed by the agreement signed in the early hours of this morning at Munich by the British and French Prime Ministers, Neville Chamberlain and Edouard Daladier and by Premier Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler.

This agreement provides for the partition of Czechoslovakia, with Germany getting its share immediately and Hungary and Poland receiving theirs later.

This agreement virtually destroys Czechoslovakia's existence as an independent influence in Central Europe and thus simultaneously undermines France's elaborate network of checks and balances intended to confine Germany within bounds. Nothing now appears to stand in the way of Germany's achievements eastward, and its dominant influence seems assured in countries between the Rhine and Russia.

**Few Concessions by Hitler**

The extent to which Czechoslovakia loses from the Munich agreement will become clear only after detailed study of the map which accompanied the agreement. The difference between this map and the one which accompanied Herr Hitler's Godesberg memorandum will indicate what concessions the Reichsführer made. They are not very great and certainly leave Czechoslovakia in no position hereafter to defy German domination.

The compromise at Munich which made this agreement possible consisted largely in the procedure for carrying out Czechoslovakia's partition.

Occupation by German troops of the ceded districts begins on Oct. 1. In successive stages, occupation of four "zones" will be completed by Oct. 7. The remaining "preponderantly German" territory will be determined by an international commission and occupied by German troops by Oct. 10. In districts of more mixed population, as defined by the commission, plebiscites are to be held not later than the end of November.

Individual rights of residents in ceded districts, given somewhat more attention in its final forms, means the achievement of almost everything Herr Hitler said he wanted a few weeks ago and more than most of his advisers had be-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

# Hitler Asked and Received: A Tabulation of Comparisons

MUNICH, Germany, Sept. 29 (AP)—The following description was given here today of the comparison of what Reichsführer Hitler demanded in Czechoslovakia, and what he was granted:

**Demanded**—Evacuation by the Czechoslovak Army and police forces and officials of a wide area of Sudetenland by Oct. 1, without removal of any properties.

**Granted**—Evacuation of an area somewhat more restricted than he asked for by Oct. 10, without destruction "of any existing installations."

**Demanded**—German Army occupation of essentially Sudeten territories by Oct. 1.

**Granted**—Occupation of four pieces of territory over a period of seven days beginning Oct. 1 and this is to be done without fighting. In addition, an area to be defined by the proposed International Commission would be occupied by the German Army by Oct. 10.

**Demanded**—Discharge at once of all Sudeten Germans from the Army or police of the Czechoslovak state.

**Granted**—Discharge within four weeks of all now serving in the Army or police "who may wish to be released."

**Demanded**—Immediate release by Czechoslovaks of all Sudeten German political prisoners.

**Granted**—Same, but with four-week time limit.

**Demanded**—Plebiscite by Nov. 25 in areas where Sudeten Germans are not obviously in the majority, voting to be carried out under the control of an International Commission; settlement by German-Czechoslovak or International Commission of frontier operations arising from the plebiscite.

**Granted**—Plebiscite in territories to be determined by the International (French, British, German, Italian, and Czechoslovak) Commission. "International bodies" will occupy these areas until the plebiscite is over, which must not be later than the end of November.

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# Text of Munich Accord—Poles and Hungarians to Have Vote—Chamberlain's Goal

## Sudetenland Ceded to Hitler; Czechs to Be Out Oct. 10

(Continued from Page 1)

lieved possible without warfare. It provides another great triumph to Herr Hitler in the eyes of his own people and immensely reinforces his prestige at home and abroad.

Yet Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier carried home with them one tremendously satisfying thought—they had succeeded in applying the brakes to Herr Hitler's war machine which had seemed to get out of control since Mr. Chamberlain met Herr Hitler at Godesberg. The prospect of immediate armed conflict was halted.

**Critical Days for Peace**

Logically no reason appeared why Germany should fight after having achieved such a great victory without fighting. But Germany's war machine certainly was heading rapidly toward a collision earlier this week, and Tuesday and Wednesday were extremely critical days for European peace. The Munich agreement apparently has assured that peace for some time, but peace was purchased at a heavy price.

Many observers feel that no price was too heavy for averting a European or world war under modern conditions. To them the Munich agreement is a triumph for the negotiators.

Others question whether the agreement may not have postponed rather than averted war. They cannot take seriously Herr Hitler's assurances given to Mr. Chamberlain privately and reiterated publicly that he has no further territorial aspirations in Europe—particularly since a similar pledge was contained in his speech of March 7, 1936, only to be followed by the annexation of Austria.

Munich's agreement was reached in an atmosphere of military threats, with Herr Hitler's time limit for evacuations in the Sudeten districts imposing frantic haste upon the negotiators. Nevertheless, newspapers have already begun to picture Herr Hitler as having saved European peace, and millions of his countrymen probably can be persuaded that this is true.

### Occupation Accepted

MUNICH, Germany, Sept. 29 (AP)—An official communique, describing the agreement between Reichsführer Hitler, Prime Minister Chamberlain, Premier Daladier and Premier Mussolini provides for gradual occupation of parts of Czechoslovakia's Sudeten areas starting Oct. 1—the deadline that Herr Hitler set for acceptance in his ultimatum.

Additional provisions of the agreement include:

1. Evacuation of the Sudetenland to be completed by Oct. 10, without damage to existing property there.

2. An international commission comprising representatives of the four powers, together with Czechoslovakia, to lay down details of the evacuation.

3. Plebiscites to be held in other areas of Czechoslovakia having German population.

4. The right of option granted for residents to move into or out of the areas to be ceded to Germany.

The four powers decided on another conference within three months to settle the question of Hungarian and Polish minorities in Czechoslovakia, if agreement is not reached between these parties in the meantime.

Four zones of preponderantly German population were marked for quick occupation by German troops by Oct. 10 and any remaining territory with preponderantly German population will be determined by the international commission for occupation also by that date.

The international commission will determine areas in which plebiscites are to be held and these areas, in the meantime, are to be occupied by international bodies.

The plebiscites will be patterned after that in the Saar region, which was shifted from international control back to Germany on Jan. 19, 1935.

The commission will fix the date for the plebiscites not later than the end of November.

The agreement provides for the release by the Czechoslovak Government within four weeks of all Sudeten Germans from military and police forces.

Sudeten political prisoners also are to be liberated within that period.

Britain and France agreed to join in an international guarantee of new Czechoslovak boundaries as provided for in the original Anglo-French partition plan.

When the Polish and Hungarian minority questions have been settled, Germany and Italy also are to give guarantees to Czechoslovakia against unprovoked aggression.

The question of guarantees and Hungarian-Polish minorities claims are covered in annexes to the agreement on the Sudeten cession and plebiscites.

### Conference Planned On Human Welfare

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Ten members of the Southern Advisory Committee which aided in preparing the NEC's report on Southern conditions are active sponsors of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare to meet here Nov. 20 to 23.

Representative Luther Parick, of Alabama, Chairman of a sponsorship and participation committee, said others from the advisory committee's 22 members had been invited to take part in the conference. The purposes of the welfare conference will be to seek solutions for social and economic ills outlined in the NEC's report on the South.

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By a Staff Artist

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

**Zones, Indicated by Dr. Joseph Goebbels, to Be Taken Over by Germany**

**Final modification of the German map of its requirements as drafted at Munich is understood to vary considerably from the original map prepared at Godesberg. For this reason and because the new details are not available, the outline of the areas to be ceded cannot be definitely shown. The plebiscite areas are tentative, as these are to be set by an international commission. Progressive dates set for occupation of each zone are shown in the boxes on the map itself.**

## Terms of Four-Power Agreement

MUNICH, Germany, Sept. 30 (AP)—The official communiqué issued at the end of the four-power conference follows:

Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Italy, taking into consideration the agreement which has already been reached in principle for cession to Germany of the Sudeten German territory, have agreed on the following terms and conditions governing the said cession and the measures consequent thereon, and by this agreement they each hold themselves responsible for the steps necessary to secure its fulfillment:

First—The evacuation will begin on Oct. 1.

Second—The United Kingdom, France and Italy agree that the evacuation of the territory shall be completed by Oct. 10 without any existing installations having been destroyed, and that the Czechoslovak Government will be held responsible for carrying out the evacuation without damage to the said installations.

The conditions governing the evacuation will be laid down in detail by an international commission composed of representatives of Germany, the United Kingdom, France, Italy and Czechoslovakia.

Occupation by stages of the predominantly German territories by German troops will begin on Oct. 1. The four territories marked on the attached map will be occupied by German troops in the following order:

Territory marked number one on the first and second of October; territory marked number two on the second and third of October; territory marked number three on the third, fourth and fifth of October; territory marked number four on the sixth and seventh of October.

The remaining territory of preponderantly German character will be ascertained by the aforesaid international commission forthwith and be occupied by German troops by the tenth of October.

The international commission referred to in paragraph three will determine the territories in which a plebiscite is to be held. These territories will be occupied by international bodies until the plebiscite has been completed. The same commission will fix the conditions in which the plebiscite is to be held, taking as a basis the conditions of the Saar plebiscite. The commission will also fix a date, not later than the end of November, on which the plebiscite will be held.

There will be right of option into and out of transferred territories, the option to be exercised within six months from the date of this agreement.

A German-Czechoslovak commission shall determine details of option, consider ways for facilitating the transfer of population and settle questions of principle arising out of the said transfer.

The final determination of the frontiers will be carried out by the international commission. This commission will also be entitled to recommend to the four powers, Germany, the United Kingdom, France, and Italy, in certain exceptional cases minor modifications in strictly enthnographical determination of the zones which are to be transferred without plebiscite.

The Czechoslovak Government will within the period of four weeks from the date of this agreement release from their military and police forces any Sudeten Germans who may wish to be released, and the Czechoslovak Government will within the same period release Sudeten German prisoners who are serving terms of imprisonment for political offenses.

His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the French Government have entered into the above agreement on the basis that they stand by the offer, contained in paragraph six of the Anglo-French proposals of Sept. 19, relating to an international guarantee of the new boundaries of the Czechoslovak State against unprovoked aggression.

When the question of Polish and Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia has been settled, Germany and Italy, for their part, will give a guarantee to Czechoslovakia.

The heads of the Governments of the four powers declare that problems of Polish and Hungarian minorities in Czechoslovakia if not settled within three months by agreement between the respective Governments shall form the subject of another meeting of the heads of Governments of the four powers here present.

All questions which may arise out of the transfer of territory shall be considered as coming within the terms of reference to the international commission.

Munich, 29 September, 1938.

### No Maps Issued; Zones 'Described'

*By the Associated Press*

**Munich Germany, Sept. 30**

**There were no maps furnished with the communiqué issued by the Munich conference to show the four Sudeten zones which the Czechoslovaks are to begin to evacuate and Germany to occupy Oct. 1.**

**A British spokesman, however, said they were roughly as follows:**

**Zone one takes in Krumau, along the Czechoslovak-Austrian German border. This is the smallest of the four.**

**Zone two includes Asch, Eger, Karlsbad, and Marienbad.**

**Zone three is along the Silesian border.**

**Zone four is along the Saxon border.**

**How deep these zones go into Czechoslovakia was not explained.**

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## Leakage of News Into Germany Found to Aid Cause of Peace

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Sept. 30—The German people have this week become measurably, though in restricted degree, more aware of the pressure of opinion for peace and of the opposition in the outside world to the present aims and methods of Reichsführer Hitler's foreign policy. There seems little doubt that unprecedented steps by the democracies in radiocasting the texts of addresses and peace appeals by Prime Minister Chamberlain, President Roosevelt, and others, directly to the German people in the German language, have shared substantially in this development.

On Tuesday, the British Broadcasting Corporation for what is understood to be the first time in its history, directly countered the rigid discipline of the German press and radio by rebroadcasting Mr. Chamberlain's pre-Parliament speech in German translation. Subsequent pronouncements, including President Roosevelt's second peace plea to the Reichsführer, have likewise been radiocast both on short and normal wave lengths, in German and also in Italian. The Roosevelt message was also converted into German by an American network and directed by short wave into Germany.

Meanwhile, the British labor movement has sought to make another type of appeal directly to the German people. The National Council of Labor issued a message which had previously been sent into Germany by special courier to the underground anti-National Socialist organization there; and plans are under way to send this and similar messages into Germany by secret wireless.

**Relied on Czech News**

Heretofore, the German people have been compelled to rely for immediate, uncensored information chiefly on German language broadcasts from Czechoslovakia, frequently "jammed" or blanketed out by German transmitters adjusted to the same wave length, or upon their limited ability to understand the rapid and colloquial English or French that is spoken in news broadcasts.

Accurate reports of the effect of outside news and pressure on German opinion are difficult to obtain; but a number of correspondents tally closely in their readings of the events of the last few days. They picture the German public, injured to a high pitch of official pronouncements, as relatively composed until this last week. Then, following Herr Hitler's speech of Monday, "an oppressive pall of silence and presentiment" settled in, as one correspondent put it, "as the delayed impact of the situation's gravity reached the people with unspent force."

Then came the Chamberlain and Roosevelt pronouncements, rebroadcast in German and partially printed in the German press. Only extracts from Tuesday's Chamberlain speech, for example, were published in Berlin. His statement that he found a reply from Herr Hitler to be "unreasonable" was deleted. As for Mr. Roosevelt's plea, it was held by the press for two days even though excerpts had come by radio from Britain, and then was only published side by side with Herr Hitler's lengthy reply.

**By Word of Mouth**

On the following day, another correspondent cabling under Berlin date line, said that the news of the Munich conference had not yet been released to the German public. "However, after it was announced by the London and Paris wireless, the welcome news travelled quickly by word of mouth, even before being announced over the German radio." And this same observer found a cause-and-effect relation between this news leakage from abroad and the "spontaneous cheers reflecting immense relief" which came from a Berlin crowd shortly thereafter, when Herr Hitler unexpectedly passed by on his way to Munich.

Later still, from Munich came word that although the official reception to Premier Mulloslini was ostentatiously warm, and that to the British and French polite but cool, the Munich residents made no such discrimination. "If anything," this correspondent said, "their cheers for Chamberlain appeared especially spontaneous. To Germans at present, he represents the most persistent apostle for peace and his prestige is therefore immense."

He continued: "However, German public opinion like that in a one party state, may easily be reversed. Official control of every means of public expression is a tremendous weapon for those in power. And the German newspapers this day are hardly encouraging for peace. They subordinated news of the conference to reports of increased terrorism in Sudetenland, stressing the urgency of the need for Germany's assistance to its 'Sudeten brothers.'"

Few observers of the German scene during these past days have minimized the formidable technical control of the agencies of opinion which is exercised in Germany by the present regime; or the feeling of racial kinship, existing long before this regime, which predisposes many Germans to a misunderstanding of the Czechs and to a sympathetic attitude toward propaganda rousing support for the Sudetens. And it is to be questioned how far news and opinion written and projected into Germany from an outside point of view can make inroads on this national monopoly. Every official agency for swaying German opinion has been working at full decibels, with the outdoor loudspeaker systems, radios in restaurants, public buildings, and homes attended by order of the Führer himself and with audiences scrupulously marshaled by storm troopers.

## Paris and London Defense Kept Up, But Tension Lifts

PARIS, Sept. 30 (AP)—France, despite hopes for peace held in the four-power Munich agreement, will keep most of her reserve forces under arms until after the Sudeten territories have been relinquished to Germany.

Official circles today confirmed Premier Edouard Daladier's intention to keep the Army at its highest pitch until the complete liquidation of the Czechoslovak-German crisis and said M. Daladier would call a Cabinet meeting.

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—There will be "no relaxation in defense arrangements," Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, has warned. Schemes which were announced Sept. 29 for pouring 2,000,000 Londoners into districts from 30 to 50 miles further inland are designed upon so gigantic a scale as to show that if need arises they will be carried out efficiently.

The same situation applies to food storage and to plans announced for issuing 50,000,000 ration cards. All these arrangements, like those for rearmament, are being pushed with utmost speed. Air-raid shelters in St. James Park are being made so substantial as to suggest that those who are excavating them regard such protection as a permanent feature of the metropolis.

BERNE, Switzerland (AP)—The Swiss Federal Council, reassured by the Munich agreement, decided to halt military preparations to defend the frontiers.

The Council had voted at a meeting Sept. 27 to call more reservists to protect the borders in the event the four-power conference ended negatively.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Americans in Europe were under considerably less pressure to come back to the United States.

At the State Department it was said that, as a result of the four-power agreement, American envoys were softening the urgency of their suggestions to leave before war should strike Europe.

Nevertheless, those who have taken steps to leave were encouraged to continue.

NEW YORK (AP)—Germany's merchant vessels on the Atlantic reverted from emergency to normal operations. The German liner Europa, which turned back from its westbound voyage Sept. 28 and sped through the heavily-guarded English Channel, turned around again and headed for New York.

While regular sailings were resumed—and some even advanced to accommodate multitudes of Americans waiting passage in almost every continental European port—the British liner Aquitania continued to 'stand by."

## Victim of Superior Force, Czech Premier Tells Nation

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 30 (AP)—Czechoslovakia's soldier-Premier, Gen. Jan Syrovy, in an appeal radiocast to the nation tonight, declared that "superior force compelled us to accept" the four-power Munich agreement for the dismemberment of the country.

"This is the most difficult moment in my life," declared the General who led 70,000 Czech troops in an epic march across Siberia toward the end of the World War.

"But I have taken the decision to save life and to save the nation."

Gen. Ludwig Krejci, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, issued a proclamation appealing to the Army to protect the new State of Czechoslovakia. This followed the Premier's broadcast.

**Superior Force**

"Superior force has compelled us to accept," declared Premier Syrovy. "My duty was to consider everything. As a soldier I had to choose the way to peace.

"The Nation will be stronger and more united.

"We have chosen the only right course.

"Four powers have decided to ask from us the abdication of German territories. We had to choose between a useless fight and sacrifices.

"We have accepted the unheard of sacrifices imposed upon us. We have had to choose between the death of a nation and abdication of some territories.

"We shall accomplish the conditions imposed on us. The main thing is that we are remaining ourselves and we must be united."

General Syrovy announced the decision to accept the Munich terms thus:

"The Government of the Cechoslovak Republic, having examined the Munich decision in all details as well as the circumstances which influenced that decision, and after having taken into account all the pressing recommendations which were sent to Prague by the British and French Governments, has decided, in full realiztion of its historic responsibility and in full accord with responsible elements of the various political parties, to accept the Munich decision of the four powers.

"It has done this in the belief it is necessary for safeguarding the Nation and that it is not possible today to take any other decision.

"The Czechoslovak Government in making this decision sends at the same time to the world its protest against this agreement, which was made in a unilateral manner and without its participation."

Later the Premier said, "I am appealing to the people to maintain confidence in their leaders. Our State will not be the smallest. There are smaller states than we shall be.

"But understanding with our neighbors will be easier."

General Krejci's proclamation to the Army said: Western Europe has asked this sacrifice from us categorically in order to prevent a world war.

"In our oath we promised the President of the Republic unconditional obedience. Destiny obliges us to fulfill this promise in the most painful circumstances. . . .

"The true soldier must endure failure, for in it there is a manifestation of true heroism. Our Army has not been vnquished.

"The Republic will need a strong army. We are confident our Nation will come happily out of the present difficulties."

**Exodus Begins**

More than 50,000 Sudeten German Social Democrats, a dissident element among the 3,500,000 Germanic minority, already have fled from Sudetenland into the interior of Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovak authorities said they expected the number to be trebled. The problem of the refugees, however, was said to be minor as compared to that of Social Democrats unable to leave territory which the German Army will take over.

The President of the Social Democrats said he planned to appeal to Britain in an effort to see that at least part of the anti-Nazi Germans be given new homes and new possibilities of existence in some far away country, perhaps Canada.

The Minister of Agriculture asked farmers to expedite harvests, conserve the food supply, and aid the Army. He urged the public to cooperate in the harvesting and conservation program.

**Maps Put on Sale**

For the first time, maps showing Adolf Hitler's demands beyond the Anglo-French partition proposal were placed on sale.

Citizens pointed to deep indentations on Moravian territory, including the City of Brunn, and remarked dispiritedly: "It pinches the country in two, leaving a Nazi ring around Bohemia."

Patriotism remained undiminished. Crowds flocked to the State Opera House Sept. 29 to see a Bohemian opera in which a prophetess predicts in the last act that the Nation, although crushed time after time, would rise again against its conquerors.

## New Plan for League

(Continued from Page 1)

growing hostility to the League, there were proposals to have the Covenant in a separate treaty as a concession to that body. When, however, President Wilson and the Democrats in America stood out for the whole treaty or nothing, the Covenant became finally part of the Treaty of Versailles.

While the Covenant was provided with means for revision of its terms in Article XIX, it soon became clear from the attitude of France and such nations as Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Rumania who had received either their whole origin, or great accessions of territory, from the Treaty, that the Covenant was to be used by the allied powers as a means of retaining the status quo.

**Deplored by Chamberlain**

The fact that Britain, too, had taken this attitude, or at least had made no effort to invoke Article XIX to rectify certain palpably inequitable sections of the peace treaties, was deplored by Premier Chamberlain in his historic address in the Commons on the Godesberg conference last Wednesday.

Unfortunately for the League, while Germany and other powers who had lost territory through the Peace Treaty were protesting against the Covenant being used by the victors as a means of holding their gains, the composition of the League itself made its effective employment as a conservator of the peace—its main purpose—exceedingly difficult. Owing to the virtual impossibility of agreeing on the number of votes to be apportioned to each state, according to size, the Covenant was so drafted that each member-state should have one vote. Costa Rica therefore had an equal say with the United Kingdom.

The result was that, as in the case of Japan's invasion of Manchuria in 1931 and Italy's campaign in Ethiopia in 1935, the great powers merely ignored the vote of the Assembly when it suited them.

The immense increase in Germany's prestige during the past year at the expense of Austria and Czechoslovakia—a situation condoned in great measure by the British Government—has reduced the League's functions as a peace maker and protector of weaker nations almost to a dead letter. Already on Feb. 21 last Premier Chamberlain had declared in Parliament that the League, for the time being at least, was not in a position to exercise any political authority in Europe.

**Will Use Own Judgment**

Having laid down a policy of pacification and concession to the Fascist powers, without reference to the League, Britain has taken the lead in drastic revision of the League framework in ways that might be expected to appeal to Germany and Italy and others who are no longer members and refusing all co-operation. Ignoring the work of the League committee that has spent months investigating possibilities of reform, Britain announced on Sept. 16 last that it would use its own judgment as to whether to exert pressure on another nation at the call of the League.

Switzerland, Belgium, and members of the Oslo group had already been making unilateral pronouncements to a similar effect, but Britain, with all the prestige of a great power, had administered a severe blow to the structure of the League as an influence for peace.

The move was quickly followed up when China's appeal for aid against Japan obtained an Assembly vote to invoke Article XVII and thereafter Article XVI to restrain Japan. The Council yesterday in secret session advocated that, instead of unilateral pronouncements on liberty of action, which carried no legal weight, Article XVI, the punitive article of the League, should be applicable only at the discretion of individual members.

## Chamberlain's Aims Praised

(Continued from Page 1)

forts for peace but an unexpected amount of appreciation for the part played by Premier Mussolini at Munich.

**Smaller Than Godesberg Plan**

Among the facts which are definitely established, the most important is that the areas to be ceded without a plebiscite are considerably smaller than in the Godesberg plan or even, it is reliably stated, than in the original Franco-British plan. The plebiscite areas on the other hand—though they have not yet been finally delimited—are understood to be considerably larger.

Much depends on the ultimate extent of these plebiscite areas and how the votings are to be taken. If they are small Germany will presumably get considerable more territory than if they are big enough to include a high proportion of Czechs.

Meanwhile, Signor Mussolini is represented as having been a definitely restraining influence, so much so that hopes are entertained that he may soon be ready to give the world a pleasant surprise about Spain.

Withdrawal of foreign volunteers from the Loyalist side has created a situation which makes the whole thesis under which Italy has hitherto intervened quite untenable, and it is therefore hoped that the unpopularity of the Spanish adventure among the Italians themselves may induce Signor Mussolini to liquidate it.

**Eyes on Central Europe**

That, however, is still matter for the future. Just now the eyes of Britain are all turned toward Central Europe. Mingled with expressions of relief at the lifting of war clouds is a deep feeling of sympathy and admiration for the Czechs. It is felt that throughout the crisis they have maintained a dignity and poise which are beyond all praise.

What Herr Hitler described as the "bloody terror" which caused 214,000 Sudetens to flee in panic boils down, according to Viscount Runciman's report published in a White Paper, to sporadic disturbances in which not more than 70 were killed on both sides—and the majority of these were Czechs—down to the date of Lord Runciman's departure on Sept. 16.

From such facts it is regarded here as incontestable that Germany's new acquisition of territory comes as a sequel to a campaign of unparalleled threats, distortion, and calumny which, there is reason to believe, did not even convince the Germans themselves.

**After War to End War**

In the light of such a situation it is asked on every side: Why should this terror have recurred within 20 years of winning a "war to end war"? How, it is also asked, are we to make certain that the earthen pot of democracy shall be able safely for the future to float down the troubled stream of world civilization without danger of fatal collision with that iron caldron of Fascism that has been so narrowly escaped this time.

British Conservatives answer by pointing to the mobilization of the British fleet and to the calling up of French reserves as an immediate reason why the Czechoslovakian outlook seems likely to differ from that of Abyssinia, Spain, and China. Liberals and Labor on the other hand, though still reluctant to put their trust for peace in Kipling's "reeking tube and iron shard" nevertheless also agree that aggressive force cannot be met without oppositional force in order to make law prevail. The consequence is to be seen here in continuance of armament measures.

**"National Service for All"**

The London Times gives big headlines on its leader page today to demand for "national service for all" as being "democracy's hope of survival."

The Daily Express says today, "We can weld men, money, and materials into an overwhelming array of weapons, a mighty curtain of defense between the Empire and any who might think of challenging its peace."

The Manchester Guardian refers to the "big price" at which the present crisis has been surmounted and gives prominence to the view that "state tension" must remain and that Britain will have to be "better prepared for any future crisis than it was this time."

A crowd in Whitehall cheered when the news of the Munich agreement came and there was cheering in newsreel theaters, but there were no mass demonstrations.

The average Briton had felt that "it's all over now" since the announcement that the heads of Western Europe's four chief powers were getting together to settle Czechoslovakia's war-breeding minorities problem.

Three thousand persons in a Croydon theater cheered for five minutes when the manager announced the talks were succeeding.

A crowd surrounded Mrs. Neville Chamberlain as she left a special peace service in a London church.

Women shook her hand and almost embraced her.

Choking with emotion, the Prime Minister's wife could only say: "Thank you! Oh, thank you!"

### Gustav Appeal to Hitler

STOCKHOLM (AP)—King Gustav of Sweden was disclosed to have made a personal appeal to Reichsführer Hitler Sept. 21 to preserve Europe's peace. The appeal was made known to Frederick A. Sterling, United States Minister to Sweden, by Foreign Minister R. J. Sandler in a reply to a request from the United States for support of President Roosevelt's peace appeals.

# First Reaction Among People in Europe Is Surge of Joy That War Was Averted

## Opinions Vary on Long-Term Effect

The outcome of the Munich conference—arranging for the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, but maintaining today's peace in Europe—found immeasurable relief throughout Europe. The various capitals, however, were inclined to assess the long-term significance of the four-power agreement in the light of their own commitments and desires. In Poland and Hungary, especially, it has heightened the hopes of territorial revision. Dispatches from various capitals follow:

### France:

PARIS, Sept. 30 (AP)—Cheering crowds acclaimed Premier Daladier today as he landed at Le Bourget airdrome from the "Big Four" conference in Munich yesterday.

Almost 500,000 persons lined M. Daladier's five-mile route from the airdrome to the War Ministry in a vast outburst of joy and relief.

As the Premier alighted, crowds at Le Bourget broke through police lines and surrounded him screaming, "Peace! peace!"

Women, many of them almost hysterical, threw flowers in his path as he was escorted to his automobile by mobile guards. A military band played France's national anthem and a delegation of war orphans presented him a bouquet of red roses.

**Indispensable to Peace**

"The negotiations certainly were difficult, but I have the deep conviction that the accord which was concluded was indispensable to maintenance of peace in Europe," M. Daladier told the throng as he stepped from his plane.

"I also am certain today that, thanks to the desire to give mutual concessions and a spirit of colaboration which animated the action of the four great western powers, peace is preserved."

In the broad Place de la Concorde, another huge crowd massed to acclaim the Premier as his automobile passed.

But, France, despite hopes for peace, will hold most of its reserve forces under arms until after Czechoslovakia's Sudeten territories have been relinquished to Germany.

**"Tenacious Battle"**

French news agency reports on the Munich conference said M. Daladier and Mr. Chamberlain had to "wage a tenacious battle" yesterday to obtain the agreement, which M. Daladier in a statement from Munich called "an honorable peace for all."

Havas, the major French news agency, expressed the opinion in a Munich dispatch that there was a "very important difference between the German demands and the terms of the final solution."

The agency pointed out particularly that Herr Hitler wanted to fix the new Czechoslovak frontiers himself, but this now is to be done by an international commission.

The immediate French reaction to the scheme perfected by British, French, German, and Italian statesmen was that Chancellor Hitler had eased his Sudetenland demands sufficiently for the accord to be regarded as a compromise.

**Shorter Than Expected**

French observers had expected the four-statesman conference to continue at least through Friday and possibly over the week end in a wide survey of European trouble spots.

The atmosphere of the conference, which French observers in Munich described as one of "utmost cordiality," was thought to make the time and place ideal for reconciling economic differences among the four powers and settling the question of intervention in the Spanish Civil War, which has kept Italy separated from France and Britain.

Certain opposition was thought to be facing M. Daladier on his return home. Communists and Left-Wing Socialists regarded the Premier's Munich trip as a concession in itself to Germany.

Communists declared the four-power meeting "wished by Hitler does not tend toward anything other than to divide the peaceful forces of various countries whose union alone is able to avert war."

A formal Communist declaration added: "On the fate of Czechoslovakia depends the fate of all Europe. To save peace it is first of all essential to save Czechoslovakia."

Left-Wing Socialists insisted the safety of France depended "on the maintenance of Czechoslovakia in its present form as a bulwark against Germany."

### Italy:

ROME, Sept. 30 (AP)—Italians hailed the returning Duce today as a conqueror and "savior of the European peace."

Cheering throngs turned out at Florence, Trento, and other cities along the route of the Duce's train.

King Victor Emmanuel made a special trip from his summer palace at San Rossore to Florence to congratulate his Premier. The King was waiting on the station platform when the train arrived.

Pope Pius at Castel Gandolfo received hundreds of telegrams expressing fervent appreciation from many part of the world of his peace Broadcast of yesterday, in which he pleaded for peace.

For the Fascists the four-power Munich accord to satisfy Chancellor Hitler by cutting up Czechoslovakia was an Italian victory.

From one end of Italy to the other, men who had held themselves ready to march to war relaxed their tension. They gave thanks in churches for the eleventh-hour escape from war. In Rome thousands thronged the railroad station long before Premier Mussolini was due to arrive from Munich.

Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor, set the pace for Italian press comment in the Giornale d'Italia with this sentence:

"The accord, sacred to the peace of the people, vainly attempted in previous diverse and prolonged efforts, was concluded in a few hours after Mussolini called to intervene personally."

Signor Gayda called the Premier "the savior of European peace" because he telephoned Herr Hitler, after peace pleas from President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain of Great Britain, and arranged that Herr Hitler should invite Mr. Chamberlain, Premier Edouard Daladier of France, and Signor Mussolini to the conference in Munich.

When special editions carried news of the agreement crowds rushed from theaters to snatch the papers from delivery trucks. Thousands jubilantly cried, "It's peace! It's peace!"

Fascists were pleased with two particular phases of the Munich understanding.

One was that war was averted in a manner the Duce had previously advocated for settling international disputes—by direct contact by heads of governments.

The other was that the agreement to meet again in case Hungarian and Polish minority questions in Czechoslovakia are not settled in three months responded to Signor Mussolini's repeated demands for "integral settlement of the Czechoslovak problem."

Signor Gayda declared the accord showed the "uselessness of a League of Nations and its methods for the purposes of peace."

He said also: "The Munich accord, which restores peace to the peoples, is also the result of the intimate harmony created between Italy and Germany with a more than ever vital and powerful (Rome-Berlin) axis."

### War Insurance Rate Takes Sharp Slide

*By the Associated Press*

London, Sept. 30

Settlement of the Czechoslovak crisis caused a sharp drop in war risk insurance rates today.

A temporary schedule revision by Lloyds' makes the rate for local Mediterranean voyages one-fourth of 1 per cent as compared with 5 per cent previously.

Insurance on voyages to America was quoted at one-eighth of 1 per cent and for the homeward voyage from America at one-fourth of 1 per cent, down from one-half of 1 per cent and 1 per cent respectively.

### Poland:

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WARSAW, Sept. 30—Czechoslovakia has not yet replied to the Polish note of a few days ago, demanding immediate cession of territories in the Teschen district. This has certainly annoyed the Poles, who are following methods identical to those of Germany in demanding that things shall be done immediately where Czechoslovakia is concerned. This reply is awaited particularly, since it is clear, after the policy that Col. Joseph Beck, Foreign Minister, has followed and all of the propaganda made on behalf of the Polish claim to the Teschen district that he must have some success to show the country.

In official circles one hears talk about Poland being compelled to take definite action unless the Czechs give a satisfactory reply immediately. But it is questionable whether Poland dare take such a step except on the closest collaboration, not only of Germany but of England and France, and it is not conceivable that they would approve such methods at the present time. Poland like Germany needs a symbolic victory in the way of a cession of territory, even if it is only 20 yards to justify its policy.

The presence of troops on the Czech and Polish sides of the frontier and the closing of these frontiers has resulted in large stocks of Czechoslovakian goods being held up in this country. Six thousand Czechoslovak cars, it is reliably reported, are now on Polish railways between Teschen and Gdynia waiting for chance to move. They contain mainly raw materials which are being imported into Czechoslovakia, and iron and steel from the Moravska and Ostrava districts for England.

Meanwhile Polish figures placed at 70 the number of Poles killed in incidents on the Polish-Czechoslovak border during the recent tension. Reports of new frontier incidents continued to reach Warsaw, particularly from Teschen.

### Hungary:

BUDAPEST, Sept. 30 (AP)—Hungary apparently was concentrating all her attention today on revision of her border with Czechoslovakia, as a result of the four-power Conference in Munich yesterday.

The agreement reached there on Czechoslovakia prepared the way for satisfaction of Hungary's demands for slices of Czechoslovak territory.

It already seems certain that the Hungarian Government will have the support of all factions, including otherwise oppositionist Nazis, until a complete settlement of Czechoslovakia's nationalities issue is reached.

The newspaper Orai said that the return of former Hungarian territories apparently was assured.

Hungarian revisionist circles approved of the Munich plan for negotiations with Czechoslovakia. They said Hungary would demand unconditional return of Magyar-inhabited frontier regions in which more than 1,000,000 Magyars live along the present Hungarian borders.

The Director of the Hungarian Revision League, which is said to have more than 2,000,000 members, declared that Hungary had the promise of British Prime Minister Chamberlain, Italian Premier Mussolini and Reichsführer Hitler for complete settlement of the issue.

He said that only French Premier Daladier seemed opposed.

"Those statesmen," he said, "have agreed on the principle of self-determination; and we, therefore, insist on the same treatment for our Magyar brethren as granted to the Sudetens.

"We welcome the achievements of the conference and are ready to occupy the Magyar regions in Slovakia.

"We also are willing to abide by the results of a plebiscite in Slovakia and in Ruthenian areas.

"Then only will there be permanent peace in this part of Europe. We are certain that Ruthenia and Slovakia, obtaining full autonomy, will be only too glad to join hands for prosperity and peaceful conditions."

A Foreign Office spokesman said that the Hungarian Government, while accepting the Munich verdict, saw numerous difficulties in the reaching of an agreement between Czechoslovakia and Hungary on the return of Hungarian-inhabited Czech regions.

Some diplomatic circles believed no such settlement could be possible without another four-power conference. It was agreed in Munich to meet in three months, if the questions of Polish and Hungarian minorities in Cezchoslovakia had not been settled meanwhile.

Pester Lloyd said another Hungarian demand was that Slovaks in Czechoslovakia should decide in a plebiscite whether they preferred to be autonomous within Czechoslovakia or join Hungary.

### The Balkans:

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, Sept. 30 (AP)—Thousands of southeastern Europeans celebrated "the new peace treaty of Munich" all night by singing and dancing in streets and coffeehouses of Belgrade, Bucharest, and Sofia.

Some Belgrade diplomatic circles, however, held France and England responsible for "betraying Czechoslovakia for the second time in a month."

### Northern Ireland:

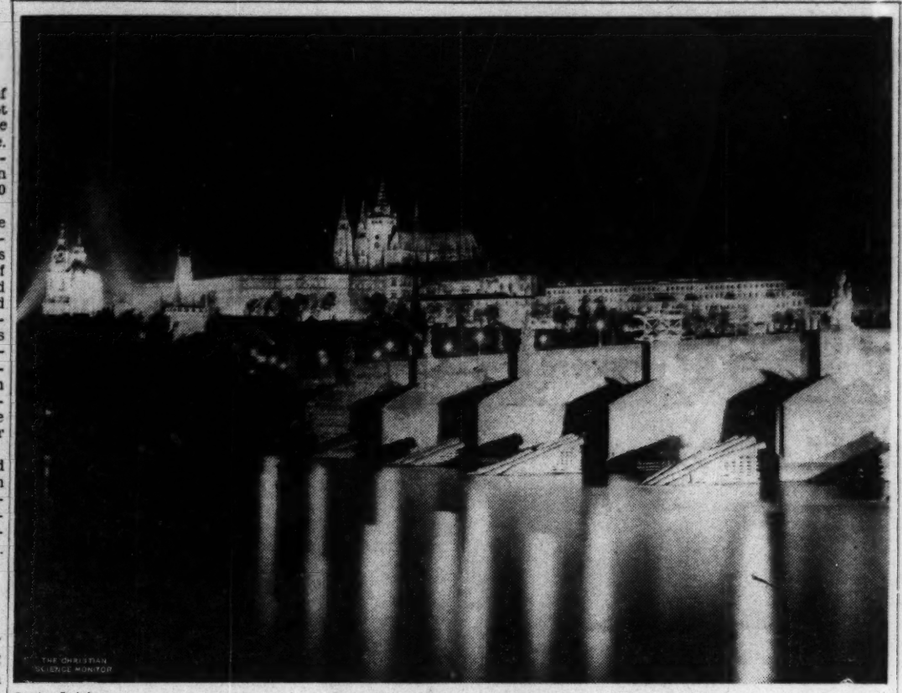
BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Sept. 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Craigavon of Northern Ireland in a message to the British Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, said: "My colleagues and I, on behalf of loyal Ulster, congratulate you from our hearts on your statesmanship and great personal triumph."

### Canada:

OTTAWA, Sept. 30 (CP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King sent messages of appreciation and gratitude last night on behalf of the peaople of Canada to Prime Minister Chamberlain and President Roosevelt for their efforts toward solution of the European crisis.

"The heart of Canada is rejoicing tonight at the success which has crowned your unremitting efforts for peace," he said in his message to Mr. Chamberlain. "My colleagues in the Government join with me in unbounded admiration at the service you have rendered mankind."

In his message to President Roosevelt the Canadian Prime Minister said: "In your messages of the past week (to Chancellor Hitler, Premier Mussolini, and heads of other nations to strive for peace) you voiced the heart and conscience of mankind. Your words, we believe, have contributed in no uncertain way to preserving peace at a moment when the world's peace itself was threatened."



Dorien Leigh

**Night Over Prague**

### Norway:

OSLO, Norway, Sept. 30 (AP)—Norway celebrated the Munich agreement today in decorated streets. Many schools closed and children joined the throngs.

### Germany:

BERLIN, Sept. 30 (AP)—German military units were ready today to occupy neighboring Czechoslovakia.

Sources close to the War Ministry disclosed that the German caissons might start along the southwestern Czech frontier north of Passau and Linz.

Thus the beginning would be from territory that was Austrian before German annexed it March 13.

"Sudeten Germany will be free," newspapers said about the peace pact accounts from Munich, which occasioned national rejoicing and relief that "there will be no war." Headlines read, "an honorable solution for everybody."

The newspaper Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung said: "These four men (Premiers Daladier of France, Chamberlain of Britain, and Mussolini of Italy and Chancellor Hitler) represent the real European power. They fit together, each knowing the responsibility of joint tasks."

"We welcome the Munich accord as the result of the joint efforts of four great European powers. . . . we in Germany thank the Führer especially, but also highly esteem the work of representatives of Great Britain, France, and Italy.

"It is our sincerest wish that other minorities (Hungarians and Poles in Czechoslovakia) soon will obtain their liberty."

Field Marshal Hermann Göring's newspaper, the Essener National Zeitung, referred to the absence of Czechoslovak representatives from the Munich conference table and said:

"It was a tactful stage setting to spare the Czechs because it was never intended to force them into the role of defendant who is summoned before a forum of four European powers."

Any alteration in the German occupation plan, the paper added, should not be interpreted as a sign of German weakness because "this stage-by-stage occupation of the Sudetenland by German troops seems the most natural way to meet an opponent whom we distrust."

Millions of Germans meanwhile hailed the joyful words, "There will be no war."

They held their breath as news from Munich was broadcast long past midnight.

When word came that the four statesmen had reached peaceful agreement, German radio listeners, their ears glued to loudspeakers during the past few strained days, sighed with relief scarcely able to believe the news.

Newspapers printed long eulogies of Herr Hitler, Signor Mussolini, Mr. Chamberlain and M. Daladier.

## Further Revision Hoped

### Austria:

VIENNA, German Austria, Sept. 30 (AP)—Several thousand Slovaks residing in Vienna sent a telegram to Chancellor Hitler yesterday thanking him for "defending the right of existence of . . . nationality groups in Czechoslovakia."

The communication was addressed to the Führer after a mass demonstration participated in by a number of Slovak refugees from Czechoslovakia.

The demonstrators announced formation of a legion of "Independent Free Slovaks" which is "determined to fight for liberty with weapons in hands."

They appealed to their "brethren" at home not to let themselves be intimidated.

### Soviet Russia:

MOSCOW, Sept. 30 (AP)—Reaction in Soviet Russia to the Munich agreement was anything but favorable.

Neither Pravda, the Communist Party organ, nor Izvestia, the Government newspaper, commented editorially today, but it was generally considered that their gloomiest predictions had been fulfilled.

Izvestia's Geneva correspondent, however, assailed Britain and France, describing the four-power conference on the German-Czechoslovak issue as a "committee for the co-ordination of aggression."

He declared the Western Democracies yielded not merely because of weakness or fear in the face of Reichsführer Hitler's armed force but for fear of giving arms to their own populations.

He declared also that "the social and political class regime is essentially the same in both the aggressor and capitulating countries."

As for the League of Nations, he asserted, "it has ceased to exist."

The Czechoslovak Legation withheld comment but in diplomatic circles the predominant feeling seemed to be of relief that war had been averted.

The text of correspondence between the Soviet Government and the United States was made public yesterday.

The American communication, a message from President Roosevelt, urged that the Government of the Soviet Republic send immediately a mesage to Germany and Czechoslovakia—comparable to similar messages being sent by the U. S. Government—emphasizing the importance of foregoing the use of force in settling the Czech dispute. The note also made clear that the U. S. Government, in making the suggestion, did not in any way imply an opinion as to the points of dispute at issue.

The Soviet Government's reply to this note was a reiteration of its desire for peaceful settlement. It accepted the U. S. suggestion for an appeal for peaceful negotiation between the disputants, and advocated an international conference as the most effective means of settlement.

The Russian note pointed out attempts of the Soviet Government in the past to effect peaceful settlements in Europe, referring to its support of the Kellogg Pact, and a subsequent Moscow agreement for putting this pact into force before its term. Soviet Russia's appeal last march for a conference to settle the absorbtion of Austria by Germany question was also pointed out.

"True to its striving for peace," the note concluded, "the Government of the U. S. S. R. is ready also at the present moment to support the proposal put forward by the Government of the United States on the convocation of an international conference and to take an active part in the latter."

### Northern Irish Ask Reunion With Eire

BELFAST, Ireland (AP)—Extreme nationalist members of Northern Ireland's Parliament in a statement Sept. 30 demanded reunion between Ireland (Eire, the former Free State) and Northern Ireland.

The group met in Armagh and asked the Government to "press a just claim on Britain for immediate liberation of Northern Ireland, and the application here of those principles of peace, justice, and democracy professed so loudly elsewhere.

"No boundary in Europe is more outrageous than that which divides the historic territory of Ireland and separates more than a million Irishmen from a National Government's just and beneficent rule.

"No minority is more aggrieved than loyal Irishmen in this part of Ireland. No rule is more undemocratic than that which Britain erected in defiance of the nation's will."

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Peckett's
ON SUGAR HILL
FRANCONIA . . . . N. H.

## Tension Relaxes in Official Washington

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—Satisfied that for the time being at least the danger of war has been averted, official Washington from President Roosevelt down through the ranks of the State Department men who have for three weeks been working diligently at America's contribution to the outcome today relaxed in an atmosphere of extreme thankfulness that the crisis has passed.

The President announced at his press conference that he planned to leave Washington tomorrow night for Hyde Park—the outstanding indication of how confident he and his aides are that the four-power conference at Munich has succeeded in averting war.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at his press conference later in the day, issued the following statement:

"As to the immediate peace results, it is unnecessary to say that they afford a universal sense of relief. I am not undertaking to pass upon the merits of the differences to which the four-power pact signed at Munich yesterday related. It is hoped that in any event the forces which stand for the principles governing peaceful and orderly international relations and their proper application should not relax, but redouble, their efforts to maintain these principles of order under law, resting on a sound economic foundation."

**Method Not Discussed**

Whether the method by which it has been averted meets entirely with American approval is a question which no one in official position is willing to discuss publicly. There are obviously doubts in the minds of many of those who have participated in the work of the past weeks, doubts as to the permanence of the settlement and the wisdom of Britain and France in conceding as much as they did for the sake of peace. But for the moment at least this is an academic question and one which is not to be allowed to jeopardize the accomplishments of the Munich Conference.

The President himself refused at his press conference this morning to make any comment other than to praise the American diplomatic service for its handling of America's part in the proceedings and most of the American press and radio for the fine way in which he said it had kept its feet on the ground.

At the State Department there was some deliberation over whether any American reply was in order to the communication which arrived last night from the Czechcoslovakian Government stating that it would submit its case to President Roosevelt for arbitration if the Munich Conference failed to reach an agreement. Subsequent events have made the conditional proposal irrelevant, but the debate over whether the communication should be answered is indicative of the odds and ends which are being picked up now that the rush is over.

In looking back from the safe side of the crisis it is clear here that in general Washington is satisfied with the outcome. There are in some official quarters feelings that Czechoslovakia was pressed too hard, and also that the exclusion of Czech representatives from the Munich Conference was unfair and unfortunate.

Further there is a feeling that had the Conference been held in some "neutral" city, as the President suggested in his communications to Reichsführer Hitler, there might have been a better chance of its transition immediately into a broader conference undertaking to settle many other outstanding European problems. By holding it in a German city it is felt that its scope was somewhat narrowed.

However, these considerations do not detract in the slightest from the general feeling of relief and earnest thankfulness that war was averted. Perhaps more might have been made of the Conference than was made of it. But there is enough to satisfy American diplomacy. And whatever criticism there is of the treatment of Czechoslovakia is tempered by the recollections still strong at the State Department of the manner in which the Czech boundaries were drafted at Versailles.

**Borders Were Forced**

It is a matter of record—and a record which has been thumbed over innumerable times during the past week—that the American delegation at Versailles protested vehemently against incorporation in Czechoslovakia of many of the areas which are now to be transferred to Germany. It is a fact well remembered here also that at Versailles the Czech delegation itself objected to the inclusion of some of those districts within their boundaries, but were forced to accept them by the arguments of the French General staff based exclusively on consideration of military strategy.

Already there is an active controversy developing here over the question of how important a part the United States played in bringing about the settlement. That it was a factor is the only sure statement which can be made. Extreme partisans of the President are already giving signs of future efforts to represent him as the peacemaker of the world. But this is a role in which very few are likely to attempt to cast him.

**Co-operative Messages**

It is too well known here how the communications which went to the heads of key nations were drafted to permit any build-up of the President as the personal mediator. His name was signed to the telegrams which undoubtedly had some influence in changing the course of events in Europe. And he himself participated in the final drafting of those messages. But they were the product of the diplomatic machine which has been perfected by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the President's actual personal contribution to them was no more than that of a dozen other individuals who worked in their preparation.

The important question is not what the President did personally, but what influence the United States, as a Nation expressing itself through the communications which the President signed, had on the outcome. That it did have some important influence is generally believed here, but important probably in a supplementary sense.

**Precautions Kept Up**

But while the crisis is believed over, and thinking is today being devoted primarily to such rehearsals of what happened and preliminary appraisals of the outcome, preparations for trouble have not yet all been canceled. At the State Department it was announced that pressure on American citizens in Europe to return home has been relaxed, but the Navy Department announced that three cruisers would be moved at once from the Pacific to the Atlantic to be ready "for any eventuality"—by which it is understood the Navy means the possibility of emergency evacuation of American citizens from Europe.

At the White House it was stated that hundreds of telegrams were being received praising President Roosevelt for steps which he took toward a peaceful settlement of the crisis.

I told the Truth
AND MADE A FRIEND

SHE SAID: What kind of milk do you get, Mrs. McDowell?
I SAID: We've been getting Sheffield Sealect Milk for years

SHE SAID: Is it any better than ordinary milk?
I SAID: Sure it is. It tastes richer. The whole family likes *this* grade-A milk.

SHE SAID: Can the children tell the difference?
I SAID: I should say they can! I never have to coax them to drink enough Sealect Milk.

SHE SAID: I guess that's what I need in my house.
I SAID: Just telephone the Sheffield Branch and the milk will be delivered to your house every morning.

THOUSANDS of families have been enjoying Sheffield Milk every day — for years. They know that the name Sheffield Farms stands for the highest possible quality in dairy products. Join this host of satisfied customers — just for a trial. You'll never be content with any other milk. Phone your Sheffield Branch. Order home delivery — on time tomorrow morning and every morning.

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# Swedish Conservatives Lose, Partial Election Count Shows

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

STOCKHOLM — Results of the elections of Sept. 18, so far available, disclose that the balloting was catastrophic for the Conservative Party, which has lost a great number of seats. The results show that the tendency toward a loss of ground by the liberal People's Party has been halted and the party has even increased its hold in some parts of the country.

The party which has come out victorious is the Social Democratic and it has been said that the result of the elections is a great expression of confidence for its leader, the Prime Minister, Per Albin Hansson.

For the Peasant Party, on the other hand, the elections were disastrous, and they have lost many seats which have gone either to the People's Party or to Social Democratic Party. The left wing Socialists, Communists, and National Socialists, although they have gained seats in some places, on the whole have come out badly in the elections.

Definite figures are not yet available for the whole country.

In the previous elections the Social Democrats lost ground and on this occasion they have been making determined efforts to gain a clear majority and be free from dependence on the Agrarian Party.

**Manifesto Issued**

Among events which had threatened to have a serious effect on the fortunes of the Social Democratic Party was a manifesto issued last spring by 30 members of the Party in the Stockholm City Council refusing to accept nominations as candidates at the autumn elections.

The reason for this action had been disapproval of the "dictatorial methods" of Z. Höglund, leader of the radical or left group in the party and editor of the Social Demokraten, the Party's official newspaper.

Although this was in a way a local affair, it caused a stir all over the country. That 30 members including some of the oldest and most trusted should take such a step was held to show the workings of the Party in a very unfavorable light. With a few exceptions, however, the 30 rebels returned to the fold. Mr. Höglund and his radicals were so powerful that he forced them to take back their resignations. But he did not stop at that. When it came to nominating candidates in the various districts, some of those who had opposed him were pushed aside in favor of others of whose loyalty he felt more sure.

**Opposition Shown**

That his methods have not been popular everywhere was shown by the attempts to put extra lists with the old members' names and not those from the Höglund group.

The Social Democratic Government has recently been severely criticized for appointing as Director General of the Board of Trade the Secretary of the Co-operative Society. The Board of Trade has always been considered a special civil service appointment and jealously guarded as such. To appoint as head of this bureau, which is to guard trade and private enterprise, a man without experience in the civil service and one who has worked for the Co-operative Society, which is considered antagonistic and working against ordinary trade interests, was regarded as a rebuff to business. It was felt especially inopportune since the Prime Minister had recently stated that the Government had no plans for further socializing business.

The Agrarian Party in its election campaign launched a challenge against business interests. Its election manifesto declared: "The superior power of big business, which has proved to be risky and fatal for our industrial life must be broken and speculation with Swedish values must be stopped."

# AFL Would Free Business

(Continued from Page 1)

in members and the CIO is declining.

Fresh criticism within the extensive building trades unions of New Deal policy in the construction industry.

Despite all hostility to phases of the New Deal, agreement that objections within the AFL are confined to some of the agencies of the Federal Government and to some of the laws enacted by Congress, and that the membership of the Federation in general remains pro-New Deal and pro-Roosevelt.

On the handling of depressions, the AFL has seemed close to mute, confining its motions for relief to the 30-hour week and public works at Government expense. The 30-hour week, however, is recognized among many leaders as being simply a spread-the-work palliative which adds to fixed charges, increased prices, and tends to restrict production, and so by no means furnishes a depression preventative. Public works are now also at a discount.

**Turn Business Loos**

The call for business to be turned loose, subject only to restrictions for good conduct, made by John P. Frey, came therefore as something new in the federation's thinking on depressions. President of its Metal Trades Department, Mr. Frey is regarded by many as the Federation's foremost student of the depression problem. For more than 20 years he has served as secretary of the AFL's annual convention committee on resolutions.

Because the AFL has seemed to many business men, pressed by the CIO, as the "lesser of two evils," and because of its growing championship of business, the Federation has been drawing closer to industry than ever before in its history. That accounts for much of its continued membership gain. A number of unions have increased during the depression this year, an extraordinary thing, it is commented, in contrast with the usual decrease.

Mr. Frey's analysis of legislation affecting business is said here to be the most thorough to be made by a responsible trade union official.

**Changes in Law**

Changes in the hour and wages law are felt urgent by many labor leaders. The right which the law gives to its administrators to determine whether or not many agreements made between employers and trade unions are valid is deemed a major danger.

Under an unfriendly administrator the entire AFL could be wrecked, it is declared. Mr. Frey was instructed by this convention to confer with the Executive Council of the AFL on several amendments to be presented to Congress.

The wish of the AFL for amendment of the National Labor Relations Act so as to require a vote of industrial employees by classes of labor instead of by an entire plant will doubtless be reaffirmed by the annual convention of the Federation opening here next Monday.

The AFL feels more strongly than ever, it came out at this week's meetings, the administrators of this law were using it to discriminate against the AFL so as to favor the CIO.

# Power Lines Lead To Alabama Farms

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

AUBURN, Ala.—Alabama's expanding rural electrification program was praised by Gov. Bibb Graves in an address at the annual Farm and Home Week at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute here.

Governor Graves said 3,550 miles of rural lines were being built this year by the Alabama Power Company, the TVA, and by rural cooperatives, and that lines built since 1935 would total 8,481 miles.

"Rural electrification serves an average of four customers a mile," he stated, "and that means power will be going to 33,294 families by the end of 1938 who did not have access to electricity in 1934. And we are going to continue the work."

The Governor quoted figures prepared by Gordon Persons, State Rural Electrification Director, which showed nine electrification co-operatives formed under the State authority had built and put in operation 2,457 miles of line, costing $2,160,400, and serving 10,043 families. Four co-operatives, made up of residents of 22 counties, have applications pending for additional projects.

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# Statesmen's Wives Help in Crisis

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Women, too, have been playing a great part in these critical days in Europe. They have been at their husbands' sides, with their sympathy and encouragement, helping statesmen to make and face momentous decisions. When Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, boarded an airplane for his visit to the German Führer in a desperate effort to preserve peace over the Czech question, Mrs. Chamberlain (shown in the lower picture), the Premier's constant companion in his morning walks in St. James's Park, London, took her customary walk alone but with a cheerful smile for anyone who happened to recognize her. She then went to Westminster Abbey to take part in special prayers for peace.

Meanwhile in Prague, Mrs. Beneš was by the side of her husband, President Beneš, when he paid tribute to his predecessor, the late President Masaryk, as they stood by the grave of the great "Father of Czechoslovakia" on the anniversary of his passing. Their deep concern over their country's crisis was reflected on their faces in the upper picture.

# Fewer Libraries Better Service, Stressed as Need

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y., Sept. 29—Warning Librarians that there might soon be too many libraries "just as we now have too many rural schools," Dr. Robert A. Polson of Cornell University told members of the New York Library Association here this afternoon that it was dangerous to encourage a large increase.

"It is far better to have fewer, but better equipped and better staffed libraries," he said, "with branches in small villages. If we have a little library in every village, there is no possibility of making them what libraries should be."

Dr. Polson stressed the need for making books available to those who want them, adding that there were now numerous parts of New York State where books cannot be had. He urged that existing facilities expand service areas rather than increasing the numbers of libraries, and recommended the organization of country or regional catalogs which would be made available to any library in the region.

Dr. Polson also suggested that the library sponsor projects such as book review clubs and travelling library exhibits to interest people in becoming readers, since many do not like to read simply because they never have read.

Any Federal or State aid should be applied to making existing book supplies more widely available.

Challenging the philosophy that "reading is but a substitute activity," Dr. Alice Bryan of Columbia University told librarians that "the reading of books or other printed material may be just as real and vital an experience as playing a game of tennis, building a radio, painting a picture, or marching in a parade."

The librarians' task of finding the right book for the right reader at the right time is a three-fold problem she held. He must know his books, must know the reader, and he must know what effect will be produced from bringing the two together.

"We must find out what books do what things—to what people" she added. "The librarian is strategically situated to render constructive guidance in the mental hygiene program."

# Learning to Look Upwards

By Pacificus

**Week End in Shangri-La—IV**

Life at Golden Trout Camp, if you tarry for a while, is lived as the pioneers lived it. You awaken when the sun first touches the lofty walls of rock that tower thousands of feet above you.

Some brave fellow shivers out from between blankets to make a fire in the little wood stove that heats your tent or cabin—and heats it surprisingly quickly and well. The camp personnel has been up since about 4:35 a. m., and 6 o'clock is the popular hour for breakfast. You dress swiftly, and plunge hands and face into an enamelware basin which is filled with water that, you decide, is the coldest in the world. You lift the tent flap and step into clear, sharp air that makes you tingle. You catch a whiff of bacon and hasten to the breakfast table. Inside the log house which contains the kitchen and dining room, all is warm and cozy.

You are welcome, if you like, to step into the kitchen and look around. If you do, you may get a surprise. Over in the corner is a big white enamel range, such as might grace the kitchen of a smart city apartment. Can it be electric? No, there is no electricity within 15 miles of this place. Can it be gas? No, there is no gas for many miles around. Can it burn oil, and if so must the fuel be carried all this way? Can it be a wood burner, and look like that? It is. It is the modern edition of the old wood-burning range, the streamlined counterpart of the black iron kitchen stove on which grandmother used to do her cooking. "It sure is a good stove," says one of the camp hands. "I brought it up on a mule."

* * *

**Seems Like Home**

After a day of riding, or of climbing, or of fishing, you return to camp. You may have been there only one day, but already it seems like home. There is enough of the primitive in all of us to bring us flocking around the campfire as evening falls. And after dinner, in the short interval before all turn in, there is much good talk. The mountaineer tells how he conquered a new peak, the horseman tells how well his mount behaved on the steepest pass, and the fisherman tells about the big one that got away. There are games to play in the light of lamps and lanterns. There is a radio, which runs by batteries; it isn't like the one at home, for you sometimes get strange shrieks and whistles of static, and occasionally a station fades out in the middle of a broadcast.

* * *

**In a New World**

You may not see a newspaper until it is four days old, but does it matter? You have ceased to be a part of the busy workaday world down in the valleys, and become a citizen of the High Sierra. Strange how unimportant some of the things now seem which, when you were down below, bulked enormously on your horizon. Looking at the mountaintops, you have got out of the way of peering into the canyons.

You step outside the door into the still darkness. There is a smell of wood smoke in the air. Above the blackness of the pines and towering cliffs, there are stars. A horse is grazing among the willows by the stream; you hear him nibbling the fresh green grass. You go to your tent, light a lantern and sit down to write a letter—or an article such as this. Can it be only 24 hours since you were part of the rush and bustle of the city? Can one in so short a time be lifted into a world so different? Could one be further from the petty cares and annoyances that try to stalk men's steps? Perhaps. In Shangri-La, perhaps. We shall see. For tomorrow we climb the last ridge to our week-end Shangri-La.

# Lehman Heeds Democrats' Plea To Head Ticket

(Continued from Page 1)

feather in the cap of this "balance of power" sector in the State political scene. Mr. Poletti was a laborite spokesman at the State Constitutional Convention this summer, winning a reputation as a supporter of liberal basic law changes.

Unquestionably the author of the 1938 New York Democratic ticket is Postmaster General James A. Farley, National and State Chairman, whose optimism that the Governor could be drafted was unquenchable throughout the long hours in which the State leadership weighed with Mr. Lehman the necessity for his candidacy. The Governor at no time removed himself as an available figure, but only reiterated that he preferred to run for the Senate. His consent means the platform will be patterned on his wishes.

Chief arguments for his drafting centered on the likelihood his failure to run would be the sacrifice of the progressive Democratic succession at Albany to traditional Republican conservatism and that the Governor would be the premier rebutter of the crime-in-politics issue presented by Mr. Dewey.

**Goaded by Dewey**

In these, Mr. Dewey himself provided a goad to this end in his acceptance speech at Saratoga Springs, Sept. 29, when he referred to the Tammany district leadership, which had figured in his sensational prosecution record, as the coterie which was at that moment selecting his opponent at the Democratic State Convention.

Governor Lehman listened to the Dewey speech over the radio, and the consensus here was that this reference by the Republican candidate helped Mr. Farley substantially in winning the Governor's consent to run for a fourth term.

Compared with the Lehman candidacy problem, there is little now to hamper a speed record in the rest of the procedure here.

Organization of the new State Committee sees Mr. Farley again re-elected Chairman in New York and Mrs. O'Day, Vice Chairman. All other officers were re-elected.

# Two Japanese Advisers Resign

TOKYO, Sept. 30 (AP)—The resignation of Hachiro Arita and Naotake Sato, special advisers to the Foreign Office, was announced yesterday following the resignation of Foreign Minister Kazushige Ugaki. It was understood that Premier Fumimaro Konoye had taken over the vacant portfolio of the Foreign Ministry until the office could be filled.

General Ugaki, a liberal and long at odds with the dominant faction in the Army over the general lines of Imperial policy, was believed to have resigned over differences with the Army in the administration of the China Affairs Board. This board is an extra-Governmental organ to maintain contact between the Japanese Government and the Japanese-sponsored regimes in China.

Mr. Arita and Mr. Sato, his advisers, advocated moderation toward China when each held the Foreign Affairs portfolio before the outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese conflict. Both men had also held various Government diplomatic posts.

# Tang Shao-Yi Slain

SHANGHAI, Sept. 30 (AP)—Tang Shao-Yi, former Chinese revolutionary leader and first Premier of the Chinese Republic, has been slain by three assailants who gained entrance to the home of the retired official on the pretext that they were presenting him with honorary scrolls.

Recently there have been rumors in Shanghai that Tang, one of the first American-educated Chinese, was negotiating with Japanese for a possible connection with a Japanese-sponsored Government, but such rumors have been denied.

# War Material Sales Decried

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RICHMOND, Va.—The Virginia Conference, United Brethren Church, has called on President Roosevelt to take every practical means to end the selling of war materials by United States citizens to belligerent nations. A resolution adopted at the closing session of the conference's 139th annual meeting said such action would be in accordance with the principle of the President's "good neighbor" policy.

# U. S. Neutrality Policies Shaken By Czech Crisis

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—America's makeshift structure of so-called neutrality legislation has been shaken to its foundation by the impact of Europe's crisis. Those State Department officials who are not entirely occupied with the immediate problem of helping to stay the outbreak of war are giving detailed attention to what would happen under the Neutrality Act if the peace efforts should fail.

Conferences on this subject took place at the State Department yesterday morning as Norman Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, and Jesse W. Tapp of the Federal Surplus Commodities Credit Corporation met the President on a matter closely allied with the whole subject of neutrality. Their subject was wheat—wheat for nations which American diplomacy would like to aid against their enemies. The nations immediately concerned are Spain and China, extensive aid to both of which is hamstrung by features of neutrality legislation.

Whatever the restraint which international proprieties and concern for widespread isolationist sentiment at home put on official attitudes and statements by Government officials, it is a fact obvious to everyone in Washington that should peace efforts fail there would be an increasing desire on the part of both public opinion and the Government here to lend encouragement and ultimately at least economic aid to England, France, and their probable allies.

**Expires in 1939**

The neutrality statutes as now existent would permit sale of American raw materials—in fact of anything not specifically banned by the munitions list—under the "cash and carry" section of the law. In other words, so far as England and France are immediately concerned they would have access to the American market for everything except actual munitions of war so long as this feature of the act remained in effect and so long as they controlled the high seas.

It is an open secret that this cash and carry section was written into the law with a view to such a possible contingency as now faces Europe. It was assumed that Britain and France together would control the seas in the event of a general European war, and therefore would be able to take advantage of the opportunity to get to the American market with their ships and buy American goods for transport back home.

**Official Reticence**

But the "cash and carry" section expires on May 1, 1939. This fact alone is expected to make reconsideration and general overhauling of the whole neutrality subject inevitable when Congress reconvenes in January—if the President does not call it back sooner.

State Department circles are extremely secretive about their present opinions on the subject. The fact appears to be that it is still in the process of critical analysis from every angle with conclusions not yet reached. Much depends on whether the net effect on American public opinion of the European crisis is to strengthen or weaken isolationist sentiment. If it became stronger it can be safely predicted that the State Department will leave neutrality as much alone as possible from fear of emerging from Congressional reconsideration with stricter rather than more flexible legislation.

But in the meantime steps are being taken which tend away from strict interpretation of the neutrality laws. On Sept. 16 the Red Cross announced that arrangements were complete for shipping 60,000 barrels of American flour to Spain. It was to go, according to the official statement, to areas where food was short on either side of the Spanish front. But General Franco's Insurgent Government declined any such aid for his side, and it becomes increasingly apparent here that Washington opinion is as much interested in relieving a food shortage behind the Government lines, which might cripple the will of the Spanish Loyalist population to go on fighting, as it is in the abstract question of starvation generally.

Also under consideration now are plans for lending similar types of aid to China. For while America still refuses to recognize the existence of a war there—because to do so would force imposition of an embargo against any kind of arms shipment to China—it is now actually discouraging as much as it dares American shipments to Japan and simultaneously encouraging them to China.

In other words, there are tendencies towards a sanctionist attitude beginning to be apparent. Law forbids singling out an aggressor from his victim. But Washington unquestionably feels more friendly to China than Japan just as it feels more friendly to the Spanish Government than to General Franco's Insurgents. And its leanings are beginning to take tangible form.

But as they do they strain more and more against the limitations of the neutrality statutes and make daily more imminent the question of their revision.

# President Speeds Aid To Charleston, S. C.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt ordered the Army, Navy, and the Works Progress Administration yesterday to render aid in Charleston, S. C., where tornadic winds this morning caused considerable loss. The President acted in response to a telephone request from Lieut. Gov. J. E. Harley of South Carolina.

Norman H. Davis, head of the American Red Cross, said that 25 fatalities had been recorded already and 340 persons had been injured.

# Waban Hill Reservoir

Waban Hill (covered) Reservoir stands 320 feet above sea level; capacity, 11,000,000 gallons; average daily consumption, 5,000,000 gallons.

# Dewey Pledges Crime Purge If Elected Governor of N. Y.

By Wyona Dashwood

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., Sept. 30—With a strong ticket headed by Thomas E. Dewey, the New York Republican organization today is lined up for a campaign it is confident will deliver to it both the executive and legislative branches of the Empire State Government on Jan. 1 next.

If this end is achieved, it will be the first time in eighteen years the Party has sent a Governor to Albany, its last nominee to win this coveted post with the vast patronage that goes with it being Nathan L. Miller, of Syracuse, who was elected on Nov. 2, 1920. After a two-year term, Mr. Miller was succeeded by Gov. Alfred E. Smith, then leader of New York's Democracy, who held the office for three terms, ending in 1928.

**Dewey Assails Tammany**

Tammany Hall was the butt of Mr. Dewey's fighting speech accepting the nomination before an enthusiastic State Convention here Sept. 29. He pledged himself, if elected, to remove the "corrupt" Tiger's influence from New York State politics and to carry on the fight against organized crime on a wider front than ever before. He stood for unemployment relief to the end that every worker shall have a job, and subscribed to slum clearance and housing reform.

Mr. Dewey's nomination and acceptance speech were seen by Republican leaders as projecting him strongly into the national political picture, and, if his campaign ends in election, as certain to bring him strongly before the country in 1940, when Republicans select a Presidential candidate.

**Ticket Selected**

After a session lasting well into the early morning, the Republicans picked the following candidates to run with Mr. Dewey:

Lieutenant Governor — State Senator Frederic H. Bontecou, of Dutchess County.

Attorney General—Col. Arthur V. McDermott, of Brooklyn.

Comptroller—Julius Rothstein of Utica.

Representatives - at - large —Mrs. Helen Rogers of Buffalo, and Richard B. Scandrett, Jr., of Orange County.

This ticket was seen as putting new, strong heart into New York State Republicans after their long series of defeats for the governorship.

One of the chief hurdles they will have to meet, in the consensus of leaders, will be the charge that Mr. Dewey was elected District Attorney of New York County to war against crime in Manhattan and that, in standing for Governor, he is running out on the job.

**Pledge Against Crime**

Obviously anticipating this charge, the Republican gubernatorial candidate in his acceptance speech denied it categorically and pledged himself, if elected, to name a successor to the New York County Prosecutor's office who would carry on the campaign against organized crime to a finish.

"My decision to accept the nomination has not been made lightly," he said. "It would have been easier to say 'no.' I have been urged by many friends—some of them Republicans—to refuse this nomination. This advice boiled down to two things:

"One was addressed to selfish personal considerations. I was urged to stay in a job where my only enemies were criminals and their friends. There are big cases developing in my office and I was reminded that from them I could safely advance my personal reputation. I was told that it was risky to venture among the complex issues in the battlefield of State affairs. I was urged to play safe.

**Refuses to Shirk**

"Had I taken that advice, I should have been shirking the bigger job, the higher fight. I shall not shirk that fight.

"The second form of advice was more to be considered. It was urged that I ought to stay in my present job as District Attorney of New York County. That was based on the flattering, but false assumption, that I was the only man in New York who could run a large law office, investigate rackets, and prosecute crime. Well, the trouble with that is it just isn't true.

"For nearly eight years I have been a public prosecutor in New York City. During these years slow, but steady progress has been made in removing the grips of organized crime and its political protectors from New York."

Mr. Dewey said that when he was elected District Attorney last year, "the objective was to rescue that office from the domination of the political allies of the criminal underworld," and declared "that objective has been achieved."

**Made Single Promise**

"In my campaign I made a single promise," he recalled. "It was that the people would be represented by an office of competent, hard-working lawyers," and that these assistants would not be chosen by Tammany district leaders.

"That promise has been kept," he continued, "and the record shows what the result has been. In that office there is now a staff of 72 able, high-principled lawyers who know how to prosecute crime, how to investigate rackets, how to uncover facts, and how to prove them. They can, and will, keep on doing that job whether I am in the District Attorney's office or not. I intend to stay in the District Attorney's office until the end of the year.

"As Governor, on Jan. 1, I shall appoint an able and outstanding successor."

**Moral Responsibility**

Mr. Dewey saw the office of New York County Prosecutor as "only one of the small sectors of the battlefront in the war against crime," adding that "organized crime, with all its complex structure of corruption and political connections, is not confined within county lines, nor is the criminal structure limited to any one level of society." Instead, he declared, "its power is greater than the mere physical terrorism of the gangster, its influence reaching to high places."

"Moral responsibility for the criminal structure reaches far beyond the little criminals who pour through the courts, beyond even the big shots who sometimes can be called before the bar of justice," he held. "It reaches to those who have never committed a punishable breach of the law, but whose acquiescence makes them moral co-conspirators."

Recalling that the Governor had wider powers than those possessed by the District Attorney, Mr. Dewey declared the executive head of the State could command faithful enforcement of laws.

"He can, if he will, strengthen the District Attorneys who are doing the job," he said. "He can, if he will, command effective, honest, police co-operation."

This Mr. Dewey pledged himself, if elected, to do.

Mr. Dewey then turned to unemployment and housing, declaring the State must encourage industry so every worker will have a job, but so long as there are not enough jobs, "it is the first duty of the State to provide relief," he said.

"It is time that aggressive fact-finding and action be thrown against all the basic problems of our economic and social structure," he said. "The next Governor of this State will face many problems which still demand solution."

Mr. Dewey then referred lightly to electrical-power production, long a moot question upon which Republicans of the State have been widely divided, facing the charge their Party was dominated by power and industrial interests.

**Power Controversy**

"For 30 years, ownership and use of natural resources of this State for production of electrical power has been the subject of sterile political controversy," he recalled. "Elements of our own Party have opposed the inevitable and perpetual ownership of our resources by the people of the State. On the other hand, the Democratic Party has exploited water power as a political issue for many years, accomplishing no substantial results except the election of its candidates for public office."

The Republican candidate was optimistic with regard to the future. He recalled that New York City threw off the chains of machine domination five years ago and declared that "this year is the time to remove the influence of the machine from the government of the State."

"In future speeches, I shall talk at length about government and its activities," he promised.

Pleading with Republicans to compose differences and to mold the Party into a progressive vehicle for democratic government, "in which sectionalism, factionalism, and the drag of special interests shall disappear before the needs and welfare of the whole people," Mr. Dewey urged that the Party "have the courage to prove that democracy can maintain itself as master of its own destiny, feed its hungry, house its homeless, and provide work for its idle," and that these things be done "without reliance on politicl racketeers."

**End of Corruption**

"The influence of the corrupt machine will this year come to an end in the affairs of the State," he declared.

Mr. Dewey was placed in nomination by William F. Bleakley, former State Supreme Court Justice, who was defeated for Governor by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat, two years ago.

When Mr. Bleakley had pronounced the first syllable of Mr. Dewey's name, all delegates in the convention hall rose to their feet, cheering, waving American flags and starting a parade with uplifted standards that lasted 15 minutes.

The nomination was by acclamation.

William S. Murray, of Utica, was re-elected Chairman of the State Committee at a meeting after the convention adjourned. Mr. Murray has been head of the Republican body for nearly two years, having succeeded Melvin C. Eaton, of Chenango, who resigned.


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# Board Threatens To Halt Security Benefit for Ohio

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Social Security Board cited 12 instances of alleged inefficiency today in the administration of Ohio's old-age assistance and intimated these would have to be corrected if Federal contributions were to continue.

The board's statement said, "There is ample time before the next (monthly) checks are sent out to Ohio's needy aged for the chief of the Ohio Division of Aid for the Aged to make the necessary improvements in administration as set forth in the findings of the Board and as required by both the Social Security Act and the Ohio law."

**Federal Payment**

The Board said the Federal share of September pensions was sent to Ohio in a quarterly payment in June and this money was included in checks which pensioners received in the last few days. The Government portion for October has not been forwarded.

Under the Social Security Law, the Federal Government pays half the pensions, up to a total of $30 a month. The State supplies the other half.

The Board said it found instances of "non-compliance as to efficient administration," including repeated interference by the Governor with orderly procedures, violation of Civil Service laws and rules, serious and excessive delays in handling applications for assistance, failure to establish adequate basic policies with respect to certain phases of administration, blanket increases in awards tending to nullify the granting of assistance on the basis of need, discrimination in handling complaints, irregularities in the accounting system, and various lesser items.

**Davey Criticism**

Gov. Martin L. Davey has criticized the Board's investigation as a "political maneuver" timed to interfere with his campaign for renomination. Governor Davey, who lost in the primary, refused to attend a hearing at which the Board wanted the State to show why Federal contributions should not be stopped.

The Board's investigators had reported earlier that Ohio's pension system was "permeated with politics."

# Chicago Group Holds a 'Melultu'

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—"Government in business," simplified spelling, secretaries, and traveling salesmen are not products of the 20th century but had their origin some 4,000 years B. C. according to "They Wrote on Clay," a book on ancient Babylonia, published by the University of Chicago Press.

The book based on the clay tablets dug up by its author, the late Edward Chiera, during his own evacuations in Mesopotamia, is being introduced to advertising by two "new" words 5,000 years old. The words are "melultu," meaning an occasion for food and drink and "tabrati," the contemplation of something that will astound you. The publishers gave a "melultu" recently at the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, affording literary critics and bookdealers an opportunity to view, under the guidance of George C. Cameron who edited the book, original little clay tablets, the first "printed" words known to man. A tabrati was staged at a local book department which included an informal talk on clay tablets along with a collection of originals.

And, if "melultus" and "tabratis" are not sufficient to make the public go Babylonian the Press has sent out as advertising material facsimile clay tablets of a letter written in Babylon 4,000 years ago.

## Stowkowski Signs Pact

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 30 (AP)—The Philadelphia Orchestra announced today that Leopold Stokowski has signed a contract to conduct eleven and possibly fourteen concerts in this city and elsewhere in the period from March 13 to April 5.


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# There's Always Something New to See

New Zealand Tourist Department

**New Zealand Offers Tourists Unusual Scenes**

**Upper left shows the Fox glacier in Westland, while at the right is a sample of the giant kauri trees which grow in Waipoua forest. The lower picture shows Queenstown with the cloud-covered mountains in the background.**

# Vacationists in New Zealand Find Many Attractive Trips

**Monitor Traveltalk**
**By M. Le Tour**

New Zealanders take their main vacations — they seldom use the word, but talk about holidays — at Christmas and New Year's and at Easter. To the Englishman and the American the New Zealand seasons are upside down. As Tennyson said of his Katie, the New Zealander "breathes in April-autumns." Christmas comes in summer, and to its traditional celebrations, which the New Zealander has imported from the homeland, are added the joys of camping, motoring, sailing, and general out-of-doors holidays. This, and not July and August, is the season of the long vacation.

The second main holiday season is at Easter. Shops and offices close from the eve of Good Friday to the following Tuesday or Wednesday, and some people take longer. In some respects Easter holidays are particularly attractive, for this is the New Zealand Indian Summer—a season of comparative serenity, longer distances and lovelier coloring.

* * *

Tourists mix with New Zealanders "off the chain" in this summer holiday season. New Zealand is an amazing country in the variety that it offers to the holiday-maker, from the calm tree-fringed bays of North Auckland, with their sub-tropical langour, to the hot springs and lakes of Rotorua, from the forest giants of Waipoua to the Alpine peaks and glaciers of the South and fiords walled by precipices thousands of feet high. By rail, motor car and ship, holiday makers leave town in thousands. Incidentally many of them, like overseas travellers, book through the Government Tourist Department. This State office plans their tours and issues their tickets. Numbers of holiday-makers set out in their own cars, taking tents with them and planning to stay by rivers, lake or sea, or to use the camps for motorists that are provided throughout the country.

On Christmas Eve and again at Easter the Auckland harbor is alive with sailing craft and launches going off on holiday cruises. To the yachtsman Easter is the end of the summer; after that he lays up his boat for the winter. The Hauraki Gulf and the coast northwards make one of the finest yachting grounds in the world.

As a tourist resort North Auckland is coming into its own. There are beautiful harbors glorious at Christmas time with the red flowers of the pohutukawa, a dark spreading tree that grows on the shore and stretches its branches over the sparkling blue sea. Every bay has its occupied summer cottages or boarding houses or canvas camps, and holiday-makers bathe and sail and bask in the sun and make tea on open fire places.

* * *

North Auckland is rich in history. There is, for example, the Bay of Islands, where Hobson signed the Treaty of Waitangi with the Maoris, and years before that the first missionaries came to the country. The most impressive natural sight in the North is the Waipoua Forest, which shows the largest remaining stand of the kauri pine, one of the greatest timber trees of the world. There is a tree forty-three feet in girth and about 80 feet high in the bole.

Going south from Auckland the visitor sees first among special attractions the Waitomo Caves, the glow-worn grotto of which is unique and voted by some travelers the most wonderful thing in the country. On to Rotorua, the center of a playground which for variety has perhaps no equal in the world. From Rotorua in the North to the great lake of Taupo and its mountains in the South this region contains a marvellous collection of hot springs and geysers, lovely forest-fringed lakes, open upland plains, in Ruapehu (9,175 feet) a snow-topped mountain, where winter sports are now popular, and in Ngauruhoe an active volcano.

Wellington, the capital, is split about the steep hills of a fine harbor on Cook Strait, and on a clear still day there is to be seen from these hills one of the great harbor views of the world. Across the windy width of Cook Strait is the South or Middle Island, grander than the North Island in its scenery—its mountain lakes, the long system of its alps, with peak after peak 10,000 feet high and over, its glaciers and fiords.

The Alpine system runs the whole length of the island and culminates in the Mt. Cook region, where there is a cluster of noble (and difficult) peaks. The Hermitage at Mt. Cook is the chief base for mountaineers, but thousands visit this hostel who do no more than walk on the glaciers or take easy climbs or play at winter sports. The Tasman Glacier, 18 miles long and more than a mile wide, is the chief attraction to the average holiday-maker.

## Hollywood Newspaper Told to Re-employ Five

LOS ANGELES (AP)—George E. Kennedy, examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, recommended, Sept. 29, that the Board require the Hollywood Citizen-News to re-employ five members of the American Newspaper Guild it had discharged and others who struck in sympathy last May.

The strike was settled six weeks ago, with the provision that discharged or striking employees return to work pending the final outcome of the case. They received no back pay, however, and the Examiner recommended it be paid them.

The newspaper claimed it discharged the five editorial and business department employees for economic reasons, but the Guild contended it was because of their union activities.

Mr. Kennedy found the newspaper management had not bargained in good faith with the Guild and recommended it be ordered to do so.

Harlan G. Palmer, Citizen-News publisher, said: "We are prepared to carry the matter to the courts."

## Police Department

Newton Police Department has 134 employees and maintains 56 call boxes, one ambulance, one patrol, four motorcycles and 11 automobiles.

## Tour-a-bouts

Mexico's famous Garcia Caves near Monterrey will be made conveniently accessible to the tourist by next spring, according to an announcement from General Santos Mendiola. He says that 25,000 pesos will be expended in developing a good road to the Caves, and in lighting some of them so that visitors may see the vast subterranean caverns without torches.

* * *

"Rubberneck" trolleys are quite popular with tourists in several major Canadian cities. We saw them in Vancouver and Victoria and Montreal. Quebec also makes use of them. These trolleys, gilded and gay, with rows of seats elevated in grandstand manner provide interesting and instructive trips.

* * *

Travel colleagues have been congratulating Irving Shodd, 23 years in the travel business, on his recent association with Arnold Tours. Mr. Shodd spent the last 14 years with Filene's in Boston as travel expert and adviser.

* * *

Near Interlaken, Switzerland, is the Harder Ibex Preserve, established to conserve the once numerous species of leaping goat which is found in the Alps. A baby ibex two months old can jump over an obstacle three feet high.

* * *

The distance from New York to San Francisco via the Panama Canal is 6,000 miles, twice the distance from New York to Cherbourg, France, or Southampton, England.

* * *

The house in Bridgetown, Barbados, where George Washington lived with his brother Lawrence in 1751 still stands at the corner of Bay Street and Chelsea Road. According to his diary, George Washington spent some of his time there at a cost of "£15 a month, exclusively of washing . . ." Washington at the time was a major in the British Army.

* * *

The Galapagos Islands, 600 miles off the coast of Equador, lie squarely across the Equator, but the blaze of the vertical sun is tempered by the cold Humboldt current, which washes their shores. Blankets are always necessary at night.

* * *

The biggest building in Europe is said to be the Palace of Justice at Brussels. It covers an area 12 per cent greater than that of St. Peter's at Rome.

* * *

In Sicily there is no milk problem for visitors daily see milk delivered "on the hoof." Goats are driven to one's door and their milk is drawn from them before the customer.

## *Ickes Radiocast Series To Dramatize Melting Pot*

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, has announced a new radiocast series, "Immigrants All—Americans All," designed to dramatize the contribution of racial minorities to the greatness of the United States.

Beginning Nov. 14, the programs will be heard every Monday evening on the CBS network. They will be sponsored by the Office of Education. "Tolerance of all national and racial groups springing from appreciation of what each has added to American life will be the keynote of the series," Mr. Ickes said.

# Railroad Lines Plan Tie-Up Of East-West Fairs

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Transcontinental railways are looking forward to the San Francisco Golden Gate Fair next year as the major travel feature of 1939 and a comprehensive program is being worked out which, it is hoped, not only will avoid direct competition with the New York Fair but will tie the two expositions together in a mutually beneficial manner.

The railroads plan to tell everyone who goes to the New York Fair, "Make it a 'Round America' trip and see the San Francisco one as well," while to Westerners, more likely to attend the Exposition on the coast, efforts will be made to persuade them to make a circle tour on round-trip, all-inclusive tickets, so that they also may see, and compare, the New York Fair.

Looking back upon two years' experience at Chicago—when, despite advance forecasts by civic interests that rail travel would be small, the great majority of out-of-town visitors reach Chicago by train—the railroads are basing their plans upon handling the bulk of the business both to New York and to San Francisco. Comprehensive tours are being set up and a booklet for universal distribution also is planned.

Opening Feb. 18, 1938, the San Francisco Fair is expected to tax rail facilities, as the season progresses, despite the addition of a fleet of streamlined trains to the Coast. Two of these, the "City of San Francisco" and the "Forty Niner," operate directly between Chicago and San Francisco, and the day-and-a-half trip now made possible by the fastest trains brings the Golden Gate within an easy week-end trip of all Eastern cities. The former train, of 17 cars, had to be built to replace one of 11 cars which, after a year's service, proved entirely inadequate to the demands for space. In addition to these trains, the Overland Route also has "sailings" every three days by its Chicago-Los Angeles streamliners. For those visiting Los Angeles first, the Southern Pacific has streamlined service up the Coast in the "Daylight," which has averaged more than 500 passengers each way daily in recent months.

The abundance of modernistic, high-speed service to the West is evidenced by the fact that there are 86 streamlined cars available for service out of the North Western Terminal in Chicago alone, including the two San Francisco and two Los Angeles speed kings; the original San Francisco train, temporarily awaiting reassignment; and the Cities of Denver and Portland.

Latitude in ticketing will permit visitors to the West Coast Fair to traverse the entire Coast—visiting Portland, with its homes hanging from the sides of mountains and its streets flanked by rose gardens and mountain ash trees; or Seattle, with its business district rising to the hills and its homes, with lawns sloping gracefully to the lakes of the city. Still farther extensions enable Western travelers to visit a bit of Old England transplanted to this Continent, when they go to Victoria.

From a rail standpoint, the presence of two Fairs is at once a benefit and a challenge. Eastern lines hope to coax more visitors to the New York Fair, but Western roads are quite impartial—they will seek to bring Easterners West and to send their own people East, while the lines situated in the Midwest stand to benefit the most, by catching the traffic both ways, or to whichever Fair is the more popular with tourists.

## NLRB Decisions Attacked by AFL

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Federation of Labor began an attack in the Court of Appeals Sept. 29 on National Labor Board decisions favorable to the Committee for Industrial Organization.

The Federation asked the Court to set aside Board orders permitting Harry Bridges' longshoremen to bargain collectively for all West Coast longshoremen and substituting the United Automobile Workers for the Machinists' Union as bargaining agent at the Serrick Corporation plant at Muncie, Ind.

Other developments in the labor field:

1. Railroad and union officials prepared to carry their five-month-old wage dispute before fact-finding board Sept. 30.

2. John L. Lewis, CIO Chairman, called on President Roosevelt. It was learned that he previously had pledged his support to Democratic candidates for Senator and Governor in California.

3. Mr. Lewis and other CIO leaders decided tentatively to hold the organization's first general convention in Pittsburgh Nov. 14.

4. Mr. Lewis conferred with leaders of both factions in the UAW preparatory to announcement probably Oct. 3 of the CIO's compromise settlement of the union's internecine fight. First he saw Homer Martin, Union President, and then arranged to talk with four expelled UAW Executive Board members.

## Attack on Labor Act Faces First Barrier

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Sept. 30—Application for certification of the incorporation papers of the League to Amend the National Labor Relations Act is before the Board of Standards and Appeals here today. Signers of the incorporation papers were represented by Nathaniel Ellenbogen, New York City lawyer, who said the application spoke for itself, in that it said the aim of the League was to "lessen the hardships" of the Wagner Act.

Harris J. Klein, lawyer for the League, said later that "many prominent businessmen" and politicians, including one governor, backed the movement.

# Congressmen's Names Can Now Go to Sea

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—New horizons opened for members of Congress today. There have always been opportunities for a man who has served his constituents well to be known to posterity by a bridge or a boulevard in his own district. But now his name may be carried across the seven seas and his fame made known to all nations—for the United States Navy has decided that destroyers may be named for Congressmen.

Heretofore, destroyers have been named for American naval heroes such as John Paul Jones, Stephen Decatur, Lawrence and Peary of the early Navy, Farragut and Porter of the Civil War Navy, Dewey of Spanish War fame, and other individuals whose names have contributed to American Naval history. But now the lists are open to members of Congress as well, although they must still compete with seafaring men and Secretaries of the Navy for the honor of having a sleek destroyer slide down the ship ways with a gleaming name on the bow signalizing a career in the legislative halls of Congress rather than one on the quarterdeck.

President Roosevelt approved the new opportunity for Congressmen along with a general schedule fixing the type of names which in the future are to be given to all Naval vessels, from mighty ships of the line down to the last humble fleet tug and oiler. In general there is little change from existing practice. Battleships still will be named for states, and cruisers—both heavy and light—for cities. Destroyers go to both Naval heroes and Congressmen—as stated. Submarines will bear the name of fish, exclusively. Aircraft carriers will bear the names of historic Naval vessels or early American battles.

Then comes the long list of types of ships in the train. There are minesweepers which are named for birds, gunboats for small cities, river gunboats for islands, submarine tenders for submarine inventors and developers, repair ships for mythological characters, oilers for rivers, cargo ships for stars, destroyer tenders for natural parts of the country, large seaplane tenders for sounds, small seaplane tenders for bays, big tugs for Indian tribes and little tugs for Indian chiefs and Indian words.

It is assumed among observers that the first Congressmen to be honored by the Navy will be men who have distinguished themselves by their activities in obtaining larger appropriations and higher tonnage authorizations for the Navy during service in Congress. Heretofore the Navy has not had any such dramatic means of rewarding its friends in Congress.

Some surprise is expressed in outside circles that since members of Congress may aspire to destroyers, it has not also been arranged to let Senators aim at light cruisers. But those who express this surprise are unfamiliar with the jealous refusal of members of the House of Representatives to concede a higher rank to members of the Senate. Salaries are the same in both chambers, and apparently the limits of Naval fame are to be kept at the same level. A Senator may possibly join Congressmen on the bows of destroyers, but he may not have an 8,000-ton light cruiser.

## U. of C. Gifts Announced

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LOS ANGELES—Gifts amounting to $28,000 in value were accepted by the Regents of the University of California at their recent meeting on the Los Angeles campus.


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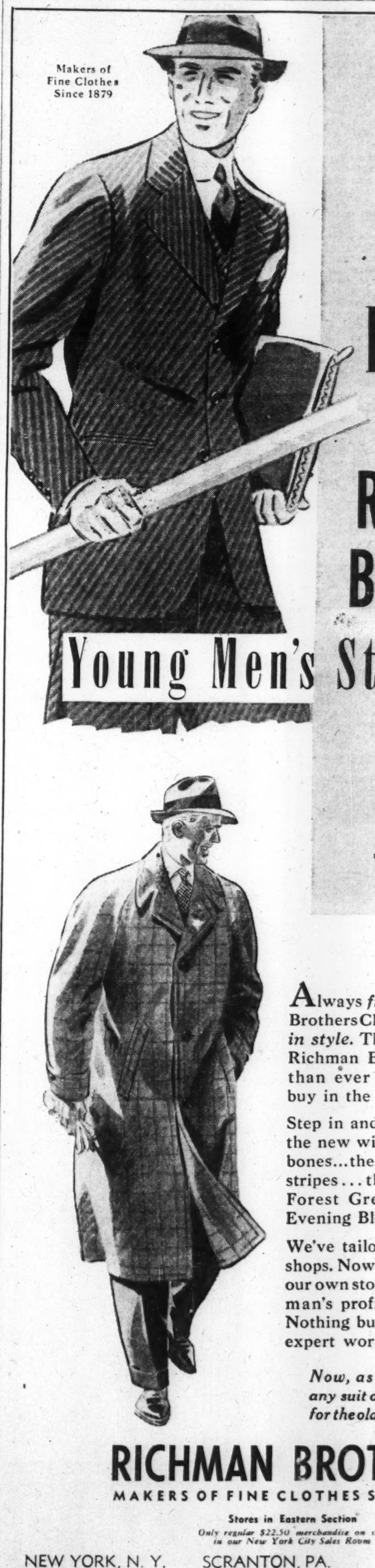

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# Lecture on Christian Science by Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B.

Dr. John M. Tutt, C. S. B., of Kansas City, Missouri, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Religion and Healing Ministry of Christ Jesus," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Mr. Harry C. Browne, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, is happy to have you as its guests tonight to hear a lecture on Christian Science.

We expect a great deal of good from this lecture, and it is quite right that we should. For this large gathering and the message of the speaker is the fulfillment of the prophecy of Isaiah, when he said "And all thy children shall be taught of the Lord; and great shall be the peace of thy children."

Many centuries after this prophecy was made, the nature of God was made plainer through the work and words of Christ Jesus, whose mission was to reveal to human thought the spiritual truth which heals mentally.

In our day Jesus' works and words, which had not been fully apprehended, have taken on a clearer meaning through the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy. In her revelation of the scientific facts about God and man, our heavenly Father comes appreciably nearer to us. So near, in fact, that we are actually taught by Him.

Mrs. Eddy states this in a few words contained in her Message to this Church in 1901. She wrote at that time, "The theological God as a Person necessitates a creed to explain both His person and nature, whereas God explains Himself in Christian Science."

Tonight the lecturer will speak to us on the subject "Christian Science: The Religion and Healing Ministry of Christ Jesus" and we may confidently expect God, the great Teacher, to explain Himself to every receptive heart.

It is now my pleasure to present the speaker, a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church, Dr. John M. Tutt, of Kansas City, Missouri.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

Christ Jesus, whom Christian Scientists regard as their Saviour and Exemplar, once said: "I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil" (Matt. 5:17). Jesus introduced a new and spiritual conception of life and conduct. He came to save mortals from their sins, and heal them of their ills. He came to reveal the spiritual facts of being, and the practicability of spiritual life here and now, the kingdom of God on earth, the kingdom within. Christian Science makes no war on other systems of religion and medicine, nor upon the individuals subscribing to them. Christian Science steadfastly holds to the essential Christian and Scientific unity of religion and medicine as taught and practiced by Christ Jesus.

**Life Untrammeled**

Perhaps no one ever plumbed deeper into human contraries, inconsistencies and woes than did Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer, Founder, and Leader of Christian Science. And, doubtless, no one since Christ Jesus ever reached higher into the realm of the spiritually real. Truly religious and spiritually-minded, this great thinker early detected the shortcomings of creeds and dogmas, and the long-goings of medical theories and practice. Although she was devoted to the church, and a student of medical theories, her spiritual perception caused her to challenge popular systems of religion and medicine, systems that regard evil as a concomitant of good, equal in power, and sharing God's prerogatives and His man's estate. Such systems, in actual test, failed to quench her spiritual thirst, to satisfy her reasons, or to meet the needs of her frail physicality. Eventually she came to see that the theory of the existence of both good and evil, Spirit and matter, health and disease, is based wholly on the outward appearances, and is supported altogether by the witness of the five notoriously unreliable physical senses. She saw, reasonably, that the completely opposite elements of good and evil, Spirit and matter, determine that if one exists the other is non-existent. Thus she arrived at the great truth in divine Science, that the real man is not material but spiritual, not sick, sinful, fearful, or in bondage, but well, loving, fearless, and free. What a discovery was that! What an unshackling of the enslaved followed! What a debt of gratitude humanity owes to this intrepid religious and medical free-thinker, this brave and loving follower of Christ! Mortals enmeshed in the old cramping systems, striving to be well, holy, and successful while accepting the false theories of an inescapable evil opposite to every good, and with each period of temporary relief from some form of enslavement crying, as did St. Paul's gaoler: "With a great sum obtained I this freedom," (Acts 22:28) now, through the blessed release of Christian Science, can say with Paul, "But I was free born!" (Ibid.) As though in a flash of true insight into that dramatic scene between Paul and his gaoler, a certain eminent physician has said: "If a man should follow his doctor's every advice, take all his prescriptions, adhere to his prescribed dietary, physical education, exercise, hygiene, and disobey in nothing throughout his life, such a man possibly might live six months longer, but he probably would spend all that extra time in the hospital and be thoroughly miserable." My friend, if you would learn of life untrammeled, and joyously cry with Paul, "I was free born," study Mrs. Eddy's great book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"; study the Bible in the light thus thrown upon it; put into your own life the meanings as you grasp them; attend the services of the Church of Christ, Scientist, particularly the Wednesday meetings where testimonies of the healing of physical disease and of sin are given by grateful beneficiaries; "and," as Jesus counselled Thomas, "be not faithless, but believing" (John 20:27). All the world is receiving benefits from Mrs. Eddy's unselfed labor and love, and individuals are accepting Christian Science as their experience makes them ready.

**Religion and Medicine Undivided**

The natural oneness of religion and medicine is indicated by the early efforts of humanity to express that essential unity in speech. The root word for health and holiness in the Anglo-Saxon, and in more primitive tongues, is the same, and it means wholeness, completeness. Again, the Scriptures sustain the essential unity of religion and medicine. Prophets and psalmists and preachers, kings and commoners throughout the Bible, when they turned to God as a very present help in all sorts of trouble, were healed and saved from sin and disease. Christ Jesus earned the appellation, the Great Physician, not because he was a graduate of some medical college, or versed in the material medicine of his day, but because he was literally a healer of body and mind, a healer that never failed. But can you imagine Jesus subscribing to the crude theories and methods of the physicians of his times? Indeed, can you think of him wielding an ether cone or scalpel before a modern clinic? Whatever it was that divorced the healing and saving arts, and whenever that calamity befell the human race and the hospital and the doctor took up their abode on the opposite side of the street from the church and its ministers, certain it is that Jesus, by his purely spiritual precepts and practice, reunited these great ministries as one in his theology and medicine. But the essential unity of religion and medicine, as in Jesus' teaching and practice, is not the amalgamation of matter and Spirit. Christ Jesus elevated medicine to a spiritual, a divinely mental basis. Also, he restored theology to the same purely spiritual plane. From that true spiritual platform theology had been debased by the unspiritual doctrine that Spirit, the infinite, made matter, the finite. This doctrine taught that although God, who is Spirit, begot matter, which is not spiritual, we must rid ourselves of this God-begotten matter by dying out of it,—all of which would appear to be an unprofitable procedure on the part of God and man. In both theology and medicine Jesus utterly discarded material theories and methods. Christ Jesus' medicine and theology were one with Spirit, not matter. This he illustrated when he said to his orthodox critics: "Whether is easier, to say, Thy sins be forgiven thee; or to say, Arise, and walk?" (Matt. 9:5) indicating the common origin of sin and sickness, and showing that he healed both by the same spiritual power and process.

**The Theology of Jesus**

The theology of Jesus brought in a new dispensation. He discarded outworn parts of theological tradition and flooded the remainder with divine light. The age-old doctrine of substitutional sacrifice he clarified with the statement: "He that eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood, dwelleth in me, and I in him;" (John 6:56) and he explained to the perplexed disciples: "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life" (John 6:63). It was the Spirit and the spiritual meaning of the Scriptures that founded his theology, and the way of salvation through self-sacrifice, or the denial of material self. Jesus taught the unity of God and man. He said, "I am not alone, but I and the Father that sent me" (John 8:16). In Christ Jesus' theology, and in Christian Science, there is no line of separation, however fine, between God and man, but instead there is coexistence in which God is cause and man is effect. Jesus' theology named God as Spirit, not to be worshiped in nor as the opposite of Spirit, not to be worshiped in or as matter. Again, Jesus referred to God as knowing all things. So, Christian Science teaches that God is the infinite, and hence the only, Mind. The conclusion from the theology of Christ Jesus, and of Christian Science, is that man is the idea of divine Mind, or Spirit, the image of God. This means man is divinely mental or spiritual, and hence not material. How truly, as Jesus said, "the flesh profiteth nothing" (John 6:63).

Jesus' theology revealed the correctness of all right mental action, and the wrongness, the error, and hence the unreality, of the opposite action of matter and its essence, the so-called mortal mind. And Jesus, as also Christian Science, calls for an awakening of mortals from the false beliefs of mind in matter and matter in mind, and the sinful, erroneous outgrowths of such beliefs. This divine theology requires the recognition of sin, or error; the desire to correct it; the destruction of error with the baptism of the Spirit, flooding consciousness with the cleansing Christ; and reformation, by replacement of error in thought and life with truth—the overcoming of evil with good. Jesus submitted to the shedding of his blood for the remission of sins; and following his explanation of this point, the Christian Science textbook declares: "The spiritual essence of blood is sacrifice." (Science and Health, p. 25) Christian Science thus requires, in Jesus' own words: "If any man will come after me, let him deny himself" (Matt. 16:24)—let him sacrifice the material sense of life and self; let him repudiate life in matter. That sacrifice must have been the meaning of Jesus' assurance: "He that findeth his life shall lose it; and he that loseth his life for my sake shall find it" (Matt. 10:39). Christ Jesus' theology consummately was the triumph of Truth over error, of Spirit over matter and the carnal mind. As the exponent of the spiritual idea of Truth in its healing and saving power over error, Jesus held the title of Christ. It was the Christ, or the idea of Truth manifested by Jesus that made him "the way, the truth, and the life" (John 14:6). It is this "Christ in you," (Col. 1:27) which, Paul assured, would be for each of us "the hope of glory."

Such, briefly, are the main points in the theology of Christ Jesus, and of Christian Science. It exalts the power of divine Truth to hold man forever perfect as the likeness and image of God, and to cast out and destroy from human consciousness all wrong or false beliefs about the man God made, beliefs leading in mortals to sin, disease, discord, death. It reconciles the human consciousness to give up error and accept only truth. It shows that "with his stripes we are healed" (Isa. 53:5), that even though, at the time, the rejection of error may seem punishment, loss of pleasure, of profit or possessions, the realization surely follows that there is no profit nor pleasure nor satisfaction in sin, but always there is salvation in destroying a false sense. Christian Scientists believe the price Jesus paid, each follower of Christ must pay for absolution from sin, discord, disease, all error. The denial of material selfhood is the price each must pay for the true sense of atonement, at-one-ment with God, with good, that forever oneness with the Father, recognition of which caused Jesus to refer to himself as "the Son of man which is in heaven" (John 3:13).

Finally, the theology of Christ Jesus included the method of approach to God and of communion with Him. This provision is prayer. It includes any activity of the human consciousness to throw off the old man, the false sense of things and self, and to replace it with the new man, the right idea of self, of man as he is always with the Father, divine Mind. Prayer, in its highest statement, is that very realization of true being, shorn of all false sense, that realization of the unity of God and man of which Mrs. Eddy has said: "The Christian Scientist is alone with his own being and with the reality of things" (Message for 1901, p. 20).

We pray rightly for divine guidance; we lift up our hearts and sincerely aver: "Where He leads me I will follow." Mrs. Eddy's prayer: "Shepherd, show me how to go" (Poems p. 14) is metaphysically the appeal to intelligence, the calling upon real Mind, God, for wisdom, not upon the human so-called mind, or material sense, for mere intellectual judgment. Divine guidance is the leading, the directing, the determining of the one Mind, of God. The will of God is always the wise thing to do, and equally whatever is the wise thing to do is the will of God.

**The Medicine of Jesus**

Now the medicine of Christ Jesus, which is the healing art of Christian Science, differs in no respect from his theology as outlined. Indeed they are one, since Jesus' theology, his knowledge of God, was his medicine. First is the necessary recognition of the malady as a false state of consciousness, as a departure from the right condition or conduct, evidenced by wrong physical or moral effects, called discord, disease, sin. Second is necessary repentance, or change of mind, turning away from the evidence as false, willingness to give up the error, to reverse it, to turn it, or turn from it. Third is baptism with the spiritual sense of reality, the sense of health, washing away the mesmeric false sense, thus cleansing both human consciousness and body. Fourth is reformation and probation, a cessation of the offence, a correction of conduct, a walk with God, a spiritualization of thought and life; all of which makes the individual better, physically, mentally, morally, spiritually. These steps may not be clearly defined in every case. Some individuals come to Christian Science as some did to Jesus, seeking only the loaves and fishes, seemingly unprepared for spiritual advancement. Yet there is no evidence that Jesus was discouraged when only one out of ten he healed "returned to give God thanks" (Science and Health, page 94). Jesus knew, even as suppliants may know today, that no man ever touched the hem of Christ's garment without fundamental changes in character, which sooner or later appear in bettered, more spiritualized lives. Christian Science teaches that false beliefs about man do not change man, but that correct knowledge of man does change the human concept for the better and so inevitably leads to improved conditions of body.

Christian Science reveals that just as sin, an admittedly erroneous mental state, produces bad conditions of morals, mind and life, so disease and discord also are the fruits of wrong thinking. Christian Science therefore addresses itself to correction of the error of belief manifested as disease on the body. It will thus be seen that neither Christ Jesus nor Christian Science follows material medicine. Christian Science and material medicine have in common only the humanitarian and benevolent intent to prevent and cure disease, and to benefit human life; beyond that point material medicine cannot follow Christian Science. He who was called the Great Physician because of the healing power he displayed, was pre-eminently a spiritually minded man. Today is spiritual-mindedness necessary in a physician? Is it taught in medical college? There are, it is true, spiritually minded doctors of medicine, who may consider and try to rectify moral and mental bad conditions, but is that quality, so conspicuous in Jesus, and so indispensable in a Christian Science practitioner, at all required of an efficient medical man? Material medicine, surgery, and the allied arts concern themselves not at all with spirituality. Indeed, even morality is left entirely out of the theory of material medicine.

Are Christian Scientists justified in relying wholly upon the teaching and practice of the Master-metaphysician? Christian Science maintains that it is not the way of Christ Jesus to divide Christly healing and saving, and to settle the healing portion upon material medicine and the saving part on ecclesiasticism. Christian Scientists proclaim, and undertake to live under the undivided garments of Christ. Christian Scientists reasonably hold that Jesus never divided that raiment but it was torn apart by impious hands. Christian Science holds it to be as Christianly scientific to heal the sick through prayer and spiritual power alone as to save sinners through Christ. Christian Science holds it to be true of the healing art also: "It is the Spirit that quickeneth, the flesh profiteth nothing" (John 6:63).

**Cure and Prevention**

Christ Jesus employed both the therapeutic and prophylactic arts, healing disease and sin, and protecting against the errors of belief producing those evils. He said to the man he healed of impotency: "Behold, thou art made whole: sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee" (John 5:14). He said substantially the same to the woman he healed of sin. He restored Lazarus and others, raising them from the dead; and he practiced in his own case the preventive art, in his experience on the cross. In the tomb he employed divinely mental medicine and surgery, and prevented the operation of pathological laws. Christian Science agrees with the tenor of Jesus' teaching, namely, that preventive medicine, that is, prophylaxis as Jesus practiced it, is the highest art. Christian Scientists properly are known not only for the trouble they get out of, but even more for the trouble they keep out of. Abiding in the morale of Christ's Science, realizing your unity with God and your inseparability from good, and accepting the responsibility of your own thoughts and acts, literally: "There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come nigh thy dwelling" (Psalm 91:10).

Followers of Christ should recognize with Jesus that matter and the human material mind cannot cure the bodily ills they produce. Christian Science reaches out beyond matter, beyond even that other name for matter, the carnal mind, to the divine Mind, the only Mind, God, for the correcting Christ, the idea of Truth, for the sole healing and preventive and redemptive power.

**Law and Nerves**

While Christian Science does not classify diseases, and give them degrees and names, it recognizes that mortal mind does that. But Christian Science does not acknowledge such classification as binding or even obtaining, except as it may be so in the conscious or tacit mental consent of the individual. Contrariwise, Christian Science refutes such certification of error. Christian Science takes away from disease its falsely claimed identity and power. To illustrate, mortal belief declares the physical body is governed by mortal mind, its maker, through nerves; that nerves are the medium of mortal mind's control of body, and that lack of control and even many diseases are attributable to failure of the nervous system to function properly. Now Christian Science does not begin by studying the nervous system or its pathology. It begins, as did Jesus, with the truth of being, namely, that God, divine Principle, is the sole source of law; that the government of good is uninterrupted, instant and complete. God, divine Mind, does not govern His idea, man, by remote control. The power of enforcement is not separate from the divine law nor from the man it governs. Hence nerves are a very poor substitute for divine law, which they counterfeit. Man is not governed by nerves. Divine Principle has no material medium through which its idea is controlled. The infinite Mind conceives its idea, man, in terms of knowing and controlling it, in terms of creation and government. Man does not control his mind, but contrariwise, divine Mind controls man. Man's self-government is God's control of man—it is divine Mind governing its idea.

**Mental Anatomy**

Mrs. Eddy, in reducing her vision of divine Science to human apprehension and needs, found she required a word to cover the Scriptural statement that Jesus "knew what was in man" (John 2:25). She needed a word to describe what is called in medical terminology, diagnosis. And as always she found the needed word, anatomy, which she defines as follows: "Anatomy, when conceived of spiritually, is mental self-knowledge, and consists in the dissection of thoughts to discover their quality, quantity, and origin. Are thoughts divine or human? That is the important question" (Science and Health, p. 462).

Christian Science presents, in the term mental anatomy, the Christianly scientific interpretation of both diagnosis and surgery. "Science and Health" declares: "The anatomy of Christian Science teaches when and how to probe the self-inflicted wounds of selfishness, malice, envy, and hate" (p. 462). This is an order of surgery admittedly beyond the scope or grasp of material medicine, and yet Mrs. Eddy goes on to say: "The Christian Scientist, through understanding mental anatomy, discerns and deals with the real cause of disease" (Ibid.). Successful mental surgery is so familiar to the active Christian Scientist as to excite little comment. I myself have seen many cases of the healing of fractured and dislocated bones, of benign and malignant tumors, of congenital and other deformities, and many other pathological conditions included in the scope of surgery, through the ministrations of Christian Science alone. It need hardly be added that where two systems differ so radically, are so contrary in theory and practice, it is impossible to combine them. Divine Mind does not share its dominion with matter or delegate its power to material systems. Obviously, it makes no difference what the disease may be, or what portion of the human body affected. The important question is: Has God power to heal sickness, to restore the maimed, to correct the abnormal, and is His Christ, His healing and saving power available? We should abandon anatomy as physical and take up anatomy as defined in Christian Science. This study of scientific anatomy does not consist in playing on words, but in dealing with and disproving false beliefs, or erroneous mental concepts, for they alone are responsible for abnormal conditions of body or thought.

**Discovery of Thoughts**

Archaeologists discover ancient cities and works of art by removing the accretion of debris upon them. Christian Science discovers man by annulling false beliefs about him, and finds him well and perfect; immortal, sinless, strong, capable, spiritual, the master-work of God's master hand; not a material body, not a jungle temple fashioned by man's hands, but the very temple of divine Mind.

Employing the anatomy of Christian Science one discerns between thoughts and accurately fixes them as true or false, as of divine Mind or as misstatements thereof. One learns that wrong thoughts are not actual thoughts but are false statements or false beliefs, which belong not to divine Mind but to that false state of consciousness Paul called the carnal mind. One learns also that all abnormalities are objects of these false untrue beliefs.

**Adopted Beliefs**

Do you raise the question, how can my bodily condition be the expression of my thought when I knew nothing of the disease or its causes before it made its appearance? How, then, can my wounds be self-inflicted? Friend, have you never considered how well loved (and indulged) adopted children can be? Evil is never native to anyone. It is always the self-assertion of a lie. Therefore, no matter how it got there, the presence of evil in thought or body must be rejected as spurious. To say you did not know of the false belief, yet to consider yourself a victim of it, is to give error all the power and reality it asks of you. Error seeks to be—and is content to be—and can never be other than an adopted belief. But the error is in false belief always and not in man, nor is it transferred from one man to another. Actually, there is no such thing as mental telepathy. What seems to be transference or projection of thought is not actual, but it is the individual's acceptance, or adoption, of the false claims of mortal mind. But mortal mind is a counterfeit of real Mind. The ideas of Mind are everywhere present. Wrong concepts are then a false claim of thought presence. The attempt to influence another through thought transference seems successful only when the victim enters his own conscious or tacit consent to such a possibility. One is never hypnotized against his will, but always with it. Thought transference is never a fact, it is always a false belief. To recognize mental telepathy as a false belief is to annul its seeming cause and effect.

**"The Healing Power of Nature"**

Critics of Christian Science sometimes try to discredit the healing of disease under Christian Science treatment by saying: "Oh! well such cases would get well anyway." The practice of Christian Science is not an exhibition of the so-called healing power of nature. Nevertheless it is natural for the body to be well and when the abnormalities and distortions of wrong thinking and wrong conduct are corrected by Christian Science, it is natural for the body to get well.

The practice of Christian Science brings God's kingdom of harmony on earth. The action of Christian Science on mortals is to free them from the trammels of mortality, the hampering beliefs of limitation, disease, pain, sorrow, worry, all discord. Christian Science demonstrates that man is under the government of divine law, not the so-called laws of matter. Since there is only one source of law and order, namely divine Principle, even mortal man and body, if governed wisely, must be divinely governed. Mortal mind is a false statement of Mind and can only misgovern. Christian Science is mortal man's friend. Under Christian Science, the natural functions and proper preventive and corrective processes of the body have protection and free scope. "Science and Health" declares: "The recuperative action of the system, when mentally sustained by Truth, goes on naturally" (p. 447).

**The Practitioner's Office**

Christ Jesus bestowed upon his faithful disciples, for all time, the power to destroy sins. In Christian Science sin has the broad signification of error, or wrong thought and conduct. It thus includes both moral faults and the delusions of discord and disease—all evil. Christ Jesus provided for the Christly ministry of Christian Science, both its private and public practice. He made the office of public practitioner proper and necessary for the legitimate care of humanity when mesmerized into sin, disease, or discord. The power to forgive—destroy—sins, that is, to make nothing of them, is delegated by God to every individual. The Bible declares all are made "priests unto God" (Rev. 1:6). We should see to it that we recognize and exercise this power divinely bestowed. It is a moral responsibility to heal ourselves, and when called upon, to heal others. True responsibility does not produce doubt, incapacity, fear or worry. Such bad qualities are the effects of a false sense of responsibility. True responsibility is God-bestowed and calls forth the good qualities of self-reliance, adequacy, confidence and self-sufficiency.

Christ Jesus, in teaching both his immediate disciples, and of course, those countless Christians to follow, on more than one occasion addressed himself to Peter. Thus Jesus' repeated admonitions to "feed my lambs;" "feed my sheep," (John 21:15) made Peter not the mentor for Christendom, but rather the illustration of the Christian office of healer and helper. Christ Jesus even said pointedly: "Upon this rock" (Matt. 16:18)—the solid foundation of the practice of the Science of Christ, as illustrated by Peter—"I will build my church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." It is significant that Jesus did actually found an organization when he taught disciples and sent them forth to preach the gospel and to heal the sick. Through these beginnings Christ's Christianity spread throughout the then known world. The church he built in individual human consciousness Mrs. Eddy has defined as "the structure of Truth and Love" (Science and Health, p. 583). The organization Jesus began in Jerusalem, flourished as a healing and saving evangelical body for over two hundred years, but gradually materialism and ecclesiasticism choked its spiritual light and power. Then after an eclipse of centuries, the church of the healing and saving Christ was revived in Boston, by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer, Founder and Leader of Christian Science, under the name, The First Church of Christ, Scientist. Today the Christian Science Church is caring for the healing and redemptive work of Christian Science all over the world.

**Christian Science Practice**

Just what does the practitioner do when he works for himself, or for others. He thinks, he reasons from the basis of the oneness of being, the unity of God and man. There is no place where good is not, and so the unity and immortality of good and health are the foundation of treatment. Health, wealth, heaven, harmony are within the unity of being. All individuals are, in reality, within that oneness. All men are distinct, but not separate in the unity of being, of Mind and consciousness. Hence the basis of treatment is not the scientific impossibility called thought transference. It is not one person doing something to another person, although of course, it may be one person doing something for another. The error which seems to be in the body is actually in mortal mind, it is a wrong, and incorrect state of human consciousness. If in the co-operative endeavor established by the turning of the patient to the practitioner, the nothingness of the error becomes plain, then the reality of things as they actually are appears. The coming of Christ, the healing and saving power of divine Truth, is the entrance into human consciousness of the idea of things as they really are. If good appears within the conscious thought of the practitioner or the patient, then the sin, the error of belief, is remitted, forgiven, made nothing, and healing results. Time has no part in this. It may be instantaneous. If the error is not rejected, thrown out of human consciousness, but remains in thought, consciously or tacitly, as real, then the sin is retained, and healing is not effected.

How does a right treatment—a Christian Science treatment—reach the patient? The connection established by the turning of the patient to the practitioner illustrates the fact that all men are within consciousness. What blesses one blesses all. Health and salvation are communicated to the patient, not by thought transference but by divine thought presence. All good is communicable and it permeates all true being.

**A Summation**

I trust we have now established the fact that the religion and medicine of Christ Jesus and of Christian Science are one, and this one is based, in theory and practice, on the unity of being, the scientific oneness of God and man, including all reality, all good; that this unity and continuity of good excludes evil as a reality; that the oneness of being includes the wholeness, completeness and holiness of man; that evil, disease, sin, discord, are a misunderstanding of that oneness of good, and that therefore, there is but one disease, a misstatement of health. Thus in the pathology of Christ Jesus and of Christian Science, the legion of diseases of material medicine, and the sins of orthodox theology are reduced to one, a counterfeit of health and holiness. The cure and prevention of sin and disease are in the one remedy, the idea of Truth, the Christ, which entering human consciousness, excludes or destroys the errors of belief, and so preserves and restores the body, mind and morals.

**Without and Within**

And how do you bring this into your own experience, you ask? We need, only practice, that is, live scientifically the religion and medicine of Christ Jesus, of Christian Science, actively putting evil outside the equation of true health and holiness, refusing to give disease, sin and discord the reality, power and presence they argue. Let us see within ourselves and others only the things and experiences rightly belonging to the unity of good. Thus we may see ourselves separate from the errors of confusion, and from the vantage of removal, may look down upon the legion of error's counterfeit presentments and literally ride above them as things of darkness, things outside reality, things properly apart from the sunlighted realm of harmony, in which all men actually live and move and have being. The practicability of all this came to me vividly one particularly fine morning when, at the harbor of Los Angeles, I entered a flying boat, bound for Catalina Island. The day was perfect, but scarcely had we left the surface and the confines of the harbor when we plunged into dense fog which filled the entire distance between the mainland and the island. Unhesitatingly the pilot pointed the ship upward until suddenly we broke into the dazzling sunlight once more. Then, sighting the tips of the peaks of Catalina, he literally rode above the fog in full assurance of right direction. Nearing the peaks he caught a rift in the mists and cut through down to the quiet waters of Avalon Bay. I was greatly impressed by the incident, for not only did the pilot display the dominion of conscious knowledge, power and fearlessness, but those qualities conveyed their assurance and confidence to me as well, and I rode in serenity to a happy landing. The pilot knew all he needed to know; he saw all he needed to see. And I saw how invincible is the man who, encountering the mists, cuts through the fogs and rides them with conscious power, that is, with recognition of their impotency, their nothingness. As that brave little ship shook itself free from the seeming impediments and soared triumphantly above limitations, I felt myself responding to the inspiration, unity with the great verities of existence, presence, knowledge, power, substance. I felt my present understanding, the seed within itself, expanding and multiplying into newness of life, escape from the old fetters of finiteness into the realm wherein ceiling is limitless. And in that heavenly vision of spiritual allness I saw as never before what Christ Jesus surely intended to convey when he epitomized his healing and saving mission to a fog-bound race: "That they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us: that the world may believe that thou hast sent me. And the glory which thou gavest me I have given them; that they may be one, even as we are one" (John 17:21, 22). In closing his vision of the heavenly Jerusalem, the Revelator declares: "For without are dogs, and sorcerers, and whoremongers, and murderers, and idolaters, and whosoever loveth and maketh a lie" (Rev. 22:15). Health within, wealth within, heaven within, all good within the unity of being, the wholeness, the completeness of God and man.


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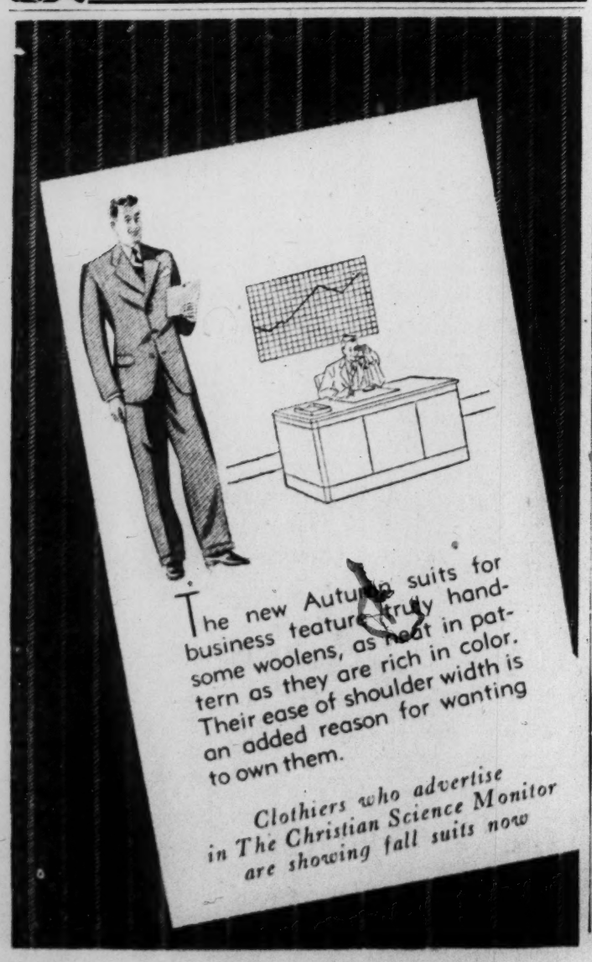
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# Nations of World Co-operate In Securing Impartial History

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

ZURICH, Switzerland—The possibilities for international co-operation, even in such a disturbing period as the present and in such a controversial field as historical research, have been demonstrated by the quincentennial meeting here in September of the International Congress for Historical Sciences, which brought together almost 1,000 historians from more than 40 countries, for the purpose of reporting and discussing the results of researches in their countries during the five years since the Congress was last held at Warsaw.

With the exception of Soviet Russia and Japan, who were unwilling to co-operate this year, all leading countries sent eminent historians who contributed papers and discussions. China, the Vatican, and both sections of Ireland joined only this year. The International Historical Congress, which functions permanently between meetings, now numbers as members 29 European countries, five Asiatic, six Latin American, two North American, and two African.

**Politics Ruled Out**

The Congress was founded in 1926, with the purpose not only of pooling results of historical research in all countries, but also of breaking down barriers between historians created by the World War. At that time, the hatreds left over from the war were still so intense that historians in some countries had no means to learn what had been done in other places. Because of the secondary political purpose, several governments supported the organization from the beginning, and others have since granted subsidies for its support. But the political purpose has gradually receded into the background, and historical societies and academies now firmly control policy.

The meeting here was the fourth, others having been held in Brussels, Oslo, and Warsaw. The next will be held in 1943 at Rome, upon the invitation of the Italian Government. In the intervals between meetings, a permanent selection committee assembles material for an annual bibliography of historical sciences which is presumed to include all works of permanent value. While there has been some complaint of political bias in certain omissions, it is generally agreed that the committee has attained a high degree of impartiality in its selections.

The organization also has sponsored publication of a diplomatic repertorium, a comparative international constitutional history, a chronological repertorium of modern literature, and a handbook showing the extent to which national archives are open to students. Tentative arrangements have been made for future publication of a history of the Far East, a history of Roman Law, and international military and economic histories. A research bulletin is intended to keep members in touch with each other's work.

**Extensive Discussions**

The papers delivered this year covered an immense range, and were published in two volumes during the Congress. The program was prepared, as usual, by an international committee but the selection of lecturers and subjects was entrusted to historical societies of member countries.

Historical research, as some of the speakers pointed out, has become increasingly valuable to governments and statesmen, as its far-reaching aspects have been more thoroughly understood and practiced. The behavior of men in the past is likely to give clues to their behavior at present and in future statesmen overlook the lessons of history at their own risk. Wise statesmen are likely to study the pooled knowledge contained in the papers delivered at this Congress with close attention.

The Swiss hosts to the Congress had made very satisfactory arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the large gathering. A comprehensive collection of original documents reaching back to the beginnings of Swiss history was arranged by Swiss archivists and librarians, taken from the archives at Berne and the Zurich Library, supplemented by loans from private collections.

# Gaelic Mod Held in Glasgow Rivals Eisteddfod of Welsh

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

GLASGOW—The National Mod which opened here Sept. 27, shows that this festival is assuming as much importance to the Gaelic people as the National Eisteddfod does to the Welsh.

Fifty years ago, when first started in Oban, the beginnings were small. This year the Mod is held at the Empire Exhibition, though the meeting at which the Bard is crowned is in the St. Andrews Halls. Gaelic is the language of the Gael and the term includes Irish and Manx as well as Scottish Gaelic, though it is to the last alone that popular usage restricts the application of the word.

Gaelic literature in Scotland dates from St. Columba; its music, handed down from generation to generation, has been greatly served by Mrs. Kennedy Fraser. She it was who went 30 years ago to the outer islands and, before the days of gramophones, took down from the people hundreds of Hebridean songs. The latest convert to this music is Paul Robeson, and recently, when he devoted a night to singing Hebridean songs at the Glasgow Exhibition, hundreds were turned away. So great is his joy in their finding that he is learning Gaelic so that he may sing them with more understanding.

The entries for the Mod this year number 1,469, and in addition there are more than 100 entries for instrumental classes, musical compilation, Celtic art and other classes.

In the senior competition for the Bardic Crown no fewer than 44 bards are aspiring to the honor, and this with nearly 20 bards who have already been crowned means that there are well over 50 bards in Gaeldom who deem themselves worthy to be crowned Bard of the year.

With an entry of 890 the senior literary group establishes a record. The largest entry for a single competition is 80—for the Oban and Lorn Association Medal, and yet before a competitor can appear on the platform he is examined in his knowledge of Gaelic. If he fails to satisfy the examiner that he has a conversational proficiency, he is not allowed to compete.

Choirs come from all parts, and after being absent from Dundee last year the London Gaelic Choir is again coming north in its effort to carry across the Border the Lovat-Tullibardine Shield—the chief choral trophy of the Mods. Though this trophy has been up for competition annually since 1903, it has always remained in Scotland.

# Low-Rent Housing for Oakland

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OAKLAND, Calif.—Families whose total yearly income doesn't exceed $1,000 to $1,200, will have the opportunity in the not distant future of inhabitating modern establishments having an individual lawn and garden, and a place to park the car and a playground for the children, as a result of the recent approval by President Roosevelt of a $2,591,000 housing loan contract to this community.

This loan by the Government represents 90 per cent of the estimated cost of two proposed low rent housing projects on which it is planned to begin construction shortly after the first of the year. The projects are a part of the national slum clearance program.

Tentative plans call for the erection of modern two-story "group houses" of concrete construction, on two separate tracts in West Oakland, the old residential section of the city. There will be 3½, 4½ and 5½ room dwellings, with the kitchen counting as half a room. Rent to be charged is estimated at $4 per room, which includes water rent and shelter, but not light and fuel. Cost of the latter is expected to average an additional $1 per room.

One project area tentatively selected is bounded by Eighth, Twelfth, Cypress and Union Streets, and the other by Eighth, Tenth, Campbell and Willow Streets. On the former accommodations for 400 families are to be erected, and the latter will provide for 156 families.

These tracts on which present building must be razed, are within four blocks of each other, and together comprise a total of about 25 acres. An elementary school is located on one, and the other faces a school.

According to John G. Marr, technical advisor to the Oakland Housing Authority, present plans contemplate closing side streets bounding on the two tracts, so that the "greatest possible safety" will be assured to small children living in the area. He points out that with a school at hand, and playgrounds of which there will be a number on each tract, there will be on need for children to leave the immediate vicinity.

The income of families wishing to rent these dwellings must not exceed the rent charged by a ratio of more than five to one, unless there are three or more children in a family, in which case the ratio of income to rent may be six to one.

Total cost of the two projects is given at $3,167,000. This includes the 10 per cent to the contributed by this community to the Government loan, and an additional 10 per cent supplementary loan that is permitted as a means of caring for any possible unforeseen expenditures.

It is stated the projects are the first of their kind to be started in California. Others are expected to be launched here within the coming year.

## School of Public Service Is Announced

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Formed for the purpose of training students in the various fields of public service, the San Jose State College has opened a school of public service as a division of the social science department.

At present only a social service major will be offered, but courses in public administration and foreign service will be offered as departmental minors. Dr. William Poytress, head of the social science department, said that in recent years in the United States there has been a vast expansion in the objectives, functions and personnel of public service, and a great demand for persons skilled in specified fields, such as American Consuls in foreign countries, forms of oscial service and public administration.

There is a lack of well-trained persons to fill these positions, and it is the purpose of the new school to prepare students for these posts, Dr. Poytress pointed out.

## Fresno College Roll Heavy

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

FRESNO, Calif.—Fresno State College has opened the fall term with the largest enrollment in its history. Students to the number of 1,876 have registered in the regular classes and 200 more are expected to enroll in the limited classes. Similar increases are reported in the Fresno city schools and in the public schools in other San Joaquin Valley communities.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

# Should the Housewife Be Paid a Salary?

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

## 'Woman in the Home' at Recent Management Congress

### International Delegates in Conference Stressed Need of Emphasizing Home and Community Life

**Women at Washington**

**By Mary Hornaday**
*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Washington

Housewives ought to be paid a salary just as their husbands are. Perhaps $1,000 a year or so. At least, that was the suggestion which Dr. Robert G. Foster, director of family studies at the Merrill-Palmer School in Detroit, made to the home management section of the International Management Congress here recently.

Few of the home economists and housewives attending the sessions took the proposal seriously, yet it served a purpose—to emphasize the need for greater appreciation of the place of the housewife in present-day economy. As Dr. Foster pointed out, relationship between husband and wife often savors still of a purely master-servant arrangement.

**Subjects Discussed**

Relative value of women's work in the business world and the home, the "servant problem," ways of making the meager incomes of the "submerged one-third" go further, the need for more efficient home designing and even the plight of the neglected husband whose wife spends everything he makes, were subjects delved into during the five-day sessions.

In general, the British delegates considered their women far ahead of American women in the amount of satisfaction they derive from their homes. Though British housewives have fewer material comforts and time-saving devices—such as vacuum cleaners and electric refrigerators—yet they harbor less unrest and discontent, the reports indicated. The importance the British people, both men and women, place upon the home was held to be the cue.

**Dignifying Household Service**

The need for removing the social stigma attached to working in the home was suggested by Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics, as a key to solution of the American servant problem. It is essential, she said, that the household worker be regarded as an employee rather than a servant. She emphasized the need for educating American men, as well as women, to this new viewpoint.

Mrs. Amy E. Watson, state director of household training for the Pennsylvania WPA, proposed that household employees be given a 48-hour week, adequate wages, evenings off, homes of their own.

"When they are treated like employees in other industries," she predicted, "competent, reliable women will flock into the profession."

There was discussion as to whether household employees' unions would help solve the problem, but no agreement was reached.

**WPA Training**

WPA household training programs for women and girls, scheduled to be in operation in all 48 States shortly, were described at one session by Miss Ellen S. Woodward, assistant WPA administrator.

The great need for intelligent management of resources among families of the lowest economic level was pointed out by Miss Hildegrade Kneeland, director of the recent National Resources Committee income study, which showed that one-third of all American families had incomes of less than $780 in the year 1935-36. Both the servant problem and the question of wives' salaries is way over these families' heads, Miss Kneeland pointed out.

**Pity the Man of the House!**

The housewife did not get all the attention at the sessions—not quite. One brief word was put in for the American husband by Mrs. Hugh Butler, a Washington housewife. She asked the experts to consider the man of the house who "has no closet of his own, much less a study where he can go for privacy." "Most husbands," she declared, "can hardly get a pair of shoes for themselves. I think it's the American man who needs an income of his own."

Participating in the discussions were such outstanding students of the homemakers' problems as Dr. Lillian Gilbreth, of Montclair, N. J., who has 11 children, yet has found time to develop her own firm of consulting engineers; Miss Kathleen M. Halpin, organizing secretary, Women's Gas Council, of England; Miss E. N. McGlishman, H. M. Inspector of Schools for Scotland; Miss Marjorie Craig, secretary of King's College, England; Dr. Benjamin R. Andrews, of Teachers' College, New York; Miss Flora Rose, director of the New York State College of Home Economics at Cornell University; Miss Abby L. Marlatt, director of Home Economics at the University of Wisconsin, and editors of most of the leading women's publications in the United States.

**Summary of Discussion**

Few concrete plans for action came out of the five-day deliberations. They served rather to round up some of the best thinking being done in the world today on home management problems. And when Miss Eloise Davison, director of the New York Herald Tribune's Home Institute, summed them up before a general session of the congress she was greeted with a burst of applause that indicated appreciation of the subject by businessmen as well as home economics experts.

The aim of home management, Miss Davison described as "satisfied individuals in a satisfied home in a community that satisfies."

She summarized the leading trends in the field today as:

1. More emphasis on the human element. This affects both philosophy of the home and its technics. In fact the "Supreme importance of human relations alone give the home social justification."
2. More emphasis on group life, both within the home itself and between the home and the community. This includes alike the social development of the members of the family, the services which the family obtains from the community, and the effects of family demands on the community.
3. The growing appreciation of the need for research, including both present conditions and practices and the probable effects of proposed changes.
4. Re-evaluation of the achievements and possibilities of technology and mechanization in the light of their effect on the resources of the family.
5. Increasing demand for education in home management so that the gratification of competing wants can be intelligently planned.
6. Growing emphasis placed on managing ability for home-making. There is an awareness that management must serve and not dominate a home. It is conceivable that management principles carried too far might rob the household of one of its chief charms—a comfortable place to live.

"Women at Washington," a column by Mary Hornaday, of our Washington Staff, appears on the Women's Page at least once a month.

Andre Dienes; Kollar; Studio Anzon, Paris.

**In the Model Shown at the Left, Astrakhan, a Favorite Trimming for the Winter Suit, Is Used Most Effectively. By Captain Molyneux. Center—This Black Woolen Coat, Designed by Madame Schiaparelli, Is Fitted to the Figure With Shirring at the Front. The Buttons Are Flat Gold Disks. The Full Brown Martin Collar and Long Muff Are Novelties, and So Is the Small Black Hat With Its Choux of Violet Velvet Matching the Bow on the Muff. Right—This Black Tailored Suit by Henry Creed Shows a Use of Velvet Trimming. The Black Velvet Beret Is From Rose Valois.**

## Tailored Suits—Paris Version

### And How the New Hair-Do Made the Milliners Work!

*Paris Fashion Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Amid the frills and fringes, the bustles and berthas, the quiltings and shirrings, which give a distinctly Edwardian aspect to the winter fashions, it is rather a relief to find an old friend, the tailored suit, retaining its familiar trigness and simplicity.

As this is the costume to which the mind of most women turns at the first hint of autumn frost, it seems a timely subject, so let us concentrate for the moment on the models of the "tailleur" which the Paris houses are showing.

While the trim line of the jacket and the plain cut of the skirt remain true to type, there are always little changes of detail (else how could the tailors carry on?) which distinguish the models of the current season from those of a year ago. This season's tailored suit is a trifle longer in the jacket and a trifle shorter in the skirt than last year's model. The shoulders are broad, but not padded, and the sleeve is set in without fullness at the top.

The great majority of the jackets are single-breasted and fastened higher in the neck, either buttoning straight up to the little standing collar or reaching nearly to the collarbone and turned back in small revers. It is only in the sports models that we find the double-breasted, reefer type of jacket.

While we still have the plain, untrimmed "classic" type of "tailleur," as severe in cut as a man's business suit and which (like the man's suit) never goes out of fashion, many of the new models are discreetly trimmed with velvet, astrakan, satin, or mohair braid.

**But Never Masculine**

I know of no better place to study the tailored suit than at Creed's, the English tailor in the Rue Royale. This is a historic house, famous for nearly a century for its impeccable tailoring; and here we shall find the real "tailleur" devoid of frills and "fussiness," trim and smart, but never masculine. I am sending you a photograph of one of the great successes of this season's models of this house. You will note the velvet band placed under the edge of the skirt, the velvet piping and revers and the narrow bands on the pockets. Many of the new Creed models have narrow velvet lapels, even when otherwise untrimmed. One model has a band of mohair braid in place of the velvet on the edge of the skirt and the same braid is on the side seams of the jacket and edging the velvet revers.

**Bringing One's Own Up to Date**

A suit of green woolen material is trimmed with narrow black soutache braid and the revers are of black satin. A black satin blouse is worn with this. Incidentally, here are ideas for bringing last year's tailored suit up to date. For the younger woman there is a youthful suit in black wool which has a box-pleated skirt and a plain jacket with velvet revers.

Molyneux is showing any number of pleated skirts worn with trig, tailored jackets while Mainbocher advocates a slightly gored or circular skirt for his tailored suits. Madame Lanvin edges the skirts and jackets of several of her tailored suits with a checked tweed and she puts strips of checked material between the box-pleats of skirts in plain woolen material.

A narrow band of astrakan is a favorite trimming for the tailored suit. I am sending you a photograph of a Molyneux model trimmed with this fur. I remember another striking model in the Molyneux collection in red and black checked tweed with the tightly fitted jacket buttoned from the hem to a narrow "chocker" of black astrakan, the skirt slightly gored and worn with a black woolen blouse.

**Variations of the Tailleur**

Then there are the variations of the "tailleur"—checked jackets worn with skirts of plain material, plain or pleated; jackets of bright blue, turquoise, or purple worn with dark-colored frocks and velvet jackets, usually in black, worn with frocks of the finer woolen materials.

For afternoon, there is the all-black velvet suit, perfectly plain in cut, without decoration with which goes a blouse of gold or silver lamé. And speaking of blouses, cravat silk in bright plaid, checks, stripes or small designs retains its popularity and blouses of fine angora, jersey, etamine, and other light woolen materials, strictly tailored and worn under the skirt, are much in evidence.

**Took Milliners by Surprise**

And what about our winter hats? Ah, there's an "histoire"! The sudden (almost overnight) change in hair-dressing caused a real crisis in the millinery trade. From the long locks of the page-boy cut to the tight, slick, off-the-ears, Edwardian coiffure was a drastic transition. All the winter models had to be scrapped and new ones designed almost on the spur of the moment. Each milliner was obliged to "work out her own salvation" in adapting her models to fit the new coiffure and the result is interesting.

Apparently the main idea was to cover that Edwardian "top-knot." The result, as you know, is that we have a series of miniature hats that are, at least, amusing. You have seen the little, square-crowned models like a man's "topper," diminutive "pill-boxes," tiny Tyrolean hats with a long pheasant's feather, miniature tricornes and little toques, which consist of a bunch of ostrich feathers or flowers perched aloft with apparently no visible means of support. You probably agree that the wide velvet ribbons tied over the hair at the back, used in place of the unsightly elastic to keep these little hats in place, and the veils, the latest in heavy chenille or coarse silk crochet, attached to the back of the hat and tied in the nape of the neck, are useful as well as ornamental.

Madame Agnes solves the problem with a cone-shaped toque made of folds of velvet to which wide velvet ties are attached crossing at the back and tied in a big bow under the chin. Suzanne Talbot's latest models include little Victorian poke bonnets with a fluted frill of net or chiffon hanging down at the back and a posy of flowers tucked under the brim or perched at the front—rather sweet for the younger generation!

All the new hats are worn tilted over the right eye like that shown in the Schiaparelli photograph. In fact, the movement of all the latest models, including the sport hats, is forward with the height at the front.

**Materials in New Hats**

Felt, velour-felt and velvet are the materials most in vogue. Sport hats, a term which includes the plain felt which is worn with the tailored suit, have high crowns and the brim turned down at the back to cover the plain, brushed-up hair.

For the older woman there are toques and berets. These, although smaller than those to which she is accustomed, are made becoming by ostrich feather trimming which softens the line and makes for elegance.


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## Starting Over Again

**Adventures in Home Making**

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

We were well along in years when all our careful plans were swept aside. For years we had been working toward the day when we might retire and live at ease in the little home that we had been buying. My husband, a steady and conscientious worker, had been employed many years by one concern as an expert accountant. I had devoted myself to keeping our home with loving care, for housekeeping was not a chore to me, but a delight.

Then, as he was nearing sixty, we found ourselves without position or home. It seemed impossible, unbelievable, but it was so. Along with many others, our means of livelihood, our savings, our plans for a peaceful existence in our own home vanished in the course of a few chaotic months. The concern for which my husband had worked failed, and for the first time since manhood he was without work.

⁂

Our situation was so alien to our normal habit of thought that at first we were unable to comprehend what had happened to us. Surely, there was a place for a worker so able as my husband. He set out confidently to find a place, but depression times, as well as his age, were against him. Living carefully on our savings, unable to meet the payments on our house, we faced the fact that we must find a way to help ourselves, or turn to others for help. We might go to live alternately with the families of our two grown children. We might accept their generous, though necessarily limited offers of financial aid, and live out our days in a dreary furnished room. These things we felt we could not bear to do.

After our initial feelings of bewilderment and panic, we decided to approach our problem reasonably and without fear. How could we help ourselves? What were our resources? In what things did we excel, and how might these abilities be utilized in earning a living?

For one thing, we were both well and strong, and neither one of us felt old. Next, it was apparent that the talents which might be of use to us were humble ones, and would lead us into a very different sort of life from that to which we had been accustomed.

What could I do best? Keep house, of course. In all the branches of housekeeping, cooking, cleaning, managing, and so on, I was expert. And my husband? Naturally, we thought of gardening, but his talents in this line were far from professional. As we pondered, it occurred to us how proud he had always been of his years of driving without a single accident. His care of the family automobile had paralleled mine of the family home.

As lifelong members of the "white collar" class, it was hard at first to think of trying to find positions as housekeeper and chauffeur, but that is what we set out to do. It was harder for my husband, a somewhat prideful man, than it was for me, but now, eight years later, we are both happy that we chose the course we did.

⁂

It was not easy. Several months passed before a position was found, and then it was a position only for me. Through friends, we heard of a well-to-do family who were anxious to find a competent housekeeper. Mrs. White liked me at once, understood our position and was willing to employ me. They had no use, however, for a driver. Until something could be worked out, Mrs. White offered us both a pleasant room, our board, and $15 a week for my services.

Out of our acceptance of this offer, only good has come. Mrs. White, a very energetic little woman, set herself to solving the problem of unemployment for my husband. The school which her three children attended drew upon children from all parts of the city for its attendance. Surely some of the parents would appreciate employing a safe and inexpensive driver to take their children to and from school. Soon my husband found himself busy on school days, conveying children at different hours to and from this, and several other schools. It was necessary in our city that he take out a license allowing him to do this work.

This does not add much to our income, but since my husband likes children, it is a diversion as well as an occupation for him. He is now carrying little brothers and sisters of the children who were his original passengers, and his interest in his young charges is a compensating feature. My own wage, with the coming of easier times, has been raised. Our needs are simple, and with food and lodging supplied, we are able to save most of my salary against a later time.

⁂

Best of all, we have found that it does not take a house and grounds to make a home. Living in the home of others, we have still managed to make a little place for ourselves. Our own sunny room, with its books, radio, and easy chairs, is a refuge. I take pride in keeping the White's fine home in order, almost as if it were my own. Yet we are careful not to presume in any way. Between us and my employers there are mutual respect and understanding. We have watched the three young children of the family grow into lovely young womanhood. On our vacations, we go to visit briefly our own dear children. At other times, they are free to visit us here. They say that they are proud of their parents, and this is not the least of our rewards.

B. A. S.

A Friday Column

## GARDENING

### Little Bulbs for Fall Planting

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Every gardener desires a beautiful spring garden. The beauty of the early spring garden depends largely on early-flowering shrubs and bulbs. A garden should be good to look at about 365 days of the year and the very early spring bulbs have much to do with making the garden a lovely place all the year round. There is the Giant Snowdrop (Galanthus) commencing to bloom in February. The bulbs of this Harbinger of Spring are quite small and hundreds of them may be tucked in just an ordinary sized garden. The thing for the garden beginner to remember is that the spring-blooming bulbs must be planted in the fall. They may be planted in October or November and even in December if the ground is not yet frozen.

The Scillas also come very early in the springtime and should not be forgotten in the fall plantings. A carpet of Scilla sibirica always makes a pleasing show of the brightest possible blue. Now a group of new scillas is on the market, among them a white form of Scilla sibirica which is lovely. Another new one is Spring Beauty, the same bright blue of Scilla sibirica but twice the size.

⁂

No early spring garden should be without the Chionadoxas with their heavenly blue coloring. The Chionadoxas belong to the Lily family and come from the mountains of Asia Minor. They are very early flowering, perfectly hardy and need no protection. The bulbs should be planted two or three inches deep and three or four inches apart. They are effective planted among the shubbery or in the rock garden.

The fragrance of hyacinths in the garden in the early spring is a real garden delight. The hyacinths are loveliest planted in groups of about a dozen in pockets along the edges of the shrubbery running the length of the garden. These little islands of color and fragrance with the opening lilac leaves and maturing daffodils makes a spring garden picture worth planning for in the fall. Some new blue varieties offering today are Menelik, Sky, and Royal Blue. The blue hyacinths are particularly pleasing when blooming against a background of daffodils. Among the new white hyacinths are L'Innocence and Madame Kruger. Pink hyacinths are effective planted around and about blooming plum and apricot trees. Arabis and Phlox subulata, though not bulbs, are among the early spring garden desirables and may be planted in the fall.

No spring garden is quite complete without violets. Among the ninety odd kinds of violets native to America alone it is not difficult to find a violet suitable to any garden need. For the large rock that needs a bit of drapery there is a Violet striata. It requires no special soil condition and blooms equally well in sun or shade. Its handsome cream-colored flowers bloom for six months of the year. Violet palmata with its purple flowers is very desirable in some kinds of garden work. Violet pedata, the bird's-foot violet requires sun, a well-drained sandy slope and acid soil. Their colors range from truest white to deepest purple. For border use Violet papilionacea in white, azure and purple is good. They make a colorful border all the spring season and an abundance of orderly foliage the rest of the season.

⁂

Also among the early little bulbs blooming in April are the Erythroniums, which have interesting common names—dogs-tooth violet (because the bulb is shaped like the large fang of a canine), avalanche-lily, Easter-lily, Trout-lily, Fawn-lily, Deer-tongue lily—the name depending on the locality in which it grows wild. By whatever name these elfish plants are called they should have a place in every garden. They are ideal for naturalizing and resist zero temperature. They like moisture and a bit of shade from the hot sun. The flowers are lily-like in form and their mottled leaves are always interesting. The Trout-lilies, native to the Pacific Coast, comprise a larger group than those of the East but all of them are lovely and worth growing. In all there are about 18 varieties of Erythroniums—four are European, four from Eastern United States, one from the Rocky Mountain region, and nine from the Pacific Coast.

Narcissus, February Gold, begins to bloom in March and these bulbs take little space in the borders. Two very satisfactory early blooming Tulips (Early April) are DeWet, a large apricot-orange flower, and Pink Beauty, also large and very lovely.

Every early spring garden should have its groups of crocuses—white, purple, and gold—telling the gardener that spring is really just around the corner. There is joy in the gardener's heart when he sees the lovely forms and colors coming from the little brown bulbs he put into the ground in the fall before Jack Frost came along. L. S. M.

A Friday column

## Apple Pie Tops the List of Preferred Desserts

It is one of the ironies of life that people and things that need the least publicity often get the most. Take apple pie for instance. Fifty-six hotels and restaurants in 34 cities throughout the United States recently voted their preference for dessert and apple pie lead all the rest, beating ice cream, its nearest competitor, more than three to one, and chocolate layer cake twenty-five to one.

Now, if this pomaceous pastry, masterpiece of the culinary art, needed this boost, that would be one thing. But when one is told that a sunset over Naples bay is beautiful or that a summer beside a New England lake is delightful he is not much impressed because he knew it all the time. So it is with apple pie; it is one of the cornerstones of democracy. The Constitution may fall and the Union be rendered, but as long as apples are grown and cooks are able to roll out crispy crusts the pie of the people will be a fitting end to a perfect dinner.

### Pumpkin Cream Pie

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Cream
3 tablespoons butter with
¾ cup sugar. Add
2 eggs, beaten and
1¼ cups strained pumpkin
2 teaspoons ground ginger
2 teaspoons cinnamon
½ teaspoon nutmeg
½ teaspoon salt
2 teaspoons vanilla and add lastly
1 cup evaporated milk and
½ cup sweet milk

Mix thoroughly and pour into 10-inch unbaked shell. Bake for 10 minutes in 450°F. oven; then reduce heat to 350°F. and bake for 30 minutes longer. (Mrs.) E. K.


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# Local Gridiron Rolls Into Action Tonight and Tomorrow—Yanks Close Season Here

## Brown Eleven Certain to Test Harvard in Stadium Conflict

By Web Morse

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Both Harvard and Brown completed preparations this afternoon for their football game in the Stadium. At least if they are not completed they are as advanced toward that purpose as time will permit, because practice has ceased until game time tomorrow afternoon.

It is the opening game of the 1938 season for both teams although Brown was scheduled to have opened last week, but Connecticut State, the opponents, canceled the engagement. In view of these facts, neither team has much of a line on the other's style of play. There has been no scouting since last year.

These two universities are old rivals on the gridiron, their series dating back 44 years to 1893 and including the affair tomorrow there will have been 41 games played. It is the end of the series for a time at least because the Crimson schedule is loaded for the two years without Brown.

**McLaughry's View**

Tuss McLaughry visited the Brown Alumni of Boston yesterday noon and summed his team up as better than last year and approaching the caliber of the 1932 eleven which defeated Harvard. The backfield is the heaviest and possibly the best he has ever had at Brown, the ends better in numbers, the guards are fair, but the tackle and center positions are weak. Of the six tackles, all have been converted from other positions and only one has had game experience.

Consensus of scribes and other football followers indicate a scoring game with Harvard favored to win. Both teams are thought to be vulnerable to the forward pass and much of the scoring may come through that medium. Both teams are ahead of their last year schedules in regard to plays, smoothness and experience and both are expected to improve as the season progresses.

Some 20,000 to 25,000 are expected to attend (weather permitting) and it should be the best opening game on a Harvard schedule in all time. The Crimson will need to resort to its best football to win and can ill afford to hold back for Cornell, next week's opponent. This game may have much to do with the Harvard showing against the invaders from Ithaca.

**Substantial Weight**

Brown ends are light, but there is substantial weight at all other positions and the two teams will be well matched in this respect. Although subject to change the Brown starting line-up probably will see Johnny Prodgers (164) of Pittsfield and Joe Finkelstein of Brockton at the ends; George Larkowich (197) of Providence and Don McNeil (203) of Wellesley Hills at the tackles; Spencer Manrodt (188) of Newark, N. J., and George Mawhinney (181) of Brookline at guard; with Tom Carey (185) of Springfield at center.

In the backfield McLaughry probably will use his son John (197) as quarterback; Capt. Larry Atwell (184), Wakefield, and John O'Leary (170) of Maynard, halfbacks, and Irving Hall (190) of Brockton at full. In all there are eight Massachusetts boys in the probable starting line-up.

Harvard probably will rely on the A team of recent practice sessions with Capt. Bobby Green and Don Daughters, ends; Tom Healy and Ken Booth, tackles; Nick Mellen and Dave Glueck, guards; and Tim Russell, center. The backfield is Cliff Wilson, quarterback; Torbie Macdonald and Austie Harding, halfbacks; and Mike Cohen at full. Francis Foley will spell Harding; Chief Boston will replace Wilson; Bob Burnett will help Macdonald and Ben Smith is due for service at fullback.

At this time tomorrow both the Brown and Harvard alumni will have a more definite idea of their favorites and Coaches Harlow and McLaughry will have a pocket full of notes regarding improvements for the future.

## Thirty Games Are On EIBC Schedule

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30—With 30 games on the schedule, the 1939 season of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball Conference will open at Pittsburgh, Jan. 7, when West Virginia meets Carnegie Tech on the latter's court. The complete schedule was announced here by H. G. Murphy, President of the Conference and also Graduate Manager of Athletics at Georgetown University. The final game will be played March 11 between Pittsburgh and West Virginia at Morgantown, W. Va.

Temple University, which won the title last year and established a new record with nine consecutive victories, will get into action Jan. 9, meeting Georgetown here. The schedule:

Jan. 7—West Vrginia at Carnegie Tech; 9—Temple at Georgetown; 10—Pittsburgh at Carnegie Tech; 13—Georgetown at Carnegie Tech, 14—Georgetown at West Virginia; 17—Carnegie Tech at Penn State; 19—Temple at West Virginia; 21—Penn State at Temple; 31—Temple at Pittsburgh.

Feb. 3—West Virginia at Temple; 4—Carnegie Tech at Pittsburgh; 6—West Virginia at Georgetown; 8—Penn State at Pittsburgh; 11—Pittsburgh at Temple. Georgetown at Penn State; 13—Georgetown at Pittsburgh; 15—Penn State at West Virginia; 16—Carnegie Tech at Georgetown; 17—Carnegie Tech at Temple; 18—West Virginia at Pittsburgh; 22—West Virginia at Penn State; 24—Georgetown at Temple; 25—Pittsburgh at Penn State.

March 1—Carnegie Tech at West Virginia, Penn State at Georgetown; 4—Penn State at Carnegie Tech, Pittsburgh at Georgetown; 8—Temple at Penn State; 10—Temple at Carnegie Tech; 11—Pittsburgh at West Virginia.

## Ada Mackenzie Makes New Women's Record

OTTAWA, Sept. 30 (CP)—Shooting the most sensational golf of her career, Ada Mackenzie of Toronto shattered par by three strokes yesterday and led the Ontario team to a first-round victory in the interprovincial team match for the Canadian women's golf championship.

Five times winner of the Canadian women's open title, Miss Mackenzie played an amazing game through a drizzling rain and swept around the difficult Royal Ottawa layout in 73 to establish a new course record for women's tournament play. Women's par is 76, made up of two 38's. The course record previously was 78, held by Mrs. W. G. Fraser of Ottawa, member of the Quebec team, who had the second best score for the opening team play match with an 81.

Miss Mackenzie, with scores of 37 and 36, one-putted 12 greens. She had four birdies and was only over par on the long par-five first hole when she took a six.

## Attendance Mark Made for Chicago

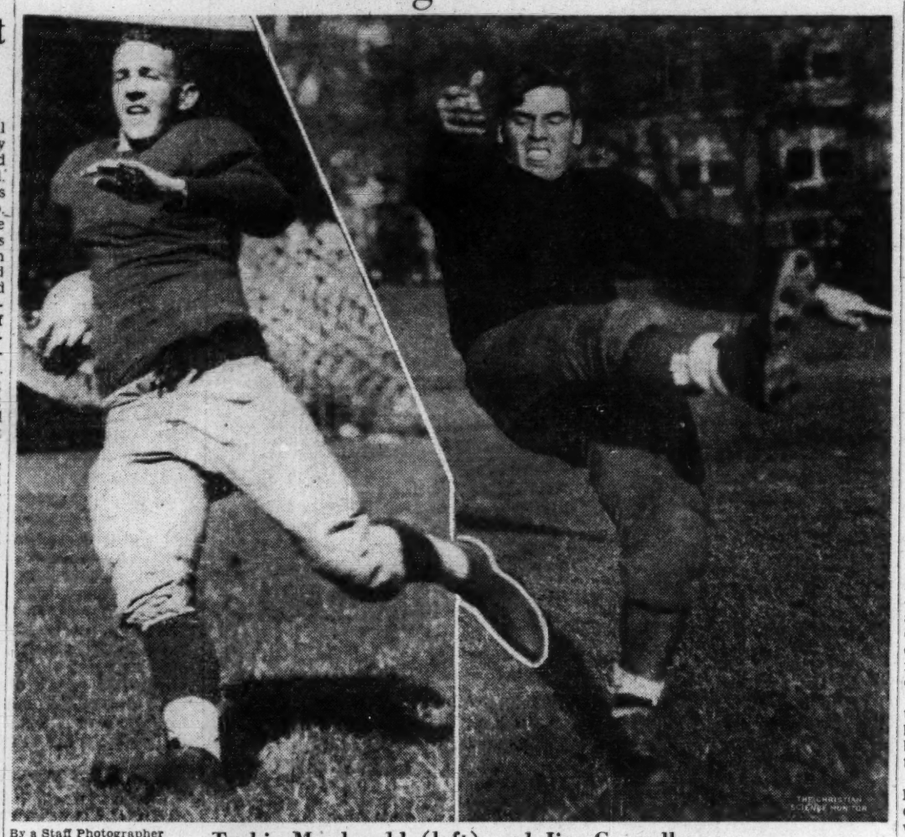
*By the Associated Press*

Chicago, Sept. 30

The fighting Chicago Cubs will lead the National League in attendance figures for 1938 with more than a million for home attendance, about 75,000 more than paid to see the 1937 games.

For the three-game series with the Pirates the crowd totaled 119,431, a record for a three-game series in Chicago. The first day's attendance was 42,338; Wednesday it was 34,465; yesterday it was 42,628. Thousands stood through the game.

## *Backs Seeking Football Honors*



By a Staff Photographer

**Torbie Macdonald (left) and Jim Connolly**

**Connolly is captain and main cog in the Northeastern offense, which clashes with Boston College at the Heights tonight, and Macdonald is Harvard's climax runner who faces Brown at the Stadium tomorrow afternoon.**

## Dugout Topics

By Rumill

**Lee Outstanding Pitcher**

Aside, perhaps, from the inspired leadership of Manager Gabby Hartnett, the outstanding feature of Chicago's sensational drive to the top of the National League has been the pitching of Bill Lee, towering right-hander from Louisiana.

The Cubs today are calling big Bill an "iron man." Yesterday, for the fourth straight afternoon, he appeared on the mound. His talented right arm figured in all three defeats of the Pittsburgh Pirates, former pace setters, and has played prominent roles in five of the 10 straight engineered by the Bruins since Sept. 22.

**Went Route Monday**

Lee went the route and beat the always-dangerous Cardinals on Monday. The following afternoon, as the Pittsburgh series got under way, the Louisiana husky walked out of the bull pen in the ninth inning and saved the game for Dizzy Dean.

On Wednesday he worked another inning in relief, helping his mates achieve their ninth in a row. Yesterday he went nine innings again and scattered seven Pirate hits, winning by 10 to 1. It was his twenty-second victory and left the Cubs 1½ games in front of the rapidly waning flag battle.

Lee has experienced other winning years at Chicago. In 1935, his second campaign in the National League after graduation from Columbus, he won 20 games and lost only six. In 1936 he came up with 18 wins. But not until the current season has he reached the 22 level. If the outcome of the race is still in doubt on the final day—Sunday—Hartnett may call on Bill again. Otherwise, Gabby will probably rest his ace until the start of the World Series at Wrigley Field next Wednesday.

**Sweep A Surprise**

This Chicago sweep has taken the league by surprise. Many thought Hartnett would slow down the Buccaneers, but few expected him to accomplish such a convincing triumph. The series final yesterday was a complete rout, as the 10-to-1 score indicates. From the first inning, the Cubs were in command of the situation. While Hartnett won the first two contests by the slender margin of a single run, he had scores to waste yesterday.

Today marks the beginning of the final series of the season. Pittsburgh, playing four games with the Cincinnati Reds, makes its last bid to regain the leadership. The series opens with a double-header this afternoon.

The Reds may be difficult. They are fourth in the standing, but only one game behind the Giants. Bill McKechnie will be shooting for third, with the Pirates as possible stepping stones. To date, the Pirates have taken 11 out of 18 from Bill.

At St. Louis, Hartnett leads his Bruins into a three-game meeting with the Cardinals, who should be a softer touch than the Reds. The Cards are in the second division and going nowhere.

The Reds, incidentally, clinched a first division berth yesterday when Johnny Vander Meer beat the Cardinals for his fourteenth triumph. The Boston Bees became mathematically chained to the lower half of the circuit when dividing a double-header at Brooklyn.

The Red Sox, with Fritz Ostermueller on the mound, made certain of second place in the American League by defeating the Washington Senators.

**Detroit Six Objects**

MONTREAL, Sept. 30 (CP)—President Frank Calder of the National Hockey League had little comment on a reported statement of Manager Jack Adams of Detroit Red Wings that he would not accept the drafted schedule because there were too few Sunday home games for his team. "That was all discussed and settled at the league meeting at Toronto last Saturday," said Mr. Calder, and he would not say whether the playing schedule would be altered to meet Detroit demands.

## Yale's Hopes High Despite Loss of Famed Clint Frank

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Sept. 30 (AP)—Fred Burr, a 170-pound human dynamo whose name was added at the last minute to the list of candidates invited to report for Yale football practice, may yet furnish the spark to pace Eli's gridders through a successful season.

Burr, a junior, reported for the first time at Gales Ferry Sept. 15, when the sons of Eli began preseason practice for the opener with Columbia here tomorrow. He immediately proceeded to pop the eyes of Head Coach Ducky Pond and his staff with his passing, punting and running—and he hasn't let up since.

In fact, Burr has been so dazzling in the drills that the Elis' gridiron maestro confesses to close friends that the pessimistic tune he was chanting a few weeks ago may be "swung" to something happier.

**Lost Clint Frank**

Yale lost all-America Clint Frank along with several other keybacks and linemen last June. The sons of Eli faced the problem of replacement in addition to a very difficult eight-game schedule—not a very bright picture.

The development of Burr and several others, including Bud Humphrey, Phi Beta Kappa quarterback; Al Wilson, Eddie Collins, Jr., John Miller and Hal Whiteman, backs, and the improved play of the forward wall led by Capt. Bill Platt, have been extremely encouraging to the Blue.

Burr, who also plays hockey and baseball quite expertly, has had to confine his talents to house teams until this season due to his marks. He claims those days are gone forever. He came to Yale from the Gunnery School, Washington, Conn. He stands three inches short of six feet and is well built.

Pond, conservative as usual, prefers to wait until after Burr has proved himself under game fire before committing himself too much. He says:

"It's too early to predict what Burr will do. He's inexperienced, you know."

**Watch Burr**

But others, close to the Yale football family are tipping friends to watch "Burr, Frank's successor if there ever was one."

Pond, who hopes they're right, plans to use Burr in a second backfield with Ray Anderson, Collins, Dave Rewick and Tony Mott.

**American League**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 98 | 52 | .653 |
| Boston | 87 | 60 | .592 |
| Cleveland | 85 | 64 | .570 |
| Detroit | 82 | 69 | .543 |
| Washington | 74 | 75 | .497 |
| Chicago | 62 | 81 | .434 |
| St. Louis | 53 | 94 | .361 |
| Philadelphia | 52 | 98 | .347 |

**Results Sept. 29**

Boston 13, Washington 5.
Detroit 6, St. Louis 2.
Cleveland 9, Chicago 8 (10 innings).
New York 7, Philadelphia 4.
New York 1, Philadelphia 1 (tie).

**National League**

| | Won | Lost | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 88 | 61 | .591 |
| Pittsburgh | 85 | 61 | .582 |
| New York | 81 | 67 | .547 |
| Cincinnati | 79 | 67 | .541 |
| Boston | 77 | 73 | .513 |
| St. Louis | 69 | 79 | .466 |
| Brooklyn | 67 | 80 | .456 |
| Philadelphia | 45 | 103 | .304 |

**Results Sept. 29**

Chicago 10, Pittsburgh 1.
Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 4.
New York 9, Philadelphia 2.
Boston 2, Brooklyn 1.
Brooklyn 8, Boston 6.

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Today a Year Ago**

Giants defeated Philadelphia, 2-1, behind Carl Hubbell, and clinched National League pennant as Hub won 22nd game.

**Three Years Ago**

Detroit Tigers named Schoolboy Rowe to face Lon Warneke of Cubs in World Series opener.

## Punts and Passes

*By the Associated Press*

BOULDER, Colo.—Colorado and Missouri, clashing at Columbia, Mo., Saturday, have a non-scouting agreement, but the boys are better than strangers. The rival coaches exchanged copies of formations by mail and Colorado's freshman team has been running plays off charts against the varsity. Coach Bunny Oakes said he planned to use two full teams against the Bix Six eleven.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Tulane's Green Wave has a Texas cowboy, a couple of choir singers, two Central Americans and a planter from Mississippi on the roster. Harry Hays, a fullback, wears his high-heeled boots around the campus, but, as yet, hasn't led his horse to class. Ralph Wenzel and Claude Groves, both from Arkansas, do the choral work in New Orleans churches. Ray Miller and Carl Dalley are the Central Americans, and Billy Payne, a halfback, can't wait to get back to the ancestral acres in Mississippi, suh.

MADISON, Wis.—A golden jubilee celebration, commemorating 50 years of football at the University of Wisconsin, is planned for the Badgers' Homecoming Week, Oct. 23 to 30. Authorities agree the first game similar to modern football was played on the campus in the fall of 1888. The Badgers met their first out of town opposition the next year, playing the Calumet Club, a team of eastern college graduates.

## Dunn's Eleven Hopes to Score Against Eagles

**BULLETIN**

**If the game is postponed because of the weather, it will be played tomorrow afternoon.**

By Leavitt Morris

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Northeastern University's football team opens its 1938 gridiron season tonight against Boston College on flood-lighted Alumni Field at 8:00 o'clock with the determination of keeping intact the Huskies' record of never having been shut out by their more powerful rivals.

Since 1936, the year Northeastern and Boston College first met on the football field, the Huntington Avenue eleven has been able to ring up a tally. In that year Al McCoy took over a well-coached team and made a game out of it all the way against the surprised Eagles, the final score going into the books, 25 to 6.

**Surprised Everyone**

Jimmy Dunn took over the coaching fortunes last season when McCoy decided to accept a similar position at Colby. He took a green eleven over to the Heights and surprised everyone, including himself, by holding Gil Dobie's team to a 35-to-2 count.

Just what the Dunn eleven can do this year remains to be seen tonight, but from all indications it will be the best team the Huskies have been able to pit against the Eagles.

In the first place, the boys have had one big advantage this season over last, they having been able to watch Boston College in competitive action against Canisius last Saturday. Despite the 62-to-12 score which B. C. ran up, the Huskies felt they saw enough flaws in the Eagles' play to make things plenty interesting tonight.

**Pass Defense**

Perhaps the most obvious flaw, according to Dunn, was the pass defense. This has been one of the Eagles' glaring weaknesses for the past two years, the Huskies scoring their touchdown in 1936 via the aerial route. Naturally the past week has seen the Northeastern coaches developing some tricky forward-passing plays for tonight's contest.

The team which Dunn will field tonight consists of seven seniors and four juniors, all of whom saw much service last season. The Huskies' backfield consists of two versatile men in Jim Connolly and Bill Little, a flashy runner in Foxy Flumere, and a good punter in Ken Harding.

Both Little and Connolly are passing threats as well as climax runners. Connolly, former Waltham star, will start at the fullback post, while Little will be at left half. Flumere is slated to call the plays at the quarterback position with Harding playing at righthalf.

**Average 172**

The Husky backfield is far from a heavy one, the average poundage totaling up to 172. Flumere and Little barely reach the higher 150's while Harding goes to 185 with Connolly weighing in at 192. Dunn hopes that what these boys lack in weight will be made up in their shiftiness and speed.

The left side of Northeastern's line will be the heaviest with the veteran Andy Bietenbroodspot from Lexington holding down the tackle post with 205 pounds of muscle and drive. Two other linemen who Dunn expects to be standouts tonight are little Fred Lee at center and Stan Rogers at right tackle. Lee weighs only 160 pounds, but because of his aggressiveness on the offense and ability to diagnose plays on the defense, Dunn has given him the call over heavier candidates. Rogers, of course, has shown his wares during the past two years, and his 195 pounds on the right side of the line is going to be a big help to his team.

**Six-Foot Wing**

The two guard positions will be taken care of by Gerard DeNapoli from Newton, and the hard-charging Arnold Kaufman of Malden. On the wings Northeastern will have Cornelius Sullivan, a six-footer from Cambridge, and Carl Johnson from Belmont.

Boston College will field an entirely different eleven than the one which started against Canisius last week. Dobie, outwardly dissatisfied with the team's showing, has made several shifts this week.

Unless he changes his plans between now and game time the Eagles will play the veteran Ralph Worth at center, Art Mahon and Ernie Schwotzer, guards; John Connolly and Joe Manzo, tackles; and Gene Goodreault and Dan McFadden, ends, in the line. The ball carrying assignments have been awarded to Joe Zabilski, Ira Jivilekian, Vito Ananis, and Henry Toczylowski. Of the starting eleven Mahon, Goodreault, Zabilski, and Toczylowski are sophomores.

## *Sporting Around the Hub*

There was some pretty good stick handling over at the Commonwealth Country Club's four-ball tournament which was concluded yesterday. And well it may be called stick-handling for none other than Cooney Weiland, recently appointed assistant manager to the Bruins, and partner, Charlie Crowley, walked off with the prize. It was Weiland's deft touch with the putter that enabled them to pace the field of 34 teams.

* * *

Some of Massachusetts' leading amateur golfers will journey to Oyster Harbors tomorrow for the annual M. G. A. four-ball tournament.

* * *

The Salem Country Club was today the proud possessors of the beautiful Erastus B. Badger trophy as a result of the victory yesterday of Tony Manero and George Smith in the Pro-President tournament held at the Worcester Country Club. This was the first season that the trophy has been placed in competition. It will continue to be the major prize in the event for coming years.

An exhibition golf match with Denny Shute of Brae Burn, PGA champion in 1936 and 1937, and Johnny Thoren of Woodland, teaming against Howard Paul and Ed Dagmino of Stoneham will take place at the Bear Hill Golf Club on Sunday afternoon.

* * *

Today's final round in the women's class C and D golf championship saw Mrs. R. Hackett of Charles River and Mrs. E. Hooton of Oakley battling it out on the Oakley Country Club course for the title.

* * *

The 1938 Water Follies get under way tonight at the Boston Arena and will continue through Sunday night. There will be a matinee on Sunday. Included among the country's outstanding diving and swimming stars will be Charlie Diehl, former amateur diving champion, and Bill Lewin of Hollywood, comedian.

BASEBALL
FENWAY PARK, TOMORROW, 3 P. M.
Red Sox vs. New York
Seats at Kennedy's HUB. 2100

## Red Sox Finish Best Since Pennant Season of 1918

**BULLETIN**

**A steady downpour of rain caused the cancellation today of the final Red Sox-Washington game. The series ended 12 games to nine in favor of Boston.**

By Edwin Rumill

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

The Red Sox were speculating today how they would spend their second-place money. Some planned to buy new automobiles. But not Manager Joe Cronin and Lefty Grove. Joe was the recipient of a new Buick several weeks ago for being baseball's most popular shortstop. Lefty, selected as one of five pitchers, was scheduled to accept his pleasure vehicle this afternoon.

The Bostonians clinched the runner-up position yesterday, when Fritz Ostermueller beat the Washington Senators, 13 to 5. This is the first year since 1918—when the major league season was abbreviated because of the World War—that the Red Sox have finished so high.

**Won With Barrows**

Back in '18 they won the American League pennant, under Ed Barrows, and went on to win the World Series from the Chicago Cubs, four games to two. That was the series in which Babe Ruth pitched and won two games, running up a scoreless inning streak of 16.

Only three times since the organization of the American League has a Boston club finished second. In 1914, with Bill Carrigan at the helm, the Sox came home behind the Philadelphia Athletics. Three years later, after Jack Barry had succeeded Carrigan, the club finished just below the Chicago White Sox.

This is Cronin's fourth term on a five-year contract, and his best by a wide margin. Joe brought them home fourth in 1935, sixth in '36 and fifth last season. In preseason reckoning, the current outfit figured to finish no better than third or fourth. Many of the critics, including several of the Boston scribes, predicted they would close out of the money.

**Reached Into Minors**

For a while, it seemed they might slide into the second division. When Lefty Grove was forced into temporary retirement the pitching situation became confused to the extent that Cronin reached into the minors for aid.

Fortunately, however, he was rewarded. Bill Harris, from Buffalo, and Joe Heving, from Milwaukee, stepped into the picture and fitted perfectly. Joe has won, nine and dropped only two. Harris, a Bee castoff, has taken five out of ten. Although Cronin originally picked up this veteran pair with the intention of dropping them at the end of the race, he probably will keep them on the roster until 1939, at least.

Tomorrow, the Sox open their final series—a two-game set with the Yankees. It will be the last public appearances of the champs before they take on the Cubs or Pirates in the World Series.

**Foxx Is Favored**

This late series holds much local interest because Jimmy Foxx and Ben Chapman are fighting for the league batting crown. At the conclusion of yesterday's Washington game, Jim sported an unofficial average of .347. (No averages are official until released from league headquarters later in the year.) Chappie stood at .341, and trailed Cleveland's Jeff Heath by two percentage points. The first baseman has the edge, because he holds the lead and is pulling for the chummy left-field barrier at Fenway.

* * *

Briefs . . . Foxx has driven in 167 runs, but will fall several short of Lou Gehrig's American League record of 184, made in 1931 . . . By making three yesterday, Joe Vosmik raised his hit total to an even 200 . . . Mike Higgins has batted across 106 runs . . . Ostermueller's triumph yesterday was No. 13 . . . He has dropped only five . . . His highest previous total was 10, achieved in 1934 and '36.

* * *

Danny MacFayden won his fourteenth game at Brooklyn as the Bees split a double-header with the Dodgers . . . "Deacon" blanked the Brooks after the first inning . . . The Bees play single games at the Polo Grounds tomorrow and Sunday . . . Should tomorrow's Red Sox-Yankee game be rained out, the teams will end the season with a twin bill on Sunday.

## Sport Shavings Here and There

Irl Tubbs, Iowa coach, enjoys a substantial income from a football he devised that can be inflated without undoing the lacings, but he could not solve the lacing U. C. L. A. handed his Hawks, 27-3 . . . Gil Dobie, possibly winding up his contract, has his best Boston College team in the three-year stay.

Ellsworth Vines likes and plays golf well enough to go places, but watch him drop his mashie for a tennis racket if Don Budge elects to turn pro . . . If the National Hockey League needs an able assistant to President Frank Calder, it could do worse than seek out Frank Patrick . . . One good reason "Whizzer" White is not burning up pro football and his team, the Pittsburgh Pirates, are not at the top of the standing, displayed itself when the Pirates let the Boston Shamrocks recover their own kick-off on the Pittsburgh 32-yard line without an attempt to play the ball.

Those who should know say Lefty Grove is ready and right again . . . Harvard's tackle situation would remind one of that at Minnesota—it's so different . . . The Gophers have six lettermen for tackles who average 211 pounds! . . . The name Di Maggio means something in New York, but has not caught on in Boston.

W. M.

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# The Home Forum



## A Nominal Difficulty

IT WAS a small restaurant in Soho. I had never been in it before, but from the outside it had promised to be clean and inexpensive; and, feeling I would like a change from my usual haunt, I had gone in. I was, I found, the only customer; for it was still rather early for lunch. A waiter advanced to me, received my hat and umbrella, and escorted me to a table.

I must make it plain that I have chosen my words advisedly. He did not hurry up with that agile efficiency that takes charge of one, as it does of one's belongings, with an uncompromising sleight of hand; and that, in spite of its deference, leaves me always feeling slightly wooden, as bereft of initiative, and as responsive to those swift gesticulations as a marionette. His manner, then and afterwards, had a quiet dignity that was entirely unobtrusive; and yet it was impressive, in the sense that it impressed me with my own importance. It was a pleasant contrast to the customary sensation of being a product returned to a factory, to be repaired with food and placed upon the street again with swift and mechanical precision. He was a craftsman, in whose hands one retained an individuality. At any rate, I retained sufficient of mine to give way to impulse, and to engage him, at the finish of my meal, in conversation.

* * *

"I HAVE SELDOM," I said, hoping that I had the air of a connoisseur in these matters, "been better waited upon."

He bowed, deeply, yet with a nice adjustment of dignity and gratitude.

"Thank you, sir," he said.

"Have you," I asked, "ever been in private service?"

His rather stolid features became faintly mobile; it was almost a smile.

"That, sir, if I may venture to say so, is extremely acute of you. I was for some years butler in the household of a peer."

"You didn't care for it?" I inquired tactfully.

"Oh, yes, sir; but I experienced—a difficulty."

He glanced at me, as though to make sure that my interest would survive an explanation.

"Yes?" I said encouragingly.

* * *

"IT WAS A somewhat peculiar difficulty, sir—I have a name that, in the circumstances, was an unfortunate one." He gave a diffident cough. "My name is Marmaduke Hoy." He paused; but, reassured again by my expression, went on more confidently. "As a young man, and an under-footman, I found it gave rise to laughter in the servants' hall; but, as a butler, I found it impossible."

"You mean—?"

"Well, sir, Marmaduke is a little too, I believe rococo is the word, for a butler; it is an embarrassment, instead of merely a convenience; it draws attention to the man on occasions when he should remain incognito in the perfect butler. On the other hand, neither my employer nor I could countenance the apparent vulgarity of his calling 'Hoy!' when he wished to attract my attention. That, sir, was my difficulty."

"But, surely," I remarked, "you could have taken another name for professional purposes, a family name—your mother's maiden name, for example?"

"Unfortunately, sir, that was Darling. However, I reasoned as you have done; and I took the maiden name of my grandmother as my nom-de-guerre. It was Perkins."

"Wasn't that suitable?"

* * *

"OH, EMINENTLY SO, sir; but another difficulty arose." He permitted himself a sigh. "I scarcely know how to explain it to you; but I found myself unduly influenced by the name. The butler, as you are aware, sir, should be an Admirable Crichton in his ability to adapt himself to circumstances. Perhaps it was an excess of the gift that induced me involuntarily to adapt myself to a Perkins. My grandmother's folk are stolid, old-fashioned people, somewhat devoid of imagination and humor, and I have little in common with them; nevertheless, I came to feel a Perkins. In short, sir, I eventually woke up to a situation that struck me as unpleasantly similar to that of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. But I saw the solution. I must employ my talents in surroundings that would allow me to remain anonymous."

* * *

AT THIS POINT, a second customer, who had been seated for several minutes at a near-by table, grew impatient. He tapped gently upon a tumbler with a fork.

"Hoi!" he exclaimed, in half-jocular protest.

A tremor passed over my waiter's face; but he took no notice of the interruption.

"Anonymous," he repeated firmly.

"Waiter!" cried the impatient one.

"You see what I mean, sir," murmured Hoy contentedly. Then, having pocketed my tip with irreproachable technique, he moved with what, I felt sure, was the old-fashioned dignity of a true Perkins, to the newcomer.

ERIC FORBES-BOYD

## *Harbor Morning*

LIE quietly for this hour, you great white ships,
Let your white keels rest peacefully along the pier walls
While pale gulls dive and circle over ferry slips,
And, where the high black cables of the bridge are spun,
Pearl mist takes fire in the aureole of morning sun;
And under the mist the tide climbs or falls.

Let your armored bulks breathe easily in the dawn,
Pulsing in even measured beat, hushed rhythmic splash,
Quiet stroke of pumps, while daylight steadily comes on,
While dock laborers noisily begin their long parade
Into your yawning holds to outfit you for trade;
And factory whistles blow, and gull wings flash.

Be not impatient for the channel in this hour
When the city wakes and riveters roar and ring;
Lie quietly, white ships, content with latent power,
While about you these tides of sound are blown—
Your departure is assured; your destinations known,
But your return, a chimerical uncertain thing.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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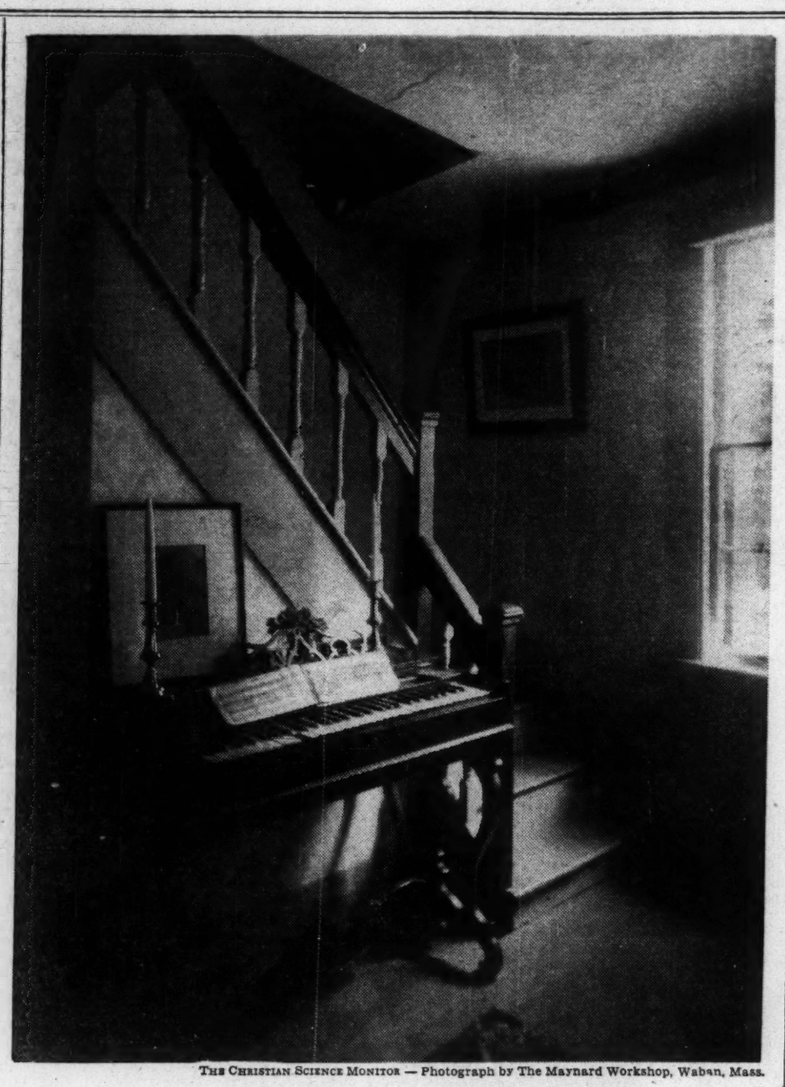

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by The Maynard Workshop, Waban, Mass.

THE STAIRWAY IN ORCHARD HOUSE, CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Alcott house in Concord, Massachusetts, is the enchanting end of many a pilgrimage. To all readers of Louisa M. Alcott's "Little Women," the March family and the Alcott family are inextricably tangled. Surely this is even more the home of the Marches than of the Alcotts. Is not this Beth's old piano, standing in the corner of the dining room, while the fine "cabinet" instrument given her by Mr. Lawrence has the more honored place in the parlor? Up these stairs Amy must often have run to her little room above, where her drawings still appear on the panels of the door.

This end of the dining room was originally a porch at the side of the New England house remodeled by Mr. Alcott. Like all the rooms in this simple house, it has character and an odd charm of proportion.

The whole house speaks so poignantly of a well-loved story to the sympathetic pilgrim that it is startling to remember that the Little Women lived here almost a hundred years ago.

## The Settlers Move to the West

A WEEK after the vendue came the day for the departure. It was now near the end of May and at last the roads were passable. The night before Margaret scarcely slept. The air was sultry and the loons were crying from the pond and several times their long winnowing call passed over the cabin roof. . . . The dawn came hot and misty, but still the rain held off. Margaret climbed the hill overlooking the road above the Walkers' place, and stood among the half-burned stumps, in her black dress. She had decided against walking down the road itself; the wrench of leave-taking would have been bitterer than she felt strength in herself to bear. . . . She could see below her the Walkers busy harnessing the new team; the wagon was already packed and piled with their possessions, but a thousand last errands took them in and out of the house, with the anxious hounds following close at their heels, feeling the premonition of change and dreading to be left behind. At last everything seemed in place and Brindle was tied to the tail of the wagon, nuzzling at her young calf fastened with the lamb among the crates of fowl at the tailboard.

About ten o'clock there came a sound on the road from the east, a mingling of hoofs on hard earth and the creaking of wheels, with bleatings and lowings and cacklings and human shoutings, all as an undertone to the clear jiggling of a fiddle, and slowly out of the dust wound the Ohio cavalcade, led by Gideon Hinckley riding on his big gray mare, his reins left slack on her neck while he played "Turkey-in-the-Straw," with his fiddle stuck against his chest, and his right arm sawing hard.

One by one, after him, followed half Margaret's neighbors. Some were on horseback, some were walking ahead of the high-piled wagons. Now at the beginning of the journey the horses were pulled down to the slow pace of the oxen, but later the fast teams would string ahead. John Lane was there with Mercy Lane, on foot, carrying the baby in her arms. He followed her with a wheelbarrow piled with their things. Well, they were young and strong. It would be easier to walk to Ohio with one's friends than to stay behind, and surely people would take them into their wagons now and then when they could. Mercy had boasted that she would walk all day and dance any man in the settlement off his feet at night by the campfires. Perhaps she could; anyway Margaret liked her for having said it. Such talk gave John courage and kept him from being ashamed of his lack of worldly goods.

As each family passed, Margaret called good-by, standing on the blackened hillside, waving her handkerchief. Most of them saw her and waved back. Ephraim was there, riding ahead of his parents' wagon. At sight of her he reined out of the road ready to ride up the hillside, but in a moment pulled his horse back into its place and waved instead. Margaret understood. They had taken their farewell of each other at the door of her cabin; he did not wish to overlay the memory with a more formal leave-taking in the sight of everyone.

"Good-by, Margaret," came his voice from far away, and "Good-by, good-by!" called the others. "Good-by! Good-by! Come too! Good-by!" . . .

Good-by, good-by. They were gone. Still the girl stood there until, as small as toys, she had seen Nahum Stevens' oxcart fall in behind Brindle's heels, and the line had dragged up Horn Hill and out of sight, slowly moving westward, adding to its crawling length at every farm it passed. Now there was only a little white dust in the air, and a last dying confused sound to the west, to tell Margaret that her neighbors had passed forever out of her life, leaving not one behind.—ELIZABETH COATSWORTH, in "Here I Stay." (New York: Coward McCann.)

## From a Window in Verona

FROM my window that opens from floor to ceiling, I can watch the whole life of this ancient Italian city where once Giotto and Dante walked. And hear it! For nothing is "seen and not heard" in Verona.

Before I get out of bed to swing the shutters back (we have them closed at night to keep the bats out), I can hear Signora Rubini shaking her mats over the street and Luciana, from the *albergo* next door, trundling wooden tables out on the cobbled street and singing in her young shrill voice an inconsequent, but involved series of trills and cadenzas. Like most Italian waitresses, she's going to be a prima donna one day—or else marry an officer.

* * *

IT'S ONLY HALF past five, but everyone who has something to bang or rattle seems to be banging it or rattling it as loudly as possible. I have to be as vague as that, because I've never really discovered what all the noise is about. Anyway, it's quite impossible to get any more sleep, so my own shutters add their contribution to the din as they swing against the stone walls.

Giovanni Rubini is off to work on his new bicycle—a magnificent affair covered with chromium gadgets: a large propeller that works a bell, a speed gauge, gears, a windvane on the front mudguard that serves no purpose at all but adds to the general effect, and various club badges that glitter importantly on the handle-bars. I watch him out of sight, and now the sun strikes between a gap in the houses and we go down to eat our rolls and apricot jam.

* * *

ABOUT EIGHT O'CLOCK, if you can stand the heat, you watch Signora Rubini and every other housewife in the street hurry off, basket in hand, to get the best bargains in the market. Giovanni Zucca, the proprietor of the *albergo* —an enormous man with clipped gray hair and short beard, in a creased white suit—is going to the piazza, too; but he has two boys to carry the enormous canvas bag that he needs for his shopping. In a while they stroll back, baskets and bags packed tight with aubergines and ripe peaches, small green grapes and great swelling cabbages and perhaps a Piedmont chicken dangling by the legs along with a string of garlic.

If you are inquisitive, you can now stare down into the windows opposite and watch old Susetta polishing the tiled floors with large squares of felt tied to her feet. She is not very agile; but she's always done it that way and there's no hurry anyway, for it is still only ten o'clock. And of course you will be inquisitive because everybody expects you to be—and to join in the shouted conversation that goes on crescendo between every window and door in the street, till it's impossible to tell who is talking to whom.

* * *

BED CLOTHES ARE hung over the balustrades, stockings and colored aprons on strings festoon each façade, everything making that joyous confusion of noise and color that is typical of any Veronese street in the morning.

But now the sun is high and there is spaghetti to be strained and cheese to be grated. Even on the shady side of the street, shutters are banged to and the street falls suddenly quiet. Later, when evening spills cool air over the city, we'll open them again to watch the life of Verona—and listen to Luciana trilling excitedly as she runs to serve a party of handsome officers, in their white, gold-braided summer uniforms.

G. E.

## *Rainy Day*

RAIN, *rain, in ceaseless drone*
*Beats upon the sodden leaves*
*In a murmurous monotone*
*Through the drip of sheltering eaves.*

But indoors the hearth is red,
Lamplight casts a friendly ray
On the quiet hours ahead—
Guerdon for a rainy day.

Somehow we are set apart
In a world remote, serene;
With a sudden glow the heart
Understands what four walls mean.

*Rain, rain, in ceaseless drone*
*Falls so gently on the leaves*
*In a murmurous monotone*
*Through the drip of sheltering eaves.*

HELEN FRITH STICKNEY

## "Our daily bread"

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

ALTHOUGH our Lord's Prayer includes the petition for "daily bread," no one familiar with the words and works of Jesus would claim that this petition has sole reference to material food. Since the Master, in rejecting the temptations in the wilderness, as recorded by Matthew (4:4), cited the Scripture, "Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God," is it not reasonable to suppose that in giving his followers this prayer, Jesus was referring to spiritual sustenance or the understanding of God's Word, as well as to material food? Is it not also reasonable to suppose that, in using this plea understandingly, mortals may learn how to annul the curse pronounced on Adam (Genesis 3:19), "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread"?

In the light of Christian Science it is seen that there is one creator, or divine Principle, of all being, who has created man to reflect and express the infinite goodness of God. Of this spiritual man Mary Baker Eddy says in the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 530), "In divine Science, man is sustained by God, the divine Principle of being." Surely it was the Master's purpose in giving this prayer, which commences with the acknowledgment, "Our Father which art in heaven" (Matthew 6:9), to turn thought to the one perfect God, and perfect man forever sustained by his loving Father.

The human consciousness, when illumined by the truth concerning the real nature of God as divine Mind and man as the perfect spiritual idea or image of Mind, can begin to annul the evils incidental to the false sense of man as material. It is because this false sense of man is separated from—therefore ungoverned by—the law of Mind, that it believes it needs matter, something other than Mind, Spirit, to sustain itself. And it is only because mortals accept this false concept of man that they succumb to the curse of materiality or difficulty in being sustained in or by matter. A falsity or lie cannot be sustained. The import of the curse is that Adam, being a lie about man, is not maintained of God, but returns to dust or nothingness, which is the inevitable fate of a lie. This process does not in any way affect man, for Adam is not and never was man. This term is used merely to typify the false, erroneous concept of man, which is to be denied and replaced by the idea of God, which is the real man. Fear, frustration, limitation, unemployment, poverty, do not belong to the real man, but are the results of ignorance of the spiritual facts about God and man.

Youth learns the facts about numbers in memorizing the multiplication table until these facts are so thoroughly learned that if, say, "three times three" is mentioned, instantly "nine" comes to thought. When, with true humility and desire for spirituality, students of Christian Science consent to learn and to identify their thinking with the spiritual facts about God, good, and man's eternal oneness with divine Love—that is, when they think in terms of God and His spiritual ideas, and seek to express the goodness of God in purity, kindness, health, strength, joy, peace, abundance—these spiritual facts become as demonstrable as are the facts about numbers.

One accepts unchallenged the proven mathematical facts found in the multiplication table. He does not boast that he can make two times two equal four, nor does he fear that some day two times two will not be four. In the same humble spirit Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 428), "A demonstration of the facts of Soul in Jesus' way resolves the dark visions of material sense into harmony and immortality."

Willingness continually to hold steadfastly to the spiritual facts of being and to deny the false evidence of the physical senses enables one to realize that the same bountiful supply which was demonstrated by Jesus when he fed the multitudes is available today. It is not disturbed economic conditions in themselves, but a lack of spiritual understanding and intelligent prayer that brings a sense of dearth and despair. This was proved by a mother whose bread bill for each day was five cents. Feeling that there was as great a necessity for spiritual sustenance as for material food for her family, each day this mother set aside five cents for her Christian Science periodicals, through which she might partake of the bread of Life. As a result of turning to God for true spiritual supply, this family was marvelously cared for during a very trying experience.

In one of her poems (Poems, p. 28), Mrs. Eddy writes:

"All-merciful and good,
Hover the homeless heart!
Give us this day our daily food
In knowing what Thou art!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

## „Chleba naszego powszedniego daj nam dziś"

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

MODLITWA Pańska zawiera w sobie prośbę o chleb powszedni. Jednak każdy, komu są dobrze znane słowa i czyny Jezusa, nie sądzi, że w prośbie tej ma się na względzie wyłącznie pokarm materialny. Nauczyciel bowiem zwalczając na puszczy pokusy mówił słowami Pisma Św.: „Nie samym chlebem człowiek żyć będzie, ale każdem słowem, pochodzącem z ust Bożych" (ew. Mateusza 4:4). Nie słusznie jest tedy przypuszczać, że dając swym naśladowcom modlitwę tę, Jezus miał na względzie nie tylko posiłek duchowy, czyli zrozumienie Słowa Bożego, lecz i materialny pokarm. Czyż nie słuszne byłoby też przypuszczenie, że gdy śmiertelni ze zrozumieniem będą przytaczać w swej obronie powyższą cytatę, mogą się nauczyć, jak unieważnić klątwę rzuconą na Adama: „W pocie oblicza twego będziesz pożywał chleba" (Genesis 3:19).

W świetle Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej postrzegamy, że jest jeden tylko stwórca, czyli Zasada boska wszystkiego bytu, która stworzyła człowieka, ażeby odzwierciedlał i wyrażał on nieskończoną dobroć Boga. O tym duchowym człowieku w podręczniku Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza a zdrowie z kluczem do Pisma Św.) Mary Baker Eddy mówi: „W Wiedzy boskiej człowieka żywi Bóg, Zasada boska bytu" (str. 530). Bezwątpienia, że Nauczyciel dając tę modlitwę, zaczynającą się od twierdzenia: „Ojcze nasz, któryś jest w niebiesiech" (ew. Mateusza 6:9) chciał skierować myśl ku jedynemu doskonałemu Bogu i ku doskonałemu człowiekowi, którego wiekuiście żywi miłujący go Ojciec.

Prawda o rzeczywistej naturze Boga, jako Umysłu boskiego, i człowieka, jako doskonałej idei duchowej, czyli obrazie Umysłu, oświeca świadomość ludzką; przeto może on rozpocząć niweczenie wszelkiego zła, towarzyszącego fałszywemu materialnemu zmysłowi człowieka, nie mającemu nic wspólnego z prawem Umysłu. A więc prawo to nie rządzi człowiekiem, który wierzy, że dla jego istnienia niezbędna jest materia, to znaczy coś odmiennego od Umysłu, Ducha. Śmiertelni przyjmują takie fałszywe pojęcie o człowieku, i jest to jedyną przyczyną, że upadają oni pod ciężarem klątwy materialności, czyli trudności, wynikającej z wierzenia, jakoby człowiek utrzymywany jest w materii lub przez materię. Fałsz, czyli kłamstwo, nie może się utrzymać. Klątwa polega na tym, że Adama, jako kłamstwo o człowieku, nie podtrzymuje Bóg; zatem w proch, czyli nicość, on się obraca, co jest nieodzownym losem kłamstwa. Proces ten w żadnym razie nie może nawiedzić człowieka, ponieważ Adam nie jest człowiekiem i nigdy nim nie był. Miano Adama jest tylko symbolem fałszywego, błędnego pojęcia o człowieku. Pojęciu temu winno się zaprzeczać i musi być ono zastąpione przez ideę Boga, jaką jest człowiek rzeczywisty. Lęk, zawód, ograniczenie, brak pracy, ubóstwo—nie należą do człowieka rzeczywistego, ale są skutkiem nieświadomości faktów duchowych o Bogu i człowieku.

Ucząc się na pamięć tabliczki mnożenia młodzież poznaje fakty liczb. A gdy ją gruntownie przyswoi sobie, to gdy usłyszy naprzykład „trzy razy trzy", natychmiast powstaje w jej myśli „dziewięć." Gdy studiujący Wiedzę Chrześcijańską w prawdziwej pokorze dąży do duchowości, to on chętnie naucza się utożsamiać swoje myślenie z duchowymi faktami, dotyczącymi Boga, dobra, i wiekuistej jedności człowieka z Miłością boską, czyli, gdy on myśli pojęciami dotyczącymi Boga i Jego idei duchowych i usiłuje wyrażać dobrotliwość Boga w czystości, życzliwości, zdrowiu, sile, radości, pokoju i obfitości, to te fakty duchowe stają się dowodnymi, tak jak i fakty dotyczące liczb.

Nikt nie neguje udowodnionych faktów matematycznych zawartych w tablicze mnożenia i nie chełpi się, iż może uczynić, aby dwa razy dwa stanowiło cztery; nie obawia się też, że pewnego dnia dwa razy dwa nie będzie cztery. W tym samym duchu pokory Mrs. Eddy pisze: „Demonstracja faktów Duszy na wzór Jezusa przemienia ciemne wizje materialnego zmysłu w harmonię i nieśmiertelność" (Science and Health str. 428).

Człowiek, który może trzymać się duchowych faktów bytu i zaprzeczać fałszywej oczywistości fizycznych zmysłów, gotów jest uświadomić sobie, że to samo szczodrobliwe zaopatrzenie, które zademonstrował Jezus, gdy nakarmił rzesze, i dziś jest dostępne. Nie powikłania warunków gospodarczych, lecz brak zrozumienia duchowego i inteligentnej modlitwy powoduje zmysł śmierci i rozpaczy. Dowiodła to jedna z matek, której codzienny rachunek za chleb wynosił pięć centów. Czuła ona, że rodzinie jej oprócz materialnego pokarmu bardzo potrzeba duchowego posiłku, skutkiem czego odkładała codzień po pięć centów na czasopisma Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej. Dały one jej możność uczestniczenia w chlebie Życia. Wynikiem zwrócenia się jej do Boga po prawdziwe zaopatrzenie duchowe była cudowna piecza nad jej rodziną w ciągu bardzo ciężkiego okresu jej istnienia.

W jednym ze swych poematów Mrs. Eddy pisze:

„Wszechmiłosierny i dobrotliwy,
Otocz opieką serce bezdomne!
Chleba naszego powszedniego daj nam dziś
Byśmy wiedzieli, kim jesteś!"

(Poems, str. 28).

Informacje w sprawie literatury polskiej o Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej można nabyć, pisząc do Wydawnictwa Chrześcijańskiej Wiedzy (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

## *October Woods*

HERE, every path
Has a flickering
bright wonder,
As if a light were set
Within each tree.

M. F. H.

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1938

## Party Disunity Major Hurdle Facing Curley

**Both Hurley and Kelly expected to shun Bay State Democratic convention tomorrow.**

Up and Down Beacon Hill

By Edgar M. Mills
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Party disunity which has disrupted the Massachusetts GOP for several years appears to be stalking the Democrats this year.

As Democrats prepare for their State convention tomorrow at Tremont Temple, Boston, it becomes increasingly evident that Democratic unity will not be as easy to obtain this year as in other years.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley and Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly are expected to shun the convention, and the attendance of Richard M. Russell, third of the three gubernatorial candidates defeated by James M. Curley, is at least doubtful.

**Hurley in Washington**

Governor Hurley is in Washington and is not expected to return until Monday. His trip concerns hurricane and flood relief, but it also serves as a convenient reason for failing to appear at the convention to support Mr. Curley, for whom he entertains no political friendship.

Mr. Kelly and Mr. Russell are not expected to be out of town, but they have not replied to convention invitations. It is reported considerable wooing will be necessary to persuade Mr. Kelly to support the candidacy of Mr. Curley, the man he criticized severely during the primary campaign.

The absence of Governor Hurley and Mr. Kelly may have an adverse effect upon Mr. Curley's candidacy, for both men have loyal followers who may work under cover for a Republican victory or who, likewise under cover, may conduct a non-voting campaign among Democrats to bring about the defeat of Mr. Curley.

**1936 Vote Cited**

Party disunity over Mr. Curley in 1936 primarily caused his defeat for United States Senator. This disunity was partially shown by the more than 134,000 votes cast for Thomas C. O'Brien, Union Party candidate. Political observers consider that practically the entire O'Brien vote came from the Democratic Party. Mr. Curley lost by slightly more than 135,000 votes.

Thomas H. Buckley, Democratic State Auditor, is working desperately in the interest of party harmony, but his job is more difficult this year than for many years.

Mr. Curley still has the same handicaps and advantages in his election battle this year that he had in 1936, except that this year independent candidates will be aiding him rather than taking votes away from him. The independents include William H. McMasters, running under a Townsend-Plan label; Charles Manser, and William H. Davenport, all of whom are expected to garner Republican votes.

**McMasters as Factor**

However, if it is true that the National Townsend Plan headquarters has issued a statement refusing to support independent candidacies, the McMasters vote, which reached 47,000 in the Republican primary, may drop off sharply, and he may be eliminated as a major factor in the election.

Mr. Curley still has the official backing of organized labor, which served him well in 1934 and aided him in 1936. He still retains a certain appeal to the rank-and-file vote. On the other hand, he has not been able to rid himself of his much-criticized gubernatorial record established in 1935-36 when he climbed new expenditure heights and vigorously applied the spoils system to the detriment of State Government efficiency.

However, in his attacks upon the Hurley Administration, he has succeeded in some quarters in making his own Administration appear favorable by comparison.

Mr. Curley's election chances undoubtedly largely hinge on the Democratic ability to reorganize primary-shattered forces.

## Weather

*U. S. Weather Bureau Report*

**Boston and vicinity:** Moderate northeast and east gales with rain this afternoon and tonight; winds will decrease during tonight and back to north and northwest; Saturday generally fair slight temperature change.

**Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut:** Rain this afternoon and tonight. Saturday generally fair, not much change in temperature; east or northeast gales on coast this afternoon, changing to north or northwest and diminishing tonight.

**Vermont:** Cloudy and slightly warmer, possibly light rain tonight. Saturday generally fair, not much change in temperature.

**New Hampshire:** Rain tonight, Saturday generally fair, not much change in temperature.

**Maine:** Rain tonight, probably ending Saturday morning, slightly warmer tonight.

**Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook:** Northeast or east gales backing to north or northwest and diminishing over south portion tonight and over north portion late tonight or Saturday morning; overcast weather with rain tonight. Saturday generally fair preceded by rain over extreme north portion.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 53 | 72 | Minneapolis | 50 | 68 |
| Bermuda | 78 | 86 | New Orleans | 70 | 86 |
| Chicago | 56 | 62 | New York | 54 | 72 |
| Denver | 56 | 82 | Norfolk | 66 | 70 |
| Helena | 62 | 86 | Philadelphia | 58 | 70 |
| Kansas City | 66 | 86 | St. Louis | 62 | 82 |
| Los Angeles | 68 | 86 | San Francisco | 58 | 68 |
| Miami | 78 | 84 | Washington | 58 | 62 |

A—7:30 a. m., Sept. 30
B—Minimum, Sept. 29.

**High Tides at Boston**

Friday 4:50 p. m., D. S. T., height, 9.1 feet.
Saturday 5:23 a. m., D. S. T., height, 8 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:30 p. m. D. S. T.

## Sailing Courses Laid For Fishermen's Races

**Boston News Today**

### Bluenose-Thebaud Races Start Oct. 9

The courses to be sailed by the Bluenose and Gertrude L. Thebaud in the International Fishermen's Races next month were announced today at a luncheon meeting of the general race committee at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building.

The first race, on Sunday, Oct. 9, will be visible from Revere Beach, Bass Point, Swampscott and Winthrop Head. The second, on Columbus Day, Oct. 12—a widely observed holiday in Massachusetts—may be seen from Eastern Point and Rocky Point. The course and date for the third—and any successive races—have not been set as yet.

Capt. Charles M. Lyons, supervising inspector for New England of the United States Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, and chairman of the race committee—an expert navigator himself—outlined the courses at the luncheon meeting.

The first race will be two laps on an 18-mile triangular course off Boston, starting half a mile off Bass Point, Nahant, proceeding six miles in the direction of Graves Light on an east by north course, then down six miles south by west three-quarters west, again turning and heading northwest half north to the starting point.

The second race will cover two laps on another 18-mile triangular course off Gloucester, starting at the Eastern Point whistling buoy, proceeding east by north six miles along the beaches, then south by west three-quarters west for six miles and back to the starting point.

### Wind Prospects Are Discounted

The storm now sweeping up the Atlantic Coast following the tornado in Charleston, S. C., yesterday, is not expected to bring winds exceeding 35 miles an hour to New England, according to the Yankee Network Weather Service—which warned of last week's hurricane—and the United States Weather Bureau.

At Wilmington, N. C., more rain was predicted for today following a 9.4-inch fall in 18 hours, which flooded much of the city. At Barrier Beach, off Long Island, the wind this morning was blowing at 40 miles an hour and increasing in velocity constantly, whipping up thunderous surf, it was reported.

Storm warnings were posted this morning all along the coast from the Virginia Capes to Eastport, Maine.

The Weather Bureau reassured New Englanders with the prediction that the storm would center over the ocean, well east of Long Island, Nantucket and Cape Cod.

### Car Stickers Period Extended

Motorists who had their cars inspected early and are experiencing difficulty in keeping the stickers attached to the windshields until the end of the inspection month, had better get out the paste brush again—especially after today's dampness—for the period has been extended another 10 days.

Frank A. Goodwin, Registrar of Motor Vehicles in Massachusetts, anonunced today that he had decided to postpone prosecution of stickerless drivers until after Oct. 10 because of "poor road conditions" in some parts of the Commonwealth during the past week.

### Debris Dumping Warning Issued

Immediate cessation of the practice of throwing fallen trees, foliage and other storm debris into streams or harbors was demanded today by Col. A. K. B. Lyman, District Engineer at Boston of the United States Army, in a message to officials of hurricane stricken communities. There is a Federal law, he said, absolutely prohibiting the disposal of refuse of any kind in navigable waters.

### Charles Street License Opposed

The residents of Beacon Hill have found that liquor interests are persistent.

They thought they had quashed permanently the efforts of a Charles Street restaurant to obtain a hard liquor license when they successfully stormed a hearing of the Boston Licensing Board last May 26. The application—second from that address—was rejected by the Licensing Board June 23.

But this week the store came back again with a third application, signed with a different name and bearing some other differences. The petitioner was an electrician in the employ of the city.

As a result, the socialites had their work to do all over again. They had to appear anew before the Licensing Board to remind the members that they did not wish pre-prohibition conditions restored in the Beacon Hill area.

Romney Spring, of 21 Charles River Square, President of the Beacon Hill Association, said the Association is unanimously opposed to the license. He pointed out that the petitioner is a city employee and said, "We wonder if it is the same old petitioner under another name."

The Board took the application under advisement.

### Wanted: Owner For a Motor Van

Wanted: An owner.

Since memory runneth not to the contrary, two-horse-drawn, four-wheeled vans (about 1890) have rumbled over Boston's cobblestones carrying prisoners to court from county and city jails. Daily, for nearly two decades, rumor has forecast the replacement of the ancient vehicles with motorized units.

Yesterday, with the delivery of a bright, brand new motor van to Court Square, rumor was swallowed up in fact. Crowds gathered 'round to view the conveyance. Some even envied the prisoners who were to ride in it, the new conveyance looked so fine.

For an hour it stood there, but no owner appeared. Then the amazing fact began to leak out—the new van had no one to claim it.

Chief Justice Wilfred Bolster of Boston's Municipal Court looked it over, but disclaimed ownership. "He had nothing to do with it," he said. Possibly the County Custodian, he thought.

But Paul R. Walsh, acting custodian asserted the new car did not come under his jurisdiction.

The reporter was referred to Superintendent of Courthouses for the County, Richard Walsh. Mr. Walsh knew as little about it as the others. And similarly, the Sheriff's office. Perhaps George J. Hyland, City Commissioner of Public Works, would know.

But he didn't.

Concluding chapters of "The Mystery of the Unwanted Van" are not yet history. Meanwhile, it is ready for immediate call in the City Yard.

## Rhode Island Turns to Job Of Cleaning Up After Storm

The Week in Rhode Island

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30—Rhode Island mobilized all its resources this week to put the State back on a normal basis after the worst storm in Rhode Island history.

A week after the hurricane and tidal wave swept in from the sea gas, telephone service or electric power. Adding to the hardships in some communities was the lack of an adequate water supply.

The campaign for rehabilitation was pushed on a broad scale, however. On Tuesday, for instance, two trains of 12 cars each pulled into Providence from Indiana with 42 telephone cable men, 25 linemen, and tons of wire, cables and poles to replace damaged equipment in the storm-stricken area. Another shipment of 40 carloads of telephone poles arrived earlier.

Federal assistance was promised by Harry L. Hopkins, WPA Administrator, who surveyed the storm area and promised to cut red tape to enable WPA to help in the work of reconstruction.

**Red Cross Early on Scene**

Red Cross authorities were on the scene with relief supplies soon after the big blow struck. More than 2,000 homeless families were cared for by this organization.

Meanwhile Gov. Robert E. Quinn announced a $10,000,000 loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would be sought to rehabilitate Rhode Island business establishments.

Almost 123 years earlier to the day a similar tidal wave struck Providence. That disaster occurred Sept. 23, 1815. Some of the buildings in downtown Providence bear markers to show how high the water rose at that time. Last week's tidal wave, however, went more than three feet higher than the level of the flood in 1815.

## FHA Showing Way to Build Single Homes

**One built in Lexington under Federal Housing Act auspices complete in every detail.**

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

LEXINGTON, Mass., Sept. 30—In this cradle of American liberty, a seven-room house with step-up pine-paneled living room, glassed-in conservatory, corner windows and flagstone floor in the front hallway, all for $6000 including land and grading, has raised a modern cry of freedom from cracker-box construction and apartment house living for families able to pay from $30 to $40 a month in rent.

Built under the terms of the Federal Housing Act, passed in 1934 and revised last February, the Lexington home can be reproduced elsewhere for mortgage payments of $32.63 a month. Of this sum, $9 goes to decrease the principal, $22.59 is for interest, and $1.09 is taken by the Government for insuring the banks against the failure of the homebuyer to keep up his payments.

Thus it is that the Charles M. Willis designed home offers something of a challenge to apartment house dwellers who never think of $6000 homes in terms of seven rooms, bathroom and downstairs lavatory, fireplace, garage, casement windows, garden fence, screened-in porch, range, refrigeration, complete insulation and individual architectural touches that mark the difference between just a house and a home.

**Not Without Its Burdens**

"But I do not want the responsibility of owning a home," some families insist. And to them, the FHA makes no appeal. For obviously there are responsibilities to be shouldered in buying a home that cannot be sidestepped and should not be minimized. The home-owner cannot ring up the janitor and tell him to put more coal on the fire. He cannot move when the muse works, unless he sells the house promptly. And he cannot change at a moment's notice to something cheaper if the financial going gets rough.

Moreover, the $6,000 initial cost is not the only expense attached to home buying. After the down payment of $600 or 10 per cent of the costs of the house as provided under the FHA, the family must pay 1 per cent of the unpaid balance of $5400 or $54 to carry the loan through the construction period. In other words, the loan is consumated before the house is started, but payments on the loan do not start until the family moves in. The $54 is financing for the loan before the house is finished.

This fee is one of the inexplicable phases of home building and has some of the architects and builders scratching their heads.

On top of these charges, there is ¼ of 1 per cent appraisal and inspection fee amounting to $16.20 which is taken by the Federal Government for administration of the FHA. Add to this the $25 to $50 for a lawyer's fee.

**How Costs Total Up**

To heat the Willis home will cost about $5 to $6 a month on a year's basis, according to the builder. And taxes will amount to about $15 a month in Lexington on a $34 per $1.000 rating. Thus, we have the completed picture of costs as follows:

**Immediate Costs**

| | |
|---|---|
| Down Payment | $600.00 |
| Construction fee | 54.00 |
| Lowyer's fee | 38.00 |
| Appraisal fee | 16.20 |
| Total | $708.20 |

**Monthly Carrying**

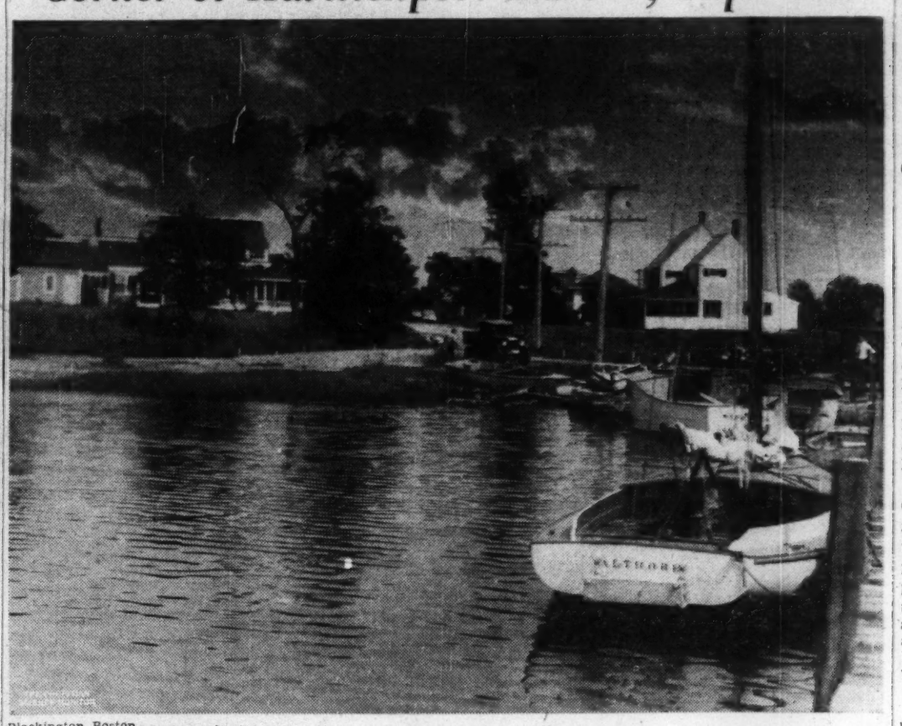
| | |
|---|---|
| Mortgage Payments | $32.68 |
| Heat | 5.50 |
| Taxes | 15.00 |
| Total | $53.18 |

By paying $1,000 down the mortgage payments can be reduced. And by living in a community with a lower than $34 per $1,000 rating, the tax bills are lowered. Also, it is recalled that $9 of the monthly charges are paid by the homebuyer to himself to increase his equity in the house, so his net outgo at the start is $44.18 including garaging the car. And each year, the proportion of the $32.68 in mortgage costs that goes toward the principal is increased while interest costs are gradually reduced.

Once moved in, the family must face regular operating costs such as

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

## *Corner of Harwichport Harbor, Cape Cod*



Blackington, Boston

### To a Cape Cod Road

Up from the Sea, and up from the Bay
Little roads run to the King's Highway—
Sandy and neat and bayberry sweet
By dune and by down, into old Wellfleet.

Whether we come by the King's Highway
Or whether by boat we round the Bay,
'Tis down at the end of a cozy road
In the sea-bent pines we drop our load

By a friendly door on the harbor shore
Where the tide comes in—
And the gulls are making a jocund din.

O the world is just a mirage of blue
'Twixt those sea-bent pines that we look through—
Where sandy and neat and bayberry sweet
A little road runs into old Wellfleet.

A. C. K.

## Boston-New York Rail Service Via B. & A. Road Is Resumed

Through rail service from Boston to New York by way of Worcester, Springfield and Hartford, was established today when the Boston and Albany Railroad sent the first train over its rails to Springfield, since the hurricane, at 4 p. m., eastern standard time. There will be no midnight train over this route tonight, though beginning tomorrow the road will operate the regular noon train, the 4 p. m., and midnight trains out of the South Station.

Westward from Springfield the Boston and Albany rails are closed because of repairs being made on the track between Springfield and Pittsfield. Passengers for Albany and the West may make connections through New York. However, beginning Sunday, the road expected to have normal schedules in effect for all trains.

**B. & M. Service**

The Boston and Maine railroad announced today that, beginning Saturday, rail service to Vermont, New Hampshire and Montreal would be resumed over the entire system. The combined "New Englander" and "Red Wing," Montreal trains operating on separate routes to the Canadian capital, will leave the North Station tomorrow at 8:45 p. m., standard time, as usual.

Service will also be extended beyond Concord, N. H., to Laconia, Plymouth, Woodsville, Littleton, Berlin and Groveton, in both directions beginning tomorrow although this will be a curtailed service for a day or two. Through passenger service with sleeping cars will move Sunday night with the last regular trip of the season of the "Night White Mountain Express," Bretton Woods, N. H., train to New York by way of the Connecticut River line. This train will leave White River Junction, Vt., however, at 11 p. m., eastern standard time, instead of 2 a. m. as advertised in the timetable, and will run non-stop to New York.

**Special Schedule**

Pending the rebuilding of well over two miles of roadbed along the Connecticut shore the New Haven road maintained its special schedule of five trains daily in each direction between Boston and New York continuing as before to transport passengers by connecting bus between New London, Conn., and Westerly, R. I.

Approximately 1,000 men are working in two shifts to raise the New Haven's embankment at Niantic, Conn., which was washed down 30 feet to the water line. More than 600 carloads of broken stone will be required to fill the gap. Lighting equipment was put in use so that construction could be carried on night and day.

East of New London, where a bridge is being jacked up by a crane nearly a half mile more of track was washed out. Between Westerly and New London the tracks were hurled off the roadbed into a swamp, one on top of the other.

At the same time, telegraph and telephone men are repairing many miles of the road's communication system.

Air line traffic continues at such an excellent state, despite partial restoration of rail service, that American Airlines announced today that it will operate 30 flights daily in both directions from Boston to New York for the next two weeks, according to W. Nelson Bump, District Sales Manager. This new operating schedule may possibly continue beyond Oct. 15. The air line has enlarged its reservation facilities at East Boston, augmented its telephone system, and placed 30 more clerks to handle traffic.

### Navy to Attempt to Raise Boats of Galilee Fishers

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 30 (AP)—A Navy lighter derrick, under tow of a Coast Guard cutter, left today for the fishing village of Galilee to attempt to raise 75 fishing boats which were sunk in last week's hurricane. Deprived of their only means of livelihood, virtually all Galilee fishermen have been destitute since the storm.

## Boston Markets Stocked Well; Supply of Apples Plentiful

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Boston's markets came through the week without an indication of disrupted transportation facilities resulting from storm and flood, both as to supply and price. At no time was there any shortage because the larders of the food industry were well filled before trains and trucks found their paths blocked by fallen trees or washed-out bridges. And prices today are practically unchanged from a week ago.

But today finds one striking indication of the hurricane that swept over New England Sept. 21 in the bountiful supply of apples on the markets. Except for early picked apples—and most of the winter apples would not ordinarily be picked so early—the bulk of this year's crop was dropped by the wind, making them unfit to store away for the winter months. But they are good for immediate use. Chain stores are stressing the need of quick marketing of the bulk of the crop and the markets are full of the fruit.

McIntosh apples are quoted by chain stores today at six pounds for 19 cents. Stalls in vicinity of Faneuil Hall are pricing them at 40 to 60 cents a dozen. Also in the market today are quince from Pennsylvania, offered at three pounds for 25 cents in Faneuil Hall. California is contributing muscat grapes and Buerre Bosc pears, the former fetching 20 to 25 cents a pound, and the pears, including natives, all the way from 35 to 60 cents a dozen. Native peaches are missing since the storm, but Colorado varieties are offered at $2 in some stalls for a flat basket of about 65 peaches.

In the meat and poultry lines there is hardly any change. Chicken is quoted at 25 to 27 cents by chains and 28 to 35 cents by stalls in the Faneuil Hall area. Lamb legs can be had at 25 cents in chain stores and as low as 21 cents if both leg and loin is purchased. The "big market" has lamb legs at 27 cents. Beef is 29 cents in chain stores for rib and chuck roast, and up to 45 cents is asked in the big market for the choicest selections. Rabbit meat is found in some stalls, a bit early in the season, and is marked 35 cents a pound, the weights running between three and four pounds.

Seafood is offered around the Faneuil Hall area at prices about the same as a week ago, though some items are a bit dearer. Swordfish is 35 to 45 cents a pound but chain stores quote 23 to 25 cents. Fresh opened lobster meat is $1.50 a pound, a drop of 25 cents a pound from the first of the month. Lake trout is marked 35 cents at the downtown stores. Cape striped bass are offered at 20 cents, fresh salmon 30 to 35 cents, and oysters 35 cents a pint.

A touch of the holiday season is found in some stalls where figs are appearing in quantities. More than 4,000 cases arrived at Boston this week on the steamer Exeter from Mediterranean ports. Dates, too, are getting prominent display in the markets.

Vegetables are apparently in ample supply. Wax beans are offered at Faneuil Hall stores around 12 to 15 cents a pound while both green beans and green peas are marked 15 cents. White cabbage is offered at 4 cents a pound, winter squash 5 cents a pound, and Maine potatoes 35 cents a peck.

Leon Stone

## Democrats Ask Rhode Island To Re-elect Slate

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 30—The entire Democratic State ticket was renominated at a quiet Party convention in Elk's Hall here today.

Only in the case of Lieut. Gov. Raymond E. Jordan, who brought down some Party criticism for refusing to gavel through certain Administration measures, was there any question raised. This was apparently ironed out in meetings outside the convention hall.

Gov. Robert E. Quinn heads the ticket, supported by Lieutenant Governor Jordan, Secretary of State Louis A. Cappelli, Attorney General John P. Hartigan, and State Treasurer Henri A. Roberg.

The convention is also expected to name State Senator Edward J. Fenelon, of Westerly, as candidate for Congress from the Second District, to take the place of Dr. John M. O'Connell, who decided not to run again. Renomination of Amie J. Forand from the First District is also expected.

## U. S. to Speed Soil Payments As Further Aid

**Government plans to buy $300,000 worth of fallen apples — Fund of $1,525,000 freed.**

Definite assurance that aid is forthcoming in the near future to distressed farmers, apple growers, and lumbermen throughout New England was evident today following a meeting in the Park Square Building yesterday between representatives of these interests and related Government agencies.

H. C. Albin, National Procurement Officer of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, who left Boston today, took back to Washington plans to speed up soil conservation payments to farmers of $1,525,000, tentative arrangements to purchase around $300,000 worth of wind-fallen apples, and an outline of what might be done to relieve the lumber situation.

**Advance Payments**

The soil conservation payments, part of the Agricultural Conservation Program, are not due until late fall or early winter. However, Charles D. Lewis, Assistant Director of the AAA New England region, declared that first payments due farmers could be made within two weeks, and the bulk could be completed within six.

These payments, awarded to farmers for carrying out recognized farm practises such as using lime and superphosphate, improving pastures and hay lands, and planting cover crops to prevent winter soil erosion, are scheduled to be in the following amounts: Massachusetts, $420,000; Connecticut, $370,000; Vermont, $520,000; New Hampshire, $180,000; Rhode Island, $35,000.

Mr. Lewis said that speed would be obtained by increasing the number of men checking farmers' participation in the program, and by modifying the checking procedure.

**To Buy Apples**

To relieve the tense apple situation, which finds most of the 1938 crop on the ground, Mr. Albin declared that the FSCC would buy as many apples as possible and pay growers a reasonable price—tentatively set at 60 cents a bushel.

If this price is maintained, it will mean that more than $300,000 will find its way into growers' pockets, as during the next two months, approximately 800 carloads or 520,000 bushels will be purchased. Apples bought will be distributed to the needy.

A utility grade of apples, making great allowance for fruit cut or bruised by the storm, was established by the FSCC. Apples included are all the winter varieties—Baldwin, Spy, Wagener, Stark, Greening, Delicious, and Ben Davis, and they must be of good quality for culinary purposes, show not more than one per cent decay, and be not seriously deformed.

Action on the apple situation is to begin the first of next week, as frosts are on the way. Fruit not purchased by the FSCC because of nonconformity with the grade will be sold to cider mills at 20 cents a bushel.

**Timber Plan Deferred**

According to George M. Putnam, President of the New Hampshire Farm Bureau Federation, a definite program for salvaging fallen timber will be deferred until after a meeting is held with Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, and other Government agencies. Plans suggested for discussion include the handling of fallen timber through a co-operative, with funds being provided to give owners a nominal price for their lumber.

It was further suggested that an organization be appointed to sell the lumber after processing so that all states would work together to keep the market stabilized. In this way, protection would be guaranteed those already in the lumber business.

**Disaster Loans**

Additional aid for storm and flood stricken farmers was announced by Philip E. Henderson of the Farm Security Administration, who said this his organization will handle disaster loans and grants, in co-operation with the Red Cross, and Federal and State relief agencies.

Assistance can be given immediately, he said, for the repair and replacement of farm buildings, live stock, crop, feed, fences, machinery, and other equipment. Loans can be granted for resetting orchard trees and emergency marketing of damaged crops. Farmers in need should get in touch with the nearest County Agricultural Agent or Farm Security office.

**Salvaged Food Destroyed**

Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the Governor's Emergency Committee, said today that in the past two days public health authorities have destroyed 11,000 pounds of fish, 8,000 pounds of beef, 15,000 pounds of butter, 83 cases of eggs, and a quantity of canned goods which had been salvaged in Hartford and Providence and brought into Massachusetts for sale here. A similar consignment, still in a Boston warehouse, will also be destroyed.

Guards have been posted at State lines with instructions to check food trucks and the authorities have contacted the public health departments in the two cities, seeking to stop shipments of spoiled food at the source.

Mr. Moynihan also announced that 120 cities and towns have applied for aid, seeking more than $16,000,000. This exceeds the $15,000,000 contained inthe blanket WPA project signed by the Massachusetts authorities.

Richard Olney, Massachusetts Director of the State Division of Necessaries, said that investigation disclosed comparatively few cases of profiteering and that businessmen generally were co-operating with consumers.

News of The Arts: Page 17

## *Events in and Around Boston Tonight*

Radio Programs—Page 12

### Theaters

**Shubert—**
"Knickerbocker Holiday," by Maxwell Anderson and Kurt Weill. Starring Walter Huston. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

**Plymouth—**
"Whiteoaks," presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

**Wilbur—**
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Peabody Playhouse—**
"Plant in the Sun," by Ben Bengals. Also "Transit," by Phillip Stevenson. Presented by the Transit Theater. 8:30. 357 Charles Street.

### Movies

**Exeter—**
Ginger Rogers and James Stewart in "Vivacious Lady," 2, 4:55, 7:45. Also "Gateway," starring Don Ameche. 3:40, 6:35, 8:25.

**University—**
Mickey Rooney and Lewis Stone in "Love Finds Andy Hardy." 3, 6:05, 9:10. Also "Bulldog Drummond in Africa," with Reginald Denny and John Howard. 1:50, 5, 8.

**Coolidge Corner—**
"Keep Smiling," with Jane Withers. 1:50, 5:03, 8:16. Also "Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye, and Don Ameche. 3:17, 6:30, 9:47.

**Fenway and Paramount—**

"King of Alcatraz," with Gail Patrick and Lloyd Nolan. Fenway: 2:35, 5:10, 7:45, 10:15. Paramount: 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 4:50, 7:25, 10. Also "Touchdown, Army!" featuring John Howard and Mary Carlisle. Fenway: 1:10, 3:40, 6:15, 8:50. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 12:50, 3:30, 6:05, 8:40.

**Metropolitan—**
"Four Daughters," with Priscilla Lane, Rosemary Lane, Lola Lane, Gale Page and Claude Rains. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable and Eleanor Whitney. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

**Scollay and Modern—**
"Algiers," starring Charles Boyer, Sigrid Gurie and Hedy Lamarr. Scollay: 11:35 a. m., 3:05, 6:25, 9:55. Modern: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:50. Also "Sing You Sinners," with Bing Crosby. Scollay 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:20. Modern: 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15.

**State and Orpheum—**
Spencer Tracy and Mickey Rooney in "Boys' Town." Orpheum: 10:25 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. Also "The Lady Objects," with Lanny Ross and Gloria Stuart. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12:15, 3:10, 6:10, 9:10.

**South Station Theater—**
"Color-Tour to Rural Sweden." "Steel." "A Criminal is Born." "Mildewed Melodramas," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**Tremont—**
"Hurricane," starring Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall. Also "Stage Door," with Katharine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**Wellesley Community Playhouse—**
Adolphe Menjou, Andrea Leeds, Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy in "A Letter of Introduction." Also "I'll Give a Million," with Warner Baxter, Marjorie Weaver and Peter Lorre. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

**Uptown—**
"Alexander's Ragtime Band," with Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 12:30, 3:40, 6:55, 10:05. Also "Rich man, Poor Girl," with Robert Young, Lew Ayres and Ruth Hussey. 2:25, 5:35, 8:40.

**Brookline Village—**
"Reformatory," starring Jack Holt. 2, 5, 8. Also, "Army Girl," with Madge Evans, Preston Foster, James Gleason, and Ralph Morgan. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

**Boston—**
"Gangs of New York," with Charles Bickford. 9:30 a. m., 12:10, 2:35, 5:10, 7:40, 10:15. Also "Men Are Such Fools," starring Hugh Herbert. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:25, 9:50.

**Trans-Lux—**
All latest newsreels, featuring European and flood scenes. Comedy, musical, travel, cartoon, and sports reels. Continuous from 9:15 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**Keith Memorial—**
"Youth Takes a Fling," with Andrea Leeds and Joel McCrea. 10:05 a. m., 1:05, 4:05, 7:10, 10:10. Also "The Affairs of Annabel," with Jack Oakie. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

**Fine Arts—**
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 2:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend," 2:30, 4:40, 6:50, 9. Also Hurricane Pictures: 2:20, 4:30, 6:45, 8:50.

**Repertory and Medford Square—**
"Fight for Your Lady," featuring John Boles and Ida Lupino. Also Warner Oland, in "Chan on Broadway." Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

### In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

# Here and There in Shops Of Boston's Retail Areas

By Janet Treat

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

These crisp fall mornings call for nothing less than a stack of golden brown pancakes for breakfast. That is, if you're one of the few remaining New Englanders who indulge in a breakfast that can be called a breakfast. These tasty cakes (we'll have you working up an appetite yet!) call for maple sirup. Or if you're a member of the honey-school; then honey. Which in turn calls for some kind of a container. Now there has always been more or less of a bit of stickiness attached to sirup and honey, and unless you're overly cautious you'll find you've just left a gooey floral design on the table cloth . . . done in sirup! All because the container just can't help but make the sirup drip, and unless your timing is absolutely perfect, you never can seem to catch it at just the crucial moment. But now all is changed . . . and the next generation will know nothing of the embarrassment of dripping sirup all over the place. For Jones McDuffee (at 367 Boylston Street, right near Arlington) has come forth with a dainty little "Dripcut" server. Which means that it's dripless; or so we're assured. And we don't see why it isn't pretty much foolproof; because the server, which by the way is of cut crystal, with a streamline ivory catalin handle, has a tricky slide arrangement right on top, which simply cuts off the flow, as quickasthis! Incidentally, this server would be nice for cream, too. And it costs but $1.50. We think it would make a nice, inexpensive wedding gift. An item the groom would get as much use out of as the bride!

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**History Appears Repeating Itself**

Perhaps you're much too young to remember that bit of lingerie known as a camisole. Around the top really energetic women used to add trimming in the way of tatting or much crocheting. Which gave it the scalloped edge, allowing a ribbon to go through it and be tied in front. Oh, it was all pretty frilly and very feminine in those days. Now, believe it or not, if you'll just look around you'll find that history is repeating itself again. Not only in our undergarments, but in our shoes as well! Anyhow Nisley . . . at 145 Tremont Street . . . is featuring the camisole top in some of their "last-gasp" shoes. And they're really most attractive. A season or two ago, when everything had to be tailored to the point of severity, you perhaps wouldn't have cared for them; but this year when all is a-flutter in the fashion world, and much attention is being focused on the foot, you're likely to go for them. A deep, or not so deep, scallop goes around the high-throated pumps and the grosgrain ribbon, which ends in a bow in front, is brought in and out of the scallops. In the autumn shades. For $4.95.

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**Birthday Sale Still Going On**

R. H. White's Birthday Sale continues at full force. We dislike quoting you with prices on certain grand buys, because they're so likely to be sold out by the time you have read this, and reached the store. But with the sales in all the departments, just a casual visit would tell you that it's all worth while. As an example, the special they had on handbags and evening bags last week, had to our knowledge never been equalled in Boston. And $6.95 bought the most luxurious bags, some with tiny watches installed in the top, that were made to sell for as high as $75. And if you don't think women care about bags . . . you should have seen them at the counters!

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**Face Powders Specially Blended**

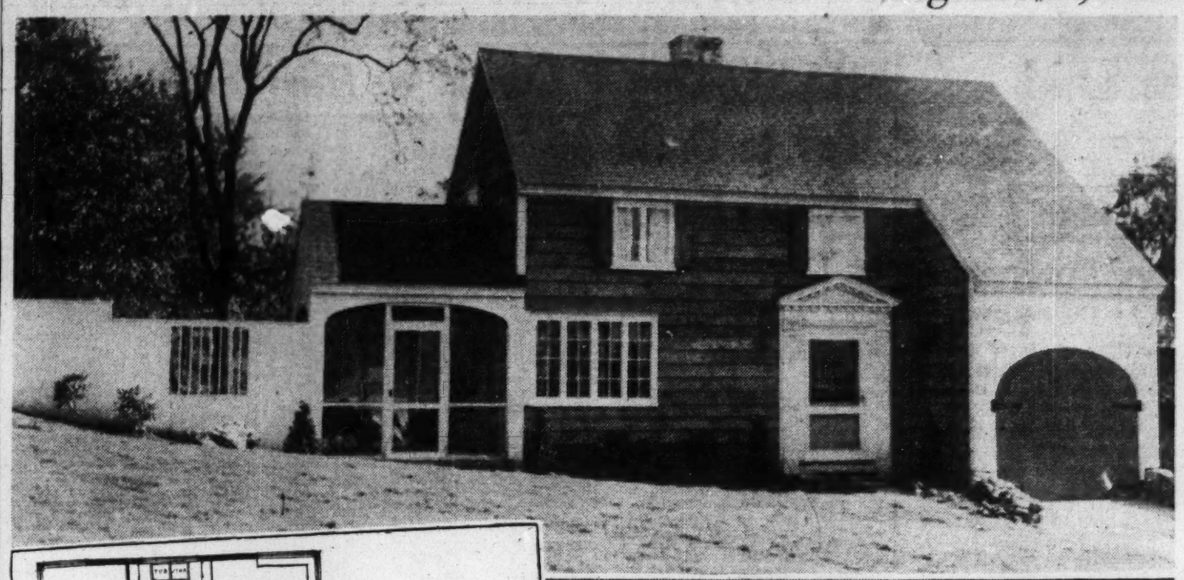
Regardless of whether you went in for a deep tan or didn't allow yourself to tan even a tiny smidgeon; the tone of your skin has been changed during the summer. Which means it's time to change your face powder. And we know a nice way to get a full-sized dollar box absolutely free, blended for you alone. By buying even just one of the other Charles of the Ritz items during the week of . . . well from Sept. 30 to Oct. 8. Sold at Slattery's, R. H. White's, or Filene's. And you stand there and watch the girl blend in all the lush powders in colors you never dreamed were in your skin!

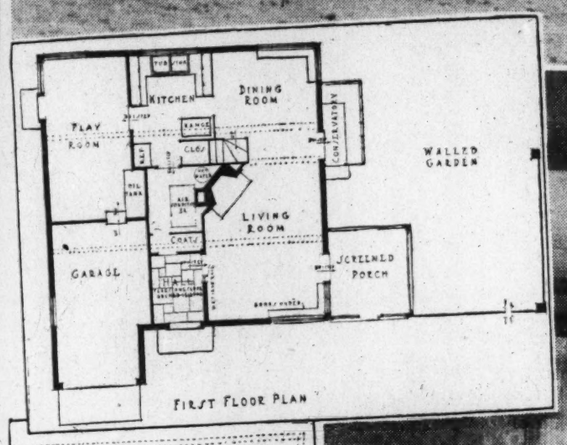
**(A Monday, Wednesday and Friday Feature)**

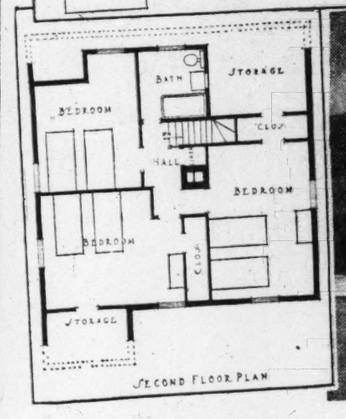
## Examiners Certify 296 for State Bar

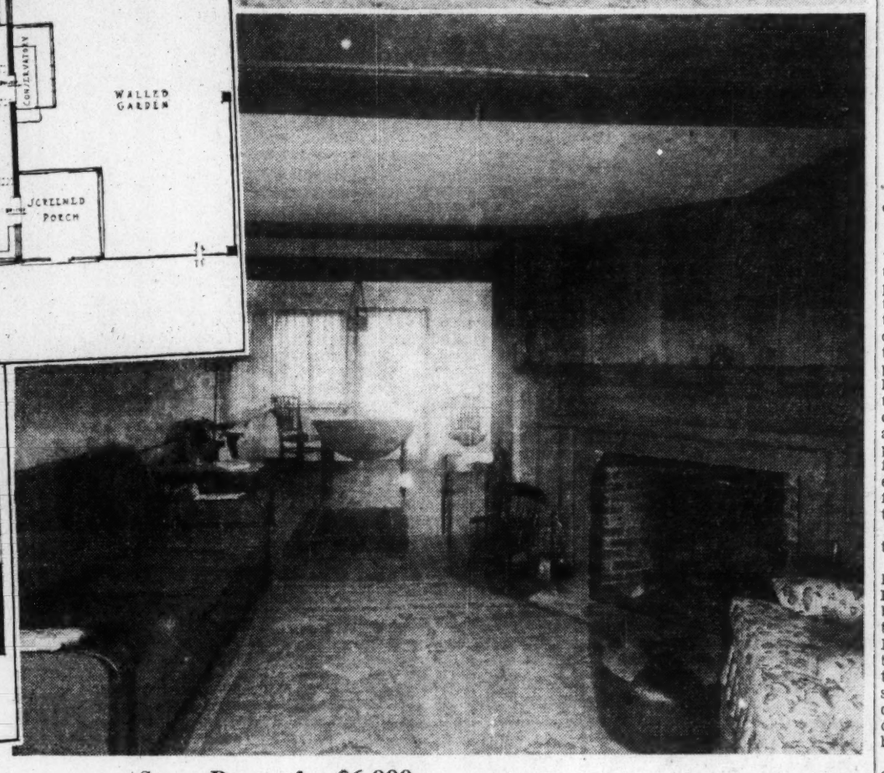
Of 641 applicants who took bar examinations last July, 296 were certified for recommendation by the Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners yesterday. There were 22 women in the roster. Formal admission to the bar is scheduled for Nov. 9.

# Comes a 7-Room House With Land and Grading for $6,000





**Seven Rooms for $6,000**

**Plenty of room, economy in labor, and architectural beauty was the aim of Charles M. Willis, Lexington architect, in designing this home on Wachusett Road, Lexington. Upper picture shows how the house was fitted into the sloping landscape. Lower is view of living room and dining room, giving an impression of spaciousness. The floor plans emphasize compactness with the front hall leading through the utility room into the kitchen.**

# FHA Is Showing the Way To Build Comfortable Homes

(Continued from Page 11)

gas, electricity, water bills, general repairs and accessories like garden and carpenter tools. Also count on the large and small incidentals insisted upon by every family owning a place of its own. And possibly there may be betterments on streets and sewers.

But what does the home-owner get for these costs? Plenty of elbow room. A playroom 20 feet long. Three full-size bedrooms. A garage of his own. A landscaped lot, screened porch, conservatory for winter cultivation of flowers, backyard garden and a front hallway with flagstone floor where visitors can scuff their feet or leave wet rubbers without marring the property. And in 25 years, the apartment house family pays $11,000 to the landlord in rent at $40 a month. But the home-buyer has paid $6,000 to himself and the house is his with no more mortgage payments to meet.

Until Mr. Willis began his precision-built, factory-fabricated houses, seven rooms for $6,000 was considered a home-owner's dream of Utopia. Five rooms is usually a maximum for that price.

Mr. Willis makes his savings in many practical ways. He builds his houses in sections and enclosed the framework with 8 by 12-foot layers of synthetic wood, compressed at the factory. Plumbing equipment is arranged to obtain minimum requirements for pipe lines. By leaving out the cellar and compensating for its loss with a first-floor playroom off the kitchen, Mr. Willis saved about $200.

The latest creation of the Lexington builder and designer has wide clapboards stained a silver gray to give the impression of mellowed boards. On one side is the typical Willis garden fence and the glassed-in conservatory. The house itself is constructed around a central framework of four heavy beams and cross beams either of steel or the hand-hewn variety. This central framework supports the entire house, lifting the load off the walls and enabling a free treatment of walls.

With the acceptance by the FHA of his panel-type of construction, which saves hundreds of dollars in labor costs, Mr. Willis is now at work on plans for speeding up construction to the point where he hopes to take an order from a buyer and give him the key to the completed house in something like two weeks.

Heat and air-conditioning is supplied from a utility room located directly in the center of the house. The elaborate entrance is said to be based upon well-known examples found in old New England coastal towns.

## Brown

(Continued from Page 1)

"opposition" of the Administration delayed New England flood control.

The Roosevelt Administration prevented congressional ratification of the New England flood control compacts because, the President charged, they violated Federal law by giving the states a veto authority over production and distribution of power that might be developed from the proposed dams and reservoirs. The President suggested modification of the pacts to confine them to flood control but New England refused to alter them. Last June Congress passed a bill eliminating the need for compacts by requiring the Federal Government to pay 100 per cent for the flood control works and hold title to them.

The letter of President Roosevelt to Senator Brown follows:

"It is with growing pity that I have read several editorials in New England newspapers and statements by political leaders in relation to the recent hurricane which struck New England. I note particularly, the suggestion that if Congress in the summer of 1937 had ratified the so-called New England flood control compact, a great part of the flood damage in September, 1938, would have been averted.

"That such a statement is not only wholly untrue but is put out obviously for partisan purposes is apparent.

"If, for example, the pact had been ratified by the Congress in July or August, 1937, it would have been physically impossible to have completed any reservoir by this summer.

"The mentality of those guilty of such implications and suggestions for purely partisan reasons is not very different from the words of those in international affairs who seek in very similar ways to play with human lives.

"You and I do not get angry with such people—we have for them only the utmost pity. For we know that the average American citizen understands the purpose behind their misrepresentation just as well as you and I do."

## 'The Monitor Views the News'

**For Saturday, Oct. 1**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 12:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 3:00 | WORL | 920kc |
| 6:05 | WMEX | 1500kc |
| 10:45 | WMEX | 1500kc |

**Shortwave**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6:00 | WIXAL | 11.79mc |

## Mother Church Radiocasts

**For Sunday, Oct. 2**

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

**Shortwave**

10:15 a. m.—WIXAL (15.13mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WIXAL (6.04mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston Massachusetts.

# Tonight's Radio Specials

(Eastern Standard Time—Add One Hour for Daylight Saving Time)

7:30 **WEEI** "Adventures in Science": dramatizing work of the Bureau of Standards.

7:45 **WIXAL** (6.04mc). "The Poetry Corner."

8:00 **WEEI** "First Nighter" drama: "The Road to Sipri."

8:00 **WNAC** Grantland Rice's football comments to be added to program with Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Frank Black's Orchestra.

8:00 **WIXAL** (6.04mc). "Pathways to Peace": "The Kellogg-Briand Pact." Saville R. Davis.

8:30 **WEEI** New season of Burns and Allen, comedians, with Frank Parker, tenor, and Ray Noble's Orchestra.

8:30 **WIXAL** (6.04mc). "Elements of Aviation"; introductory lecture.

8:30 **WBZ** "If I Had the Chance": Cal Tinney interviews Ethel Merman, musical comedy star; Tommy Dorsey, orchestra leader; Erskine Caldwell, playwright; Frank Norris, editor.

9:00 **WEEI** "Hollywood Hotel": Joan Bennett, Thomas Mitchell, and Herbert Marshall in "History Is Made at Night"; Frances Langford, Jean Sablon, vocal soloists; Simeone Chorus; orchestra.

9:30 **WNAC** "Death Valley Days" drama; story based on incident in career of Adelina Patti, noted singer.

10:00 **WEEI** "Grand Central Station" drama, on new time schedule, to play "Early Birds."

10:30 **WAAB** "Curtain Time" drama: "Trust a Lady."

10:45 **WEEI** "American Viewpoints": William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

11:15 **WBZ** "Music As You Desire It"; old recordings by La Scala Orchestra; Maria Jeritza, Emilio De Grogorza, Marion Talley.

## Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Change in Schedule**

**Rhode Island**

Providence—Saturday, October 1, program postponed. Friday, October 21, 8:15 a. m., WJAR, 890kc.

# The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Eastern Standard Time—Add One Hour for Daylight Saving Time)

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5:00 The Boston Hour | News; Interlude | "Dick Tracy" | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:15 The Boston Hour | "Four of Us" | "Your Family"; sketch | Sport reports | Sport relay |
| 5:30 Doris Rhodes, songs | "Don Winslow"; sketch | "Jack Armstrong"; sk. | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:45 Circus sketch | Tom Mix | "Little Orphan Annie" | "Tinkle Toy Band" | "Reading the Comics" |
| 6:00 News; sportshots | News; Dance Revue | News Service | Dinner concert | Scores; "Monitor News" |
| 6:15 H. Shaw, soprano | Dance Revue | Sports Roundup | Dinner concert | Italian Radio Review |
| 6:30 Rhythm Revue | Sport comment | Voice of New England | Dinner concert | Sport reports |
| 6:45 Amer. Folk Singers | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Sport reports | Eddie Deas' Orchestra |
| 7:00 "Drama Time" | Dick Todd, songs | "Amos 'n' Andy" | News Service | Dick Stutz' Orchestra |
| 7:15 "Lum and Abner" | O. Shumsky, violinist | Hollywood comment | "Laff Parade" | 'Down Memory Lane" |
| 7:30 Adult Education | Revelers; quartet | "Inside of Sports" | "The Lone Ranger"; | "Voice of Israel" |
| 7:45 Political talk | "Vocal Varieties" | 'Leaders in Dance Time' | dramatic sketch | "Voice of Israel" |
| 8:00 "First Nighter"; drama | M. Spitalny's Orchestra | Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Robert Simmons; | "Musical Album" | Freddie Greene's Music |
| 8:15 | M. Spitalny's Orchestra | | "Musical Album" | "Five Star Final" |
| 8:30 Burns and Allen; | "I Had the Chance"; | | "Rhythm Boys" | Organ and piano |
| 8:45 Ray Noble's Orch. | interviews | Frank Black's Orch. | "Rhythm Boys" | Sports comment |
| 9:00 "Hollywood Hotel"; | Paul Martin's Music | "Waltz Time"; Frank | "Moonlight Sonata" | Dance music |
| 9:15 music and dra- | Paul Martin's Music | Munn; Abe Lyman's Or. | Billy Lossez's Orchestra | Commentator |
| 9:30 matic program; | News dramatizations | "Death Valley Days"; | "Press Time"; news- | Jerry Baker, songs |
| 9:45 guest stars | News dramatizations | dramatic sketch | paper game | "Music of the Masters" |
| 10:00 "Grand Central | "Design for Dancing"; | Wayne King's Orchestra | Old Heidelberg Concert | Eddie Deas' Orchestra |
| 10:15 Station"; sketch | Ernie Watson's Orch. | Wayne King's Orchestra | Orchestra | Eddie Deas' Orchestra |
| 10:30 Jack Berch's Music | "Ink spots" | B. Rabinoff, violinist | "Curtain Time"; dram- | Freddie Greene's Orch. |
| 10:45 "Viewpoints" | "State of the Nation" | Organist | atization | "The Monitor News" |
| 11:00 Forecasts; news | News; sport comment | News Service | Bob Crosby's Orchestra | Request Serenade |
| 11:15 Doc talk; music | Music As You Desire It. | Weather Service | Billy Lossez' Orchestra | Request Serenade |
| 11:30 Clyde Lucas' Orch. | Music As You Desire It. | Al Donahue's Orchestra | "Nation's Playhouse" | John Kirby's Orchestra |
| 11:45 Clyde Lucas' Orch | Music As You Desire It. | Al Donahue's Orchestra | "Nation's Playhouse" | John Kirby's Orchestra |

## Saturday's Programs

| 590kc-WEEI-508m | 990kc-WBZ-303m | 1230kc-WNAC-244m | 1410kc-WAAB-213m | 1500kc-WMEX-200m |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10:00 Children's program | "Ranch Boys" | Saturday Morning Club; | "The Marriage Clinic" | Studio speaker |
| 10:15 Children's program | Viennese Ensemble | orchestra; soloists | "The Marriage Clinic" | Studio speaker |
| 10:30 "Jewel Cowboys"; | Child Education Talk | Music Internationale | Organ recital | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 hillbilly singers | "Swing Serenade" | Music Internationale | "Tail Corn Time" | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 "Oriental" | 4-H Club | "No School Today"; | "Tall Corn Time" | "Dusty Rider, and His |
| 11:15 Melody Ramblings | Male Quartet | safety program | Musical Early Edition | Silver Spurs" |
| 11:30 "Junior Musicom- | Weather; music | Instrumental Ensemble | U. S. Army Band | "Rubin's Discoveries" |
| 11:45 edy"; drama | "Four of Us" | Instrumental Ensemble | U. S. Army Band | "Rubin's Discoveries" |
| 12:00 News | News; musicale; Dance | Voice, violin and organ | News Service | "Italian Airs" |
| 12:15 "The Goofs" | Revue; stocks | recital | Agricultural talk | Italian program |
| 12:30 "The Goofs" | National Farm and | "Musical Roundup" | Italian music program | Organ recital |
| 12:45 Holy Cross - R. I. | Home Hour | "Musical Roundup" | Italian music program | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 State football | National Farm and | News Service | Women's club news | Studio talk |
| 1:15 game | Home Hour | Hilbilly Duo | Sports relay | Carrie Lillie Club |
| 1:30 Holy Cross - R. I. | Music; speaker | Bobby Norris | "Gloom Chasers" | Western Songs |
| 1:45 State football | Ohio State - Indiana | Yale-Columbia football | "Treasures in Melody" | Edna Carter |
| 2:00 game | football game | game | Red Sox - New York | Stephen Charles' Orch. |
| 2:15 Holy Cross - R. I. | Ohio State - Indiana | Yale-Columbia football | baseball game | Stephen Charles' Orch. |
| 2:30 State football | football game | game | Red Sox - New York | Sports |
| 2:45 game | Ohio State - Indiana | Yale-Columbia football | baseball game | Princeton-Williams foot- |
| 3:00 Holy Cross - R. I. | football game | game | Red Sox - New York | ball game |
| 3:15 State football | Ohio State - Indiana | Yale-Columbia football | baseball game | Princeton-Williams foot- |
| 3:30 game | football game | game | Red Sox - New York | ball game |
| 3:45 Football game | Ohio State - Indiana | Yale-Columbia football | baseball game | Princeton-Williams |
| 4:00 Football game | football game | game | Indiana-Ohio football | Sport reports |
| 4:15 Football game | Ohio State-Indiana | Minnesota - Nebraska | game | Stephen Charles' Orch. |
| 4:30 Charles Paul | "Club Matinee"; variety | football game | Hits and Encores | Sport reports |
| 4:45 "Dancepators" | program | Minnesota - Nebraska | Hits and Encores | Sport reports |
| 5:00 The Boston Hour" | "Trio Time"; vocal and | football game | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:15 "The Boston Hour" | string trios | Minnesota-Nebraska | Sport reports | Sport relay |
| 5:30 "America Dances" | Gray Gordon's Orch. | "Swingology"; variety | Sport reports | Sport reports |
| 5:45 "Rhythm Revue" | Gray Gordon's Orch. | program | "Book Theater" | Sport reports |
| 6:00 News; sportshots | News; weather; music | News Service | Dinner concert | Scores; "Monitor News" |
| 6:15 Will McCune's Or. | Spanish Revue; news | Sport Roundup | Dinner concert | Dance music |
| 6:30 Today; Bob Trout | Football news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Dinner concert | Dance music |
| 6:45 "Songs for You" | Blue Barron's Orchestra | Dramatization | Sport results | Eddie Deas' Orchestra |
| 7:00 "Sunset Serenades" | "Message of Israel" | "Avalon Time"; Red | News Service | Dick Stutz' Orchestra |
| 7:15 "Sunset Serenades" | "Message of Israel" | Foley, soloist; guests | Tennis tournament | Dance music |
| 7:30 'Syncopation Piece' | Jim's Question Bee | "Sports of the Week" | Tennis tournament | Shandor's Gypsies |
| 7:45 'Syncopation Piece' | Jim's Question Bee | Richard Himber's Orch. | "Musical Album" | Music |
| 8:00 Saturday Night | Al Donahue's Orchestra | Tommy Riggs and Betty | "Jazz Nocturne" | "Swing at It" |
| 8:15 Swing Club | Al Donahue's Orchestra | Lou; L. Clinton's Orch. | "Jazz Nocturne" | "Swing at It" |
| 8:30 "Professor Quiz"; | "Home Port"; drama | Humorous talk | "Symphonic Strings" | Dance music |
| 8:45 questions; answers | "Home Port"; drama | B. McKinley, baritone | "Symphonic Strings" | Eddie Deas' Orchestra |
| 9:00 "Vocal Varieties". | National Barn Dance; | "Vox Pop"; Parks John- | Hawaiian Music | Spy Stories |
| 9:15 Network program | Henry Burr; soloists; | son, W. Butterworth. | Hawaiian Music | Spy Stories |
| 9:30 "Saturday Night | vocal groups; "Hoosier | "America Dances" | 'Stars Over Manhattan' | Freddie Greene's Music |
| 9:45 Serenade" | Hot Shots | "America Dances" | "The Playboys" | Travel talk |
| 10:00 Your Hit Parade: | Will Osborne's Orch. | "America Dances" | Walter Miller's Orch. | Ivan Frank's Orchestra |
| 10:15 vocalists quartet; | Will Osborne's Orch. | "America Dances" | Walter Miller's Orch. | Ivan Frank's Orchestra |
| 10:30 orchestra | "Concert in Rhythm"; | Network program | Colonel Merriwether's | Dance music |
| 10:45 Del Casino, songs | Al Roth's Orchestra | Network program | Minstrel Show | "The Monitor News" |
| 11:00 Weather; news | News; dance orchestra | News Service | Lang Thompson's Orch. | Dance music |
| 11:15 Dog talk; music | Johnny Messner's Orch. | Weather Service | Roger Pryor's Orchestra | Dance music |
| 11:30 Red Norvo's Orch. | Dance Orchestra | Lou Breese's Orchestra | Dick Jurgen's Orchestra | Dance music |
| 11:45 Red Norvo's Orch. | Dance Orchestra | Lou Breese's Orchestra | Dick Jurgen's Orchestra | Dance music |

## Sunday's Features

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National). "American Society of Ancient Instruments."

11:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Madrigal Singers.

12:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), University of Chicago Round Table discussion: Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace and Professors T. V. Smith and Harry D. Gideonse.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Hall chamber concert: Henriette Schumann, pianist; Robert Weede, baritone.

1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Europe Calling."

1:45 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Poet's Gold"; readings, David Ross; music.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key"; Symphonic Orchestra, direction of Frank Black; Lotte Lehmann, soprano; Oscar Levant, pianist-composer; Fred Stone; Sabu, guests.

2:45 WNAC (WEAF—National). International brodcast from Brazil.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music"; Columbia Broadcasting Symphony, Howard Barlow conducting.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "There Was a Woman"; dramatic sketch.

5:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Ben Bernie with Lew Lehr and Manny Prager.

6:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Silver Theater"; "Stronger Than Steel," with Fredric March.

6:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), "The Laugh Liner," with Billy House, comedian.

7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The People's Platform"; Forum with Neville Miller, Curtis Mitchell, Bob Trout, and Mrs. Allen Friedlich.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Popular Classics"; orchestra; soloist.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Jack Benny program, with Mary Livingstone, Kenny Baker, Phil Harris' Orchestra.

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Passing Parade," with John Nesbett.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Sunday Night at Seth Parker's"; dramatization with music.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Judy Canova, Annie and Zeke; Dorothy Lamour; Edgar Bergen; Nelson Eddy; Alice Faye, guest.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Bach Cantata Series"; conductor, Alfred Wallenstein.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour; Symphony Orchestra, Eugene Ormandy, conducting, with Beniamin Gigli, tenor.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), 'Hollywood Playhouse"; Charles Bover in Algiers."

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines" with Ralph Edwards, H. V. Kaltenborn, and Gilbert Seldes.

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# Storrowton Emanates Welcome—Springfield Mecca of Yankee Traders

## Gale Could Not Stifle Storrowton Cordiality

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 30—Although the hurricane passed this way last week, the latchstring is still out at Storrowton, where the romance of old New England lives on in the little red brick schoolhouse, the stone blacksmith shop, town meeting house, and quaint country store.

For more than 200 years, some of Storrowton's stalwart colonial buildings, collected from all corners of New England, have weathered all that the elements had to offer. And this time, a leak in one roof, a demolished weathervane and a few fallen tree limbs are the only scars of the recent storm to interfere with the regular routine of a village that has been visited by persons from 20 different countries.

**American Gems**

Started in 1927 by Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston, with the moving of a single home to the West Springfield location as a demonstration center for the Eastern States Exposition, Storrowton has become a prized collection of early American architecture, hand-hewn-timbered barns and a pictorial panorama of how the pioneers lived during the spirited days of the Revolution.

From the hands of the auctioneer, the axman, and the realtor, Mrs. Storrow has rescued the dwellings that go to make up the unique village of Storrowton. The old Tavern, the country store, and the hand-hewn-timbered barns came from the Swift River Valley, where towns are being abandoned to make way for the flood waters of a new Metropolitan Boston water supply system.

From other villages either tucked away in the hills or perched on knolls overlooking the seashore have come the little colonial homes, the blacksmith shop, and the white-steepled church with their white picket fences opening invitingly to the thousands of persons visiting the Exposition.

**Visitors at Inn**

In the fine old Tavern, regular meals are served as they have been served for some 200 years. Here the visitor may dine in a rural atmosphere where early travelers of Revolutionary days once gathered around the hearth to listen eagerly to news of the day which traveled more by word of mouth than by printed page in those days. Many a thrilling tale savoring of the Revolution has passed in and out of the portals of the old Inn.

So true to period are Storrowton structures that architects, interior decorators, and builders come here for inspiration and study. For what builder does not delight in faithfully restored planks and beams with every wooden peg and corner cupboard in place and paneling and papering of exquisite beauty. Here, indeed, is the pattern for many modern homes of traditional design being built or restored throughout New England.

Many of the early activities that contributed to the happiness of the village life in early New England are encouraged at Storrowton today. There are handicraft exhibits, antique furnishings, old-fashioned gardens, and many quaint treasures to be enjoyed in the village. There are early American dances to the tune of the fiddler each Friday night in the hand-hewn-timbered barn. Church hymn-sings are held in the beautiful Christopher Wren type church, and games on the village green provide activities at appropriate times during the summer.

**Folk Dances**

Early American and old-English dances have been revived at Storrowton with such success that there is now an exhibition group of dancers known as the "Storrowton Dancers." This group of volunteers, ranging from 72 to 17 years of age, has been called upon to demonstrate the quadrilles, reels, and square dances before the wives of three United States Presidents—Mrs. Coolidge, Mrs. Hoover, and Mrs. Roosevelt. They were selected as the only group to demonstrate early American dances in the Dance Internationale at Rockefeller Center this year.

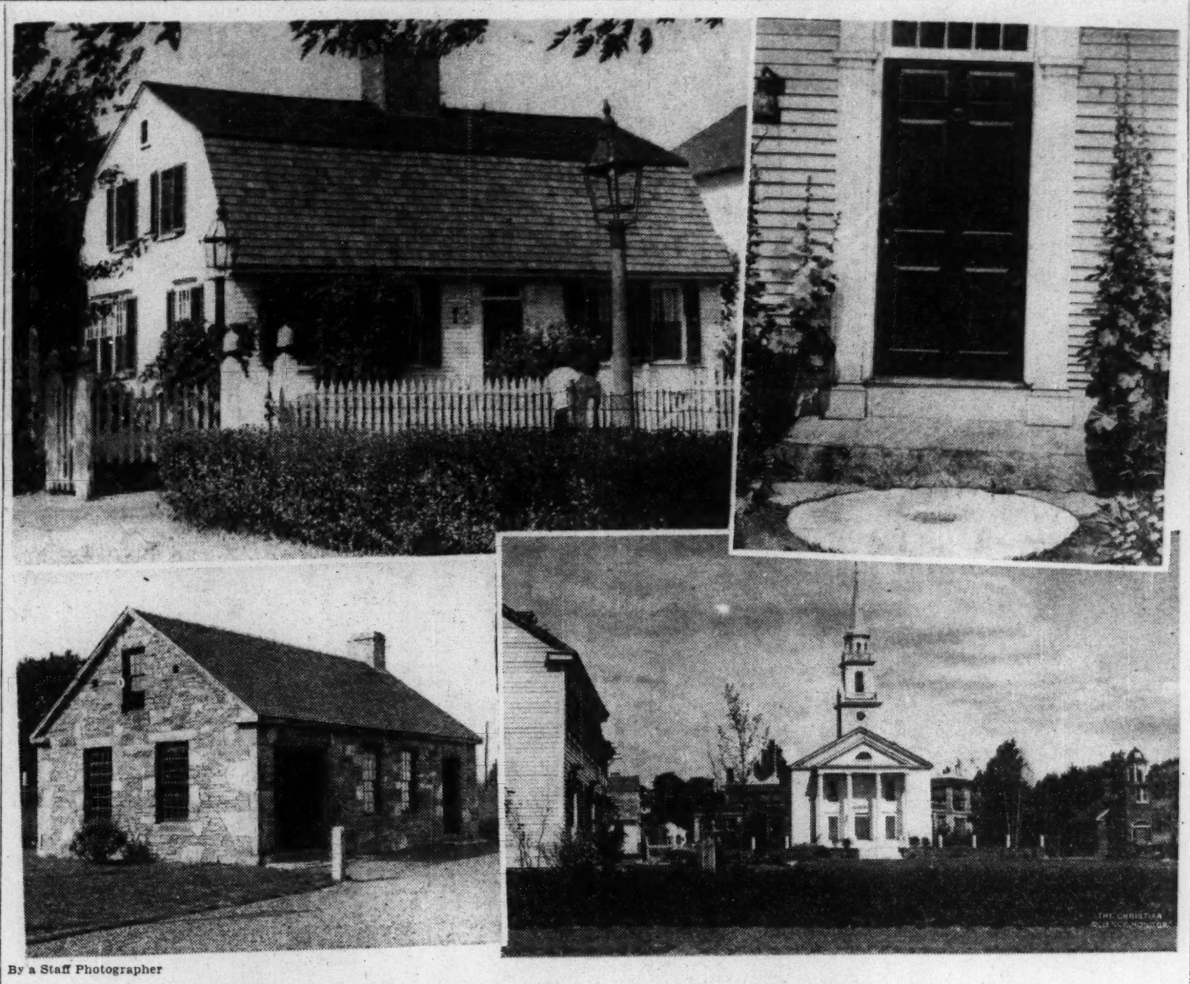
Attracting international commendation is an herb garden recently added to the old-fashioned gardens that enhance the beauty of each house in the village. A small marker in the shadow of the sundial, "To Aunt Helen from New England Girl Scouts," records the story of this unique garden—a gift of appreciation to Mrs. Storrow, known as "Aunt Helen," from the 5,000 Girl Scouts of New England, who planned, developed, and maintain the herb garden.

All the herbs that were planted and used by the New England homemakers in the early eighteenth century are found in Aunt Helen's herb garden. There are herbs brought from England with care by those who courageously sailed across the sea to found a new country, and there are herbs that Indians taught the early settlers to grow and use.

The quaint country store is in one section of the Old Tavern, where luncheons and dinners are served throughout the summer season. In one corner of the store there is a taproom, now used as a display room for antiques. The original shelves and drawers are still used in the country store. Some of the intriguing names of articles in favor with the former Atkinson Hollow homemakers still recorded on the drawers are: "Indigo, Cambrick, Coppras, Shot, Flints, and Allum."

Childhood favorites seldom found elsewhere today are available at Storrowton's country store. Among them are great, long peppermint sticks.

Around the village green after twilight the quaint lamps cast a friendly glow upon the mellow buildings that have cradled the early pioneer settlers of New England. The village now perpetuates the dignity and courage that is America's heritage. The restful beauty of Storrowton will linger long in the visitor's memory.



By a Staff Photographer

**Village That Was "Picked Up" in New England and Transplanted With Its Own Common**

**At the top left we see a typical New England home in the Village, while to the right is a doorway of one of the houses. Notice the round millstone walk in front of the step. To the lower left is a stone blacksmith shop. To the right is a picture of the New England type church which dominates the Common. This "square" was developed by Mrs. James J. Storrow of Boston.**

## Springfield Firms Draw Businessmen; Labor Represents 'League of Nations'

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 30—There is an old saying handed down by Yankee traders that whenever a businessman has anything important to say, he comes to Springfield to say it, which is just another way of saying that this city of 150,000 people is a businessman's town of thriving textile plants, excellent transportation facilities, and huge merchandizing establishments.

Looking down the east bank of the Connecticut River with its row upon row of busy industrial plants, the visitor to this city is impressed by the strategic location of Springfield on main arteries of traffic between New England's coastal communities and the Midwest. It wrests its power from the turbulent waters of the Connecticut. And its rapid transportation facilities are built around the services of three railroads, the Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany, and New York, New Haven, & Hartford.

But there are many other reasons why the paths of businessmen converge in this city, one of which is its diversified industries. Besides its textiles, Springfield is a manufacturing center for metal goods, toys, games, motorcycles, matches, packaging machinery, radios, magnetos, hot-water heaters, air-conditioning equipment, and forges.

All these industries attract a veritable "labor league of nations" to keep the machinery moving. Of the present residents of Springfield, about one fourth are foreign-born. The largest racial group is Irish, numbering about 6,000. Italians add up to 4,500, Russians 3,800, French-Canadians 3,700, Poles 2,400, and Scots, English, and Germans about 1,000 each.

**High Standards**

In most communities of the size of Springfield, such a mixture of races usually means low social levels. But that is not the case in Springfield. Most of the labor is skilled and hence fairly well paid, which means that housing standards are excellent. Civic life is heightened by social clubs, cultural organizations, and folk dancing societies.

One hundred years ago Springfield was just a small agricultural town of about 6,000 inhabitants. Then the Irish immigrants began to come. In 1852 the first city directory was compiled, in which there were 14 Sullivans and 8 O'Briens. Today the Sullivans number well up towards 700 and the O'Briens figure around 300.

Of its 150,000 people, 66,000 are said to be engaged in industrial pursuits. Many are expert metal workers. Besides making guns for the United States Army, these workers manufacture firearms for retailing. And figured in with the city's 150 varieties of manufactures are rayon cloth, rubber articles, including tires, celluloid, paper, and woolen products.

Much of Springfield's history has been a struggle against floods. The flood of 1927 caused heavy damage, but can hardly be compared with the heavy losses in the flood of 1936 and last week's rising waters of the Connecticut from which the city is now heroically struggling to recover.

The city naturally wonders how long these floods will be allowed to challenge the ingenuity of the Nation's engineers. Flood control projects of a magnitude that would prevent recurrence of the existing suffering have been proposed by local officials to the Government in Washington. And some projects have already been started here, preliminary to what Springfield officials hope will be a permanent barrier to flood conditions in the future.

Springfield's City Hall is considered one of the most beautiful structures in the country. Architecture of the so-called municipal group of buildings has been adapted to the foreign ideas of its population with stately proportions of the Greek Parthenon in evidence.

Then there is the admirable group of buildings which include the library, Art Museum, Natural History Museum, and the William Pynchon Museum, adding to the cultural atmosphere of a city that honors its early New England traditions, which began with the settlement of the community in 1636 and developed with the incorporation of the town in 1641 and the city in 1852.

**Exposition City**

Because of its industrial complex, the New England States have agreed that Springfield is the logical location for its annual Exposition.

## Councilors Show Wide Diversity In Their Races

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 30—Springfield's City Council has become a veritable "League of Nations."

Sitting in Springfield's City Hall today are 19 Councilors of which one is a Jew, six are Irish, one a Frenchman, one Pole, one Italian, one Canadian, one Scotsman, and 7 Yankees. Of the eight Aldermen, one is a Jew, two are Irish, two French, and three Yankees.

Of the 149,000 persons in this city, 37,000 are of native extraction while the rest are said to originate from 30 different countries.

Yet despite this conglomeration of races, the Mayor is still an old-school Yankee by the name of Roger L. Putnam. And whenever he is asked if he is going to do something for the Poles, the French, or the Irish, he tactfully replies that he does not do anything for any race in particular. "But for all the citizens of Springfield," he says, "I will do whatever I can."

**CCC to Enroll More**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civilian Conservation Corps will enroll next month 45,578 young men 17 to 23 years old. They will replace enrollees who have dropped out.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Quotations in Stock and Bond Markets Today Are on Daylight Saving Time

# Today's 2:50 P.M. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 1,800,000
Previous day 1,728,710
1938 volume to date 198,573,833
1937 volume to date 300,092,623

## Gains in Stock Market Reduced On Profit Taking

NEW YORK, Sept. 30 (AP)—Responding to the European peace settlement, stocks sprinted for advances of 1 to more than 3 points in today's market.

Profit selling subsequently stemmed the tide, however, and, around noon, extreme gains were cut down appreciably in most instances.

The opening was one of the most exciting in several months, heavy bidding for some of the leaders resulting in lengthy delays of initial trades. The ticker tape, for a while, was 2 minute behind.

Offerings began to appear near the second hour from speculative quarters that acted on the age-old precedent that the "good news" was out and that fresh stimulus would be necessary to bring a resumption of the climb. The pace slowed noticeably.

U. S. Steel started 20 minutes late on a block of 10,000 shares, up 2¼. General Motors, also late, was up 1⅞ on 10,000 shares. Chrysler was delayed several minutes and finally appered with a block of 8,000 shares, up 3¼.

Others on the forward surge were Bethlehem, Goodyear, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, International Harvester, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Anaconda, Westinghouse, du Pont, Eastman Kodak, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, and Texas Corp.

### Bond Prices Soar

Reflecting the relief felt in the financial community as a result of the Munich agreement, the bond market, in one of the strongest rallies of the year, soared 1 to 3 points generally today, with some issues up as much as 6 points or more.

The gains spread to all sections of the market, although domestic industrials lagged behind other groups.

U. S. Government obligations were up as much as 12-32ds for active issues.

The foreign list was particularly strong, German governments were up around 3 points. Poland 7s were more than 8 points higher and heavy gainers included Yugoslavian governments, Italian loans, Berlin City 6s, and Belgian 7s of '55.

Czech issues were mixed as the financial community pondered over the future of the republic's economic future as a result of the partitioning agreed upon by the four western European powers at Munich. The 8s of '51 were up more than a point while the 8s of '52 lost fractionally. The sentiment in Wall Street seemed to be one of waiting to learn exactly what Czechoslovakia loses of its industrial life.

As a group, railroad liens did better than any other. Up around a point to 3 points or more were B. & O. convertible 4½s, Illinois Central 4½s, Great Northern 4s of '46, N. Y. Central 5s, Southern Railway 4s, Burlington 4s of '49, and Atlantic Coast Line 4s of '52. Kansas City Southern 3s of '50 were up around 6 points.

## Wheat Off as War Tension Subsides

CHICAGO, Sept. 30 (AP)—Wheat prices lost approximately two cents a bushel today as European war tension faded.

Heavy trading was in progress as the market sagged under the pressure of selling based on prospects of peace. At noon quotations were 63⅝ for December and 64⅝ for May.

Export trade was light, although it was rumored that a little red wheat had been sold. Trade indications were that recent purchases of domestic wheat by the Belgian Government amounted to 2,500,000 bushels.

Corn sagged about 1½ cents with wheat and at noon December was at 48¼ and May at 51⅛. Hedging sales against liberal movement of corn to market pepressed prices.

## Youngstown Steel Output Gain Expected Next Week

YOUNGSTOWN, O. (AP)—Steel output in the Youngstown district next week will be pushed well over 50 per cent, possibly to 52 or 53 per cent, the highest level in nearly a year.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co.'s idle Bessemer converter probably will resume Monday after a shutdown of a few weeks, while Republic Steel Corporation's converter operations probably will be boosted considerably.

District iron production also will expand considerably as Republic's rebuilt and enlarged No. 3 blast furnace will be charged for the first time probably Saturday, and will be blown in on Bessemer ore.

## Foreign Markets

*By the Associated Press*

London: The stock market closed today very active and strong with many industrial issues selling at their pre-crisis levels. British Government bonds gained 2 to 3 points and the transatlantic group finished $2 to $5 higher. Advances of 6 to 12 points were recorded in German bonds and Czechoslovak liens were up as much as 19. Rubber, oil and mining issues were heavily purchased with large orders received from continental sources. Profit-taking sales were readily absorbed.

Paris: Security prices were marked up sharply today in the bourse, especially the international group. Suez Canal sold at 21.750 francs, a gain of 1,200 francs, and Royal Dutch finished about 150 francs up. Bank of France shares advanced 50 and substantial gains were made by industrials.

Liverpool: Wheat futures reacted today on liquidation induced by the peace settlement, and increased Canadian and Russian shippers offers of lower prices. Final quotations were off 2d to 2⅝d net.

Cotton futures turned easier today and closed 1 to 4 points down. Selling was influenced by the lower dollar rate. There was some trade selling and investment buying of new crop positions.

| 1938 High | 1938 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | 2:50 | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 53¾ | 36¼ | Abbott Lab (1.60a) | 2 | 53½ | 52½ | 52½ | +1½ |
| 119⅞ | 119⅝ | Abbott pf (4½) | 1 | 119¾ | 119¾ | 119¾ | Sep 21 |
| 52 | 28 | Acme Steel (1) | 1 | 39 | 39 | 39 | Sep 29 |
| 12¾ | 6¼ | Adams Exp (.10e) | 14 | 11⅝ | 11 | 11¼ | + ⅛ |
| 22 | 14½ | Adams-Millis (1e) | 1 | 18 | 18 | 18 | Sep 28 |
| 30 | 16⅝ | Addressor (1.40) | 4 | 26½ | 26 | 26½ | +1 |
| 65¾ | 40 | Air Reduction (1a) | 16 | 60 | 59 | 60 | +1 |
| 1⅝ | ⅝ | Air-Way El Appl | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Sep 27 |
| 13⅜ | 8¾ | Alaska Jun (.60a) | 14 | 10 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 1⅝ | ⅞ | Alleghany Corp | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | + ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 5½ | Alleghany pf xw | 4 | 8⅛ | 8½ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 6¼ | Alleghan pf $30 ww | 31 | 10 | 9½ | 9½ | + ⅜ |
| 17¼ | 5 | Alleghan pf $40 ww | 2 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 17½ | 7¾ | Alleghany pr pf | 1 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ | + ½ |
| 19⅝ | 15¼ | Allez-Lud Steel | 10 | 18½ | 18 | 18¼ | +1¼ |
| 14¼ | 4½ | Allen Industries | 12 | 12⅜ | 12 | 12¼ | + ¾ |
| 184 | 124 | Allied Chem & D (6) | 8 | 183 | 180 | 183 | +5½ |
| 11¼ | 7 | Allied Kid (1½e) | 3 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Sep 26 |
| 14⅞ | 3⅝ | Allied Mills (1½e) | 4 | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | + ⅞ |
| 12 | 4½ | Allied Strs | 71 | 10⅝ | 10¼ | 10⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 68⅛ | 38 | Allied St pf (5) | 3 | 59 | 59 | 59 | Sep 14 |
| 54½ | 34¼ | Allis Ch Mfg (1¼e) | 40 | 50½ | 49¼ | 49⅞ | +1¼ |
| 19¾ | 11¼ | Alpha P Cem (1) | 8 | 17½ | 17 | 17 | + ½ |
| 3⅜ | 1¼ | Amal Leather | 1 | 2½ | ⅛ | 2½ | + ⅜ |
| 24 | 10 | Amal Leather pf | 11 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Sep 20 |
| 78 | 55 | Amerada Corp (2) | 4 | 68½ | 66⅞ | 68½ | +3 |
| 84¾ | 49 | Am Ag Ch Del (3¾e) | 1 | 75 | 75 | 75 | Sep 29 |
| 23⅛ | 10 | Am Bank Note (.70e) | 12 | 18⅞ | 18½ | 18⅞ | +1⅛ |
| 14⅜ | 6¾ | Am Bosch | 2 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | + ⅜ |
| 42½ | 23¼ | Am Brake Shoe (¾e) | 2 | 36 | 36 | 36 | Sep 29 |
| 104¼ | 70¾ | Am Can (4) | 10 | 98 | 96½ | 98 | +1 |
| 172 | 160¼ | Am Can pf (7) | 3 | 169¼ | 168½ | 168½ | Sep 29 |
| 32¼ | 12⅝ | Am Car & Fdy | 10 | 25⅝ | 25¼ | 25⅜ | +1 |
| 53 | 27 | Am Car & F pf (2½e) | 3 | 38⅛ | 38 | 38¼ | Sep 28 |
| 110½ | 89½ | Am Ch & Chl (.55e) | 24 | 91½ | 91⅛ | 91½ | + ¾ |
| 118⅝ | 88½ | Am Ch & Chl pf (5) | 1 | 105 | 105 | 105 | Sep 24 |
| 9¾ | 4½ | Am Chicle (4a) | 1 | 117⅞ | 117⅞ | 117⅞ | +1⅞ |
| 14¾ | 9 | Am Colortype | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | + ½ |
| 16¾ | 8¼ | Am Comi Alcohol | 7 | 11⅞ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | + ⅝ |
| 63⅜ | 2½ | Am Crystal Sug | 8 | 10⅞ | 10½ | 10⅝ | + ½ |
| 6¾ | 4 | Am Encaus Tiling | 17 | 5¼ | 5 | 5 | Sep 29 |
| 5¼ | 2¼ | Am European | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Sep 29 |
| 20⅞ | 10 | Am & For Power | 34 | 4⅛ | 3⅞ | 3⅞ | + ¼ |
| 25¼ | 13½ | Am & F P $6 pf | 1 | 15 | 14½ | 15 | + ⅛ |
| 12¾ | 5½ | Am & F P $7 pf | 7 | 18⅞ | 17½ | 18⅝ | +1 |
| 12 | 9 | Am & F P $ pf | 25 | 9½ | 9 | 9¼ | + ¼ |
| 5½ | 2 | Am-Hawaii SS (1) | 7 | 12 | 10¾ | 12 | Sep 28 |
| 27 | 12 | Am Hide & Leather | 5 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 43¾ | 30¾ | Am Hide & L pf | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | +1¼ |
| 20¼ | 13¾ | Am Home Pr (2.40) | 2 | 42 | 42 | 42 | + ¼ |
| 8¾ | 4⅛ | Am Ice | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | |
| 24¾ | 12⅜ | Am Ice pf (1¼e) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | Sep 29 |
| 74½ | 44 | Am Internationl | 7 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 17⅜ | 10 | Am Locomotive | 15 | 19⅜ | 19⅛ | 19½ | +1¼ |
| 30 | 16⅝ | Am Locomotive pf | 1 | 57 | 57 | 57 | +8 |
| 5¼ | 2⅜ | Am M & Met | 3 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | + ⅛ |
| 38¾ | 23 | Am Metal (½e) | 3 | 4 | 3⅞ | 4 | + ¾ |
| 119 | 99½ | Am Met 6% pf (6) | 11 | 34¾ | 34 | 34¾ | +2¼ |
| 7⅞ | 3¼ | Am Pow & Lt | 1 | 119 | 119 | 119 | Sep 16 |
| 41⅜ | 18 | Am P & L $6 pf (3k) | 76 | 5⅛ | 4⅞ | 5 | + ⅜ |
| 37⅜ | 16⅛ | Am P & L $5pf(2½k) | 8 | 33½ | 32 | 33⅛ | +1⅛ |
| 17 | 9 | Am Rad & St S | 130 | 28¾ | 27⅜ | 28 | +2 |
| 22⅞ | 13⅛ | Am Roll Mill | 40 | 16½ | 15⅝ | 15¾ | + ⅜ |
| 80¾ | 58 | Am Roll Mill pf | 2 | 18⅝ | 18¼ | 18½ | +1 |
| 20⅞ | 14¾ | Am Safety Raz(1.60) | 2 | 65 | 61¾ | 64½ | Sep 29 |
| 18 | 7⅛ | Am Seating | 17 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | +1¼ |
| 56¾ | 28⅛ | Am Smelt & R(2¼e) | 72 | 46 | 45 | 45¾ | +1⅝ |
| 136½ | 103 | Am Smelt & R pf(7) | 4 | 132 | 131 | 132 | +7 |
| 58 | 45¾ | Am Snuff Co (3a) | 1 | 58 | 58 | 58 | Sep 29 |
| 34¾ | 15⅝ | Am Steel Fdrs | 30 | 27½ | 26¾ | 26¾ | + ⅜ |
| 11¾ | 6⅛ | Am Stores | 2 | 7⅜ | 7 | 7 | Sep 24 |
| 14 | 12 | Am Stove | 1 | 13 | 13 | 13 | Sep 23 |
| 31 | 20 | Am Sugar Ref | 8 | 22¾ | 22½ | 22½ | + ⅞ |
| 117⅛ | 99½ | Am Sugar pf (7) | 3 | 100 | 99½ | 99⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 20¾ | 12⅞ | Am Sumat Tob (1a) | 1 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ¼ |
| 149¾ | 111 | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 25 | 143½ | 142½ | 142½ | +2 |
| 88¼ | 58 | Am Tobacco (5) | 9 | 84 | 83⅝ | 84 | +3 |
| 91¼ | 58¾ | Am Tob B (5) | 21 | 86⅞ | 85¼ | 86½ | +2⅛ |
| 150 | 130 | Am Tob pf (6) | 1 | 146 | 146 | 146 | + ½ |
| 8½ | 3⅞ | Am Type Fdrs | 10 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 13½ | 6 | Am Water Wks | 67 | 10 | 9¼ | 9⅞ | + ⅝ |
| 91 | 68 | Am W W 1 pf (6) | 2 | 80 | 80 | 80 | —1 |
| 7⅜ | 3¼ | Am Woolen | 7 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 43 | 23⅝ | Am Woolen pf | 9 | 36 | 35 | 36 | +1¼ |
| 9½ | 4⅜ | Am Zinc L&S | 37 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 43 | 25 | Am Zinc pr pf | 1 | 35 | 35 | 35 | +6 |
| 38 | 21 | Anaconda | 161 | 34⅜ | 33¾ | 33¾ | + ⅜ |
| 50 | 29 | Anacon W & C | 1 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ | Sep 24 |
| 21⅞ | 10¾ | Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e) | 3 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16½ | + ⅛ |
| 19 | 10 | Andes Copper | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | Sep 27 |
| 4½ | 2 | A P W Paper | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | + ⅛ |
| 31½ | 20 | Arch-Dan-M (1e) | 7 | 27½ | 26¾ | 27 | +½ |
| 103 | 82 | Armour Del pf (7) | 2 | 100 | 99 | 99 | Sep 26 |
| 9 | 3⅞ | Armour Ill | 20 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 72 | 28¼ | Arm Ill pr pf | 1 | 38 | 38 | 38 | Sep 27 |
| 47½ | 24¼ | Arm Ill pf | 1 | 50 | 50 | 50 | Aug 12 |
| 11 | 2½ | Armstrong Cork | 18 | 44½ | 44 | 44½ | + ¾ |
| 7⅜ | 2½ | Arnold Const (3e) | 1 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ | Sep 29 |
| 11¾ | 4 | Artloom Corp | 3 | 5½ | 5⅜ | 5½ | + ⅛ |
| 75 | 62 | Assd Dry Goods | 22 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 73½ | 56 | Assd D Gd 1 pf (6) | 2 | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | 69⅞ | Aug 29 |
| 36½ | 27 | Assd D Gd 2pf (5½k) | 1 | 63¾ | 63¾ | 63¾ | Sep 14 |
| 42 | 22¼ | Associates Inv (2) | 1 | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | 33⅜ | Sep 28 |
| 72 | 40 | Atch T & S F | 14 | 34 | 33½ | 33¾ | +1⅜ |
| 27⅜ | 14 | Atl Cst Line (1½g) | 16 | 50⅞ | 49⅞ | 50⅜ | + ⅞ |
| 8¼ | 4¼ | Atl G & W Indies | 14 | 21¼ | 21 | 21¼ | +1½ |
| 14½ | 6½ | Atl G & W In pf | 1 | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | Sep 29 |
| 27⅜ | 17¾ | Atl Refining (1) | 36 | 9¾ | 9 | 9¾ | Sep 29 |
| 109¼ | 101⅞ | Atl Refining pf (4) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | Sep 26 |
| 9⅞ | 5¾ | Atlas Corp (4e) | 15 | 7⅜ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 48½ | 38⅞ | Atlas Corp pf (3) | 1 | 41 | 41 | 41 | Sep 29 |
| 58 | 36 | Atlas Powder (1½e) | 1 | 54 | 54 | 54 | |
| 7½ | 4½ | Atlas Tack | 3 | 6 | 6 | 6 | +1⅛ |
| 6½ | 2½ | Auburn Auto | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | + ½ |
| 3¾ | 2 | Aust Nichols | 1 | 4 | 4 | 4 | + ½ |
| 4⅞ | 2½ | Aviat'n Corp(.18½e) | 18 | 4¼ | 4 | 4 | + ¼ |

### B

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11¾ | 5 | Baldwin Loco ct | 32 | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8¾ | + ½ |
| 11 | 4 | Balt & Ohio | 68 | 7⅞ | 7½ | 7⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 13¾ | 5½ | Balt & Ohio pf | 17 | 9 | 8½ | 9 | + ¾ |
| 36 | 29 | Bangor & Ar (2½) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | Sep 24 |
| 23⅞ | 12⅛ | Barber Asphalt | 18 | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ | + ¾ |
| 13⅛ | 5 | Barker Bros | 5 | 11⅞ | 11 | 11 | |
| 21⅜ | 10⅛ | Barnsdall Oil (1) | 53 | 18 | 17¼ | 17⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 17¼ | 9 | Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e) | 6 | 15½ | 15½ | 15½ | + ½ |
| 18½ | 11⅜ | Beatrice Cream (1a) | 6 | 16½ | 16 | 16½ | +2¼ |
| 100⅛ | 90½ | Beatrice pf ww (5) | 1 | 97 | 97 | 97 | Sep 26 |
| 115½ | 94½ | Beech-Nut Pack (4a) | 1 | 106 | 106 | 106 | Sep 29 |
| 9 | 5¾ | Belding-Hem (½e) | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | + ¼ |
| 33 | 15¼ | Belg N R pf (3.30e) | 1 | 67 | 67 | 67 | Sep 26 |
| 24½ | 8⅝ | Bendix Aviation | 84 | 22⅛ | 21⅝ | 21⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 19 | 15¼ | Benef Ind Ln (1¼e) | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | + ⅜ |
| 52 | 26⅞ | Best & Co (1.92½e) | 10 | 50 | 49¾ | 50 | +4 |
| 65⅞ | 39¾ | Beth Steel | 142 | 59½ | 58⅜ | 58⅝ | +1¼ |
| 16½ | 12¾ | Beth Steel 5% pf (1) | 5 | 16 | 15⅞ | 16 | + ⅛ |
| 100½ | 75 | Beth Steel 7% pf (7) | 10 | 98 | 96 | 97½ | +5¾ |
| 29 | 17⅛ | Bigelow-Sanford | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | +1½ |
| 20⅜ | 9¾ | Black & Decker (¾e) | 6 | 19 | 18¾ | 18¾ | +1 |
| 19¼ | 10⅛ | Blaw-Knox | 47 | 16 | 15½ | 15⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 35½ | 19 | Boeing Airplane | 71 | 24⅛ | 23½ | 24 | +1 |
| 30⅜ | 15⅜ | Bohn Al & Brass | 1 | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ | +1¾ |
| 14¼ | 6 | Bond Stores | 1 | 11½ | 11½ | 11½ | +1⅜ |
| 19⅜ | 15 | Borden Co (1e) | 10 | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 36½ | 16½ | Borg-Warner | 50 | 34½ | 33 | 33½ | + ½ |
| 4¾ | 2 | Boston & Maine | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Sep 23 |
| 26 | 14 | Bower Roll Bear | 1 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | +1½ |
| 8¾ | 4 | BrewingCorAM (.5e) | 5 | 6¾ | 6⅜ | 6⅜ | |
| 12⅝ | 5⅜ | Bridgeport Brass | 26 | 11⅞ | 11⅛ | 11⅜ | + ½ |
| 40¼ | 20 | Briggs & Strat(2¼e) | 99 | 34¾ | 33⅞ | 34 | +1¼ |
| 40⅝ | 28 | Bristol-Myers (2.40) | 2 | 35 | 35 | 35 | Sep 29 |
| 2⅞ | 1⅛ | Bklyn & Qu Trans | 3 | 38 | 38 | 38 | +2 |
| 10⅜ | 3⅝ | Bklyn & Q Tr pf | 1 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | Sep 28 |
| 13⅝ | 5⅜ | Bklyn-Man Tr | 3 | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | + ½ |
| 37 | 16¾ | Bklyn-Man Tr pf | 35 | 9¾ | 9 | 9¾ | +1 |
| 21½ | 10⅛ | Bklyn Un Gas | 2 | 28½ | 27½ | 28½ | +2⅜ |
| 41 | 27¾ | Brown Shoe (1¼e) | 9 | 17¼ | 16½ | 17¼ | +1⅛ |
| 11⅛ | 5½ | BrunswickBalk(½e) | 1 | 32 | 32 | 32 | Sep 26 |
| 12⅞ | 5⅞ | Bucyrus-Erie | 7 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 6¾ | 3¼ | Budd Mfg | 16 | 11⅜ | 10¾ | 10⅞ | + ⅞ |
| 5⅜ | 3 | Budd Wheel | 31 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 23⅜ | 13¼ | Bullard Co | 20 | 5 | 4⅞ | 5 | + ⅛ |
| 39 | 15½ | Bulova Watch (3e) | 5 | 20⅝ | 20¼ | 20½ | +1 |
| 5⅞ | 2 | Burling Mills (1) | 16 | 34¼ | 33¼ | 33¾ | +1¼ |
| 22¼ | 14½ | Burr Add M (.40e) | 9 | 13¾ | 13½ | 13½ | + ½ |
| 2¼ | 1½ | Bush Terminal | 21 | 18⅜ | 18⅛ | 18½ | + ¾ |
| 11 | 4½ | Bush Term 7% deb | 4 | 2¼ | 2¼ | 2¼ | + ⅛ |
| 10 | 5⅝ | Butler Bros | 19 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ | +1½ |
| 24 | 15⅝ | Butler Bros pf (1½) | 3 | 19¼ | 19 | 19¼ | +1¼ |
| 4½ | 2⅜ | Butte Cop & Zinc | 3 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 6 | Byers (A M) Co | 7 | 11⅜ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | + ¼ |
| 22 | 13 | Byron Jackson (1e) | 2 | 19¼ | 18½ | 18½ | + ¾ |

### C

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24½ | 15⅛ | Calif Packing (1¼a) | 5 | 19 | 19 | 19 | + ½ |
| 51 | 45 | Calif Pack pf (2½) | 1 | 49 | 49 | 49 | Aug30 |
| 2½ | 1 | Callahan Z-Lead | 7 | 1⅞ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 10¼ | 5¼ | Calumet & Hec | 26 | 7⅞ | 7⅝ | 7¾ | + ¼ |
| 20½ | 8⅝ | Campbell Wyant | 17 | 18½ | 18 | 18¼ | +1 |
| 21½ | 12½ | Can Dry G Ale (¼e) | 42 | 16¼ | 16 | 16¼ | + ¾ |
| 8⅝ | 3¼ | Canadian Pacific | 41 | 6¼ | 6 | 6⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 42 | 21 | Cannon Mills (1½e) | 2 | 35 | 33¾ | 35 | +3 |
| 8½ | 4½ | Capital Ad A | 1 | 7¾ | 6½ | 7¾ | Sep 28 |
| 18¼ | 12⅜ | Carpenter Stl (.30e) | 2 | 15 | 15 | 15 | + ½ |
| 4½ | 2½ | Carrier&Gen (.60e) | 7 | 3⅜ | 3⅛ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 107½ | 62½ | Case (J I) Co | 17 | 89 | 86 | 88¼ | +5¼ |
| 58 | 29⅝ | Caterpil Trac (1½e) | 5 | 50 | 49½ | 50 | +2⅛ |
| 106¾ | 100⅛ | Caterpil pf (5) | 1 | 106 | 106 | 106 | Sep 21 |
| 25⅞ | 9 | Celanese Corp | 62 | 22⅜ | 21¾ | 21⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 96 | 82 | Celanese pr pf (7) | 2 | 87½ | 87 | 87 | Sep 27 |
| 25½ | 12½ | Celotex Corp | 1 | 23½ | 22¾ | 23 | + ½ |
| 28 | 19½ | Cent Aguirre (1½) | 1 | 20¾ | 20¾ | 20¾ | Sep 29 |
| 5⅝ | 2 | Cent Foundry | 31 | 4½ | 4⅜ | 4½ | + ¼ |
| 14 | 7 | Cent R R N J | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | + ¾ |
| 8¼ | 4 | Cent Violeta Sugar | 4 | 5⅝ | 4¾ | 5⅜ | Sep 27 |
| 6⅞ | 3¼ | Century Rib M | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Sep 27 |
| 49½ | 26¼ | Cerro de Pas (3e) | 20 | 45¼ | 44¾ | 45⅛ | +1 |
| 10⅞ | 4½ | Certain-teed Prod | 30 | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9¾ | + ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 18 | Champ Paper & F | 2 | 24 | 24 | 24 | +1½ |
| 12⅜ | 6 | Checker Cab | 1 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Sep 20 |
| 38½ | 22 | Ches & Ohio (2e) | 41 | 31½ | 30½ | 30½ | + ½ |
| 89 | 70 | Ches & Oh pf (4) | 1 | 72⅝ | 72⅜ | 72⅝ | Sep 26 |
| 48½ | 27⅛ | Ches Corp (2.20e) | 4 | 37 | 37 | 37 | +1¼ |
| 1¼ | ⅛ | Chi & E Ill | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Sep 27 |
| 4 | 1⅛ | Chi & E Ill pf | 1 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Sep 28 |
| 1¾ | ¾ | Chi & N West | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | |
| 5¼ | 2 | Chi & N West pf | 1 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Sep 22 |
| 1¼ | ⅛ | Chi Great West | 5 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 5⅜ | 2¼ | Chi Great W pf | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | + ⅜ |
| 15⅞ | 8⅞ | Chi Mail Order | 3 | 12¾ | 12½ | 12½ | +1¼ |
| 1 | ⅛ | Chi M St P & P | 1 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Sep 28 |
| 1⅛ | ⅜ | Chi M St P & P pf | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | + ⅛ |
| 16⅞ | 6⅞ | Chi Pneu Tool | 13 | 15⅝ | 15¼ | 15⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 37 | 22 | Chi Pn T cv pf (3) | 1 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ | |
| 44 | 37⅝ | Chi Pn T pr pf (2½) | 1 | 40 | 40 | 40 | Sep 26 |
| 1¼ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & Pac | 2 | ⅝ | ⅝ | ⅝ | Sep 22 |
| 2½ | 1 | C R I & Pac 6% pf | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | Sep 29 |
| 3 | 1⅛ | C R I & Pac 7% pf | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | Sep 23 |
| 12¾ | 8 | Chi Yell Cab (¾e) | 1 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Sep 14 |
| 19¼ | 17 | Chickasha Cot (¾e) | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | Sep 29 |
| 10⅝ | 3¼ | Childs Co | 4 | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ | + ¼ |

| 1938 High | 1938 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | 2:50 | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 77⅜ | 35⅜ | Chrysler Corp (¾e) | 350 | 74⅛ | 72⅞ | 74 | +3⅛ |
| 13½ | 8⅛ | City Ice&Fuel(1.10e) | 7 | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | + ⅝ |
| 5¼ | 2 | City Stores | 1 | 4¾ | 4⅜ | 4¾ | + ⅛ |
| 27 | 10⅝ | Clark Equip | 1 | 23½ | 23½ | 23½ | +2 |
| 28½ | 15¼ | Clev Graph Br (¾e) | 6 | 24½ | 24½ | 24½ | + ⅜ |
| 45⅝ | 32½ | Climax Molyb (.90e) | 9 | 41⅜ | 41 | 41¼ | +1⅛ |
| 25¾ | 10½ | Cluett Peabdy (.55e) | 18 | 21¾ | 21 | 21¾ | + ⅜ |
| 142¾ | 106½ | Coca-Cola (3⅓e) | 3 | 127 | 126 | 127 | +5 |
| 60½ | 57½ | Coca-Cola A (3) | 2 | 59½ | 59¼ | 59½ | Sep 28 |
| 133¾ | 7½ | Colgate-Palm-P | 34 | 12¼ | 11⅝ | 12 | +1 |
| 98½ | 78 | Colgate-Palm pf (6) | 1 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ | Sep 29 |
| 38¾ | 13¼ | Collins & Aik (1e) | 21 | 34⅞ | 34 | 34⅞ | +1¼ |
| 20 | 9½ | Col Fuel & Iron | 2 | 15⅜ | 15 | 15⅜ | +1⅜ |
| 22¾ | 13½ | Col Br'cast A (.90e) | 8 | 18 | 18 | 18 | |
| 22⅜ | 13 | Col Br'cast B (.90e) | 1 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | |
| 9 | 5¼ | Col Gas & El | 143 | 7⅛ | 6⅝ | 7 | + ⅛ |
| 79 | 57 | Col G&E pf A (6) | 4 | 68 | 66½ | 68 | +2 |
| 16½ | 9 | Col Plct vtc (2½% f) | 13 | 13¾ | 13 | 13⅜ | +1 |
| 35⅜ | 27½ | Colum Plct pf (2¾) | 1 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Sep 28 |
| 98½ | 53¾ | Colum Carbon (4) | 2 | 88 | 87¾ | 88 | +2 |
| 51½ | 23 | Comi Credit (4) | 27 | 49½ | 48⅝ | 49½ | +2¼ |
| 105¼ | 84 | Comi Cred pf (4¼) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | +1⅝ |
| 56 | 31½ | Comi Invest Tr (4) | 39 | 53 | 52 | 52¾ | +2¾ |
| 111 | 90 | Comi I T cv pf (4¾) | 1 | 107 | 107 | 107 | Sep 15 |
| 12¼ | 5⅞ | Comi Solvents | 75 | 10¼ | 9¾ | 10¼ | + ¼ |
| 2 | 1 | Com'with & South | 159 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 45 | 25 | Com & So pf (3) | 13 | 38 | 36½ | 38 | +3 |
| 28 | 22½ | Com'with Ed (1¼) | 26 | 27 | 25¾ | 27 | +2 |
| 9½ | 3⅞ | Conde Nast | 2 | 7⅛ | 6¾ | 7⅛ | + ⅜ |
| 28 | 15 | Congoleum-Nairn | 3 | 9 | 8½ | 8½ | Sep 26 |
| 8¼ | 6 | Congress Cigar | 1 | 15 | 15 | 15 | Sep 29 |
| 19½ | 10½ | Consol Aircraft | 21 | 13⅞ | 13½ | 13⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 10½ | 4¼ | Consol Cigar (¾e) | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Sep 29 |
| 30⅞ | 17 | Cons Edison (1½e) | 96 | 27⅜ | 26¾ | 27⅛ | +⅝ |
| 100 | 88⅞ | Cons Edison pf (5) | 2 | 99 | 98¾ | 99 | + ¼ |
| 17⅜ | 1 | Consol Film Ind | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4½ | Consol Film pf (¾k) | 1 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 6⅜ | 2⅞ | Cons Laundries | 6 | 5⅞ | 5¾ | 5⅞ | + ⅜ |
| 10¾ | 7 | Consol Oil (.80) | 73 | 9 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | + ⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 98¼ | Consol Oil pf (5) | 1 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ | Sep 27 |
| 7½ | 2½ | Consol R R Cuba pf | 2 | 3¼ | 3 | 3¼ | + ⅜ |
| 5⅝ | 2¼ | Consol'n Coal | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | |
| 22 | 10 | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 12 | 12 | 12 | Sep 20 |
| 89½ | 78 | Consum Pow pf(4½) | 1 | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | 87⅜ | Sep 10 |
| 17½ | 9¾ | Container Corp | 25 | 15⅜ | 14⅝ | 15 | +1 |
| 26⅞ | 8⅝ | Cont Bak A | 35 | 20⅝ | 20⅜ | 20½ | + ⅞ |
| 23¼ | 1¼ | Cont Bak B | 10 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 103½ | 65½ | Cont Bak pf (8) | 2 | 90½ | 90 | 90 | Sep 27 |
| 49 | 36½ | Cont Can (1½e) | 25 | 41¾ | 40¾ | 41¾ | +1 |
| 113 | 107 | Cont Can pf (4½) | 1 | 113½ | 113½ | 113½ | +1 |
| 11⅞ | 6 | Cont Diam Fib | 2 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | |
| 36 | 21¼ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 4 | 34 | 33½ | 33½ | +1½ |
| 7¾ | 3½ | Cont Motors | 3 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | |
| 35¾ | 21¼ | Cont Oil Del (¾e) | 28 | 29¾ | 29 | 29¾ | + ½ |
| 19½ | 10 | Cont Steel | 3 | 16½ | 16 | 16½ | +2¼ |
| 103 | 53 | Corn Products (3) | *17 | 66 | 65¾ | 65¾ | + ⅝ |
| 170½ | 162 | Corn Products pf (7) | 1 | 170½ | 170½ | 170½ | Sep 27 |
| 5¼ | 2¾ | Coty Inc | 22 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 38⅞ | 19 | Crane Co | 82 | 38 | 37¼ | 37½ | + ½ |
| 114¾ | 85 | Crane Co cv pf (5) | 1 | 108 | 108 | 108 | Sep 28 |
| 26⅜ | 21⅝ | Cream of

Commerce and Finance

# Officials Would View Return Flow of Gold to Europe Calmly

Business and Industry

## Magill Finds Tax Laws in Need Of 3 Major Reforms

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CINCINNATI, Ohio—That the tax laws of the country today stood in need of three major reforms was the charge made by Roswell Magill, former Under-Secretary of the Treasury, speaking before the annual convention of the American Institute of Accounting held here. These reforms he put as "simply stated law, prompt and final determination of tax liability and simple expeditious disposition of litigation."

Mr. Magill's enumeration of the objectives of tax reform was as follows:

"1. We want the law itself stated as clearly and simply as possible. The man in the street may not be able to understand revenue laws very well, but we certainly want to be able to understand their provisions ourselves.

"2. We want tax liability determined promptly, inexpensively and finally. The facts should be accurately developed at once, for ordinarily there is little dispute about them. Questions of law should be quickly disposed of by agreement, or be promptly framed into issues for presentation to an appropriate tribunal.

"3. We want the procedure of such tribunals in tax cases to be at least as simple and as expeditious as has been developed in other kinds of litigation. Conflicts between courts, and between the administrative rule and the judicial should be minimized, to the end that the applicable rule of law is made as certain as may be, and formulated as promptly as possible."

**Law Codification**

Discussing codification of the law, he said that two parts of the task had been completed. A new compilation of all the internal revenue laws now in effect had been made by the staff of the Joint Committee of Congress on Internal Revenue Taxation and the committee hopes that this compilation will be enacted into law at the next session of Congress. In the second place the Treasury has substantially completed an initial draft of a modernized and simplified administrative code.

As to tax liability, Mr. Magill described a plan for decentralizing the Bureau of Internal Revenue by transferring the necessary technicians and lawyers from Washington to 11 regional centers. Regional settlement offices have been opened in San Francisco, New York City and Chicago, he said, and plans have been drawn to establish a total of 11, with one or more branches in each area before June 30, next.

**Simplifying Procedure**

Mr. Magill would simplify court procedure by arranging to assign a group like the Board of Tax Appeals to try cases initially and locally and to relieve the Federal district judges. He said, however, that he would not want to see this change made unless the board could provide at least as regular, prompt and convenient local hearings as are now provided by the district courts. The Supreme Court would retain its present discretionary power to review by writ of certiorari, he said.

"We would then have replaced the present complicated, unintegrated tribunals and procedures, with a simple, straightforward plan for a prompt local hearing, appeal as a matter or right to a single, authoritative court, and review by the Supreme Court in cases of major importance," Mr. Magill concluded.

Clem W. Collins of Denver was re-elected president of the institute. Lewis Ashman, Chicago, and John K. Mathieson, Philadelphia, were chosen vice-presidents. Arthur W. Teele of New York was named treasurer, and John L. Carey of New York, secretary.

San Francisco was chosen for the 1939 meeting.

## FHA Sees 400,000 New Homes Built

*By the Associated Press*

Washington

Stewart McDonald, the Federal Housing Administrator, told President Roosevelt that approximately 400,000 new dwelling units would be built during 1938, compared with 275,000 units last year and 500,000 units in 1929.

The building this year will involve between $1,500,000,000 and $1,750,000,000, Mr. McDonald asserted.

## Pound Over-Valued, Thinks London, Due To Imports Excess

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON—In justification of the recent sharp decline in the pound sterling in relation to the dollar, two prominent London newspapers have presented discussions of the problem.

The Financial Times, London, August 31, 1938, states:

All available statistical evidence goes to show that sterling has hitherto been over-valued in relation to the dollar, and it is important to realize that the Agreement ("Tripartite Agreement" among America, Britain, and France, of Sept. 25, 1936) was not intended to achieve the impossible.

It is difficult to say at what rate sterling will finally settle, for that depends upon so many imponderables. In any case, the two alternatives to depreciation—a drastic deflation of prices and costs in this country, or an unlimited loss of gold—are both out of the question at the present time. It is to be assumed that Washington appreciates the position, and that whatever methods and degree of control are to be applied when the present abnormal strain has been passed will be operated in harmony.

In the London Daily Telegraph, Sept. 1, 1938, appeared the following:

In falling the pound may do something to arrest the decline in exports, since it makes British goods cheaper in foreign markets and so increases the capacity of the foreigner to buy. That tendency is certainly not one to be deplored. . . . The exercise of control (by the British Exchange Equalization Fund) carries out the spirit of the Tripartite Agreement between the United States, France, and ourselves, but there is nothing in that agreement which compels the maintenance of any artificial rate.

The signatories pledge themselves "to maintain the greatest possible equilibrium in the system of international exchanges," but that there was nothing sacrosanct in the then existing rates is plain from the manner in which the franc was subsequently devalued. Any similar official devaluation of the pound is not contemplated in any quarter, but it is plainly impossible to combat for any length of time the natural influence of an adverse balance of trade.

## N. Y. Store Sales 5 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, in its Oct. 1 review of credit and business conditions, says department store sales in this district for the four weeks ended Sept. 24 were 5 per cent lower than in the corresponding period last year, "but it appears that September sales have shown somewhat more than the usual seasonal advance from the August level."

Total August sales of the reporting department stores were approximately 7 per cent lower than last year. The average daily sales in August showed a somewhat larger decline from a year ago than in the two preceding months.

## Utilities Register Largest Total Of Issues in August

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission announced that registration of securities in August rose to the highest total for any month since June, 1937.

The registrations covered information regarding the intended issuance and sale of securities to the public.

The August total of $315,968,000 compared with $222,595,000 in July, 1938, and $224,459,000 in August, 1937.

In addition to the $315,968,000, there were registered $78,465,000 of stock issues for reserve against the conversion of other securities.

The Commission disclosed that proceeds from about 15.8 per cent of the net securities registered were intended for plant and equipment expansion and improvement.

Registrations by gas and electric utility companies accounted for more than three fourths of the total and were the largest in dollar amount registered by this group in any month since the introduction of the Securities Act of 1933.

Registrations by utilities, exclusive of securities reserved for conversion, amounted to $243,412,000 in August. For more than a year previously the total for this group did not come to as much as $100,000,000 for any month.

About $218,440,000 of the utility securities were intended for cash sale and about 85 per cent of the net cash proceeds from such sales were intended for repayment of indebtedness.

Of the $72,556,000 of securities registered by non-utility companies, exclusive of those reserved for conversion, manufacturing companies accounted for $38,319,000 and investment and trading companies for $29,706,000. These amounts represented 12.1 per cent and 9.4 per cent, respectively, of all registrations.

Common stock issues, other than those registered against the conversion of bonds, totaled $26,477,000, or 8.4 per cent of total registrations.

## Crude Oil Supply In July Increases Over June Stocks

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that the July supply of crude and refined petroleum totaled 583,970,000 barrels, an increase of 463,000 over June. This compared with 553,708,000 barrels in July, 1937.

Stocks of motor fuel were 84,346,000 compared with 87,482,000 in June and 77,263,000 in July a year ago.

Finished and unfinished gasoline stocks on July 31 totaled 76,732,000 barrels, 3,799,000 less than on June 30, but about 6,400,000 more than a year ago.

Crude oil production increased sharply to a daily average of 3,319,000 barrels, or 177,000 more than in June.

Most of the increase, the Bureau said, occurred in Texas where production rose in every major district except Rodessa. The Texas gain was due primarily to abandoning the Saturday shutdown.

Production in California declined, which helped in halting the upward trend in stocks. Arkansas, with the Schuler field in the spotlight, made a notable gain as did Illinois, where 116 oil wells were completed in July.

Kansas, Louisiana, New Mexico and Oklahoma showed small gains in daily average production.

The draft on crude oil stocks was less than in June due to the gain in production.

## Eastern Roads Ask Cut in Grain Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—Eastern railroads filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission new freight schedules reducing the rates on grain from the interior to Atlantic seaboard points when the shipments are destined for export.

The schedules will become effective Oct. 28.

The rate is 17½ cents per hundred pounds from Chicago and related points to New York and Boston, 16 cents to Baltimore and Hampton Roads and 16 cents to Philadelphia, which represents in each case a reduction of 6 cents per hundred pounds.

Commodities affected are wheat, corn, oats, and rye.

Protests already have been received by the ICC against the proposed reductions from trade boards in Mobile, Ala.; Cairo, Ill.; New Orleans, La., and Duluth, Minn.

Some weeks ago the Eastern railroads considered a reduction of 10 cents a hundred pounds on such shipments but no action was taken when the directors of the Association of American Railroads voted on Aug. 26 against any grain rate reductions. Subsequently, the Agriculture Department asked the AAR to reconsider its protest.

## Motor Dealers Elect J. W. Roby as President

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DETROIT—The National Automobile Dealers Association, at a meeting here, elected the following officers: J. W. Roby, Shreveport, La., president; L. C. Cargile, Texarkana, Ark., first vice-president; Frank H. Applegate, Racine, Wis., second vice-president; J. Schiott, Bridgeport, Conn., secretary, and L. M. Stewart, St. Louis, treasurer. Mr. Roby appointed the following directors to serve with the officers on the association's executive committee: Will G. Price, Wichita, Kan.; J. N. Mitchell, Waco, Texas; Herman Goodin, Huntington, Ind.; Stanley Horner, Washington; C. M. Bishop, Brooklyn, N. Y., and E. M. Lied, Omaha, Neb.

## Treasury Sees No Dislocation If Foreigners Withdraw Gold

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Treasury officials expressed confidence today that American business would be unaffected if Europe, now that peace is in prospect, withdraws the hundreds of millions of dollars sent to this country because of the war scare.

Upwards of $600,000,000 of foreign money was sent here this month for safekeeping while the war clouds blackened.

To show that such huge quantities of cash can be spared by the American banking system, the Treasury disclosed that in the nine months ended June 30, foreigners made net withdrawals from this country totaling $876,167,000. Most of this money has since returned and the Treasury believes the money could go back again to Europe without any more disturbance than was caused by the previous exodus.

**Flow of "Hot Money"**

These touring foreign funds are what financiers call "hot money," so-named because they are subject to sudden movements from one country to another whenever financial or political storms arise.

The movement was steadily toward the United States from 1934 until the fall of 1937. During that period, foreigners sent about $3,500,000,000 here for safekeeping and investment. Then French politics settled down somewhat and encouraged the French, who had been large exporters of capital, to bring much of their money home. Also, the beginning of the business recession made this country a less attractive place for investments. The result was the $876,167,000 outflow in nine months.

Ordinarily, when such large amounts of money cross boundaries they are followed by gold, which is the medium for settling international balances. Virtually no gold went out of the country in this period, however, because American businessmen were selling more merchandise abroad than they were buying, and the money going out of the country as "hot money" was more than balanced by the amount coming in to pay for American merchandise.

**Counterbalancing Factor**

Because American exports still run ahead of imports, when foreigners sent money here again this month they had to send gold to pay for the dollar credits they wanted. Treasury reports show about $600,000,000 worth of gold came here this month.

The apparent reason that foreigners can withdraw huge sums without disturbing American business is because they take the money out of bank deposits and apparently do not liquidate investments here.

In the nine months ended June 30, while foreigners withdrew $1,082,172,000 of banking funds, they increased their American securities holdings by $180,052,000 and their American brokerage balances by $25,953,000. Even in October, 1937, when the American stock market was falling at a dizzy pace, foreigners were buying more American securities than they were selling.

Figures for the second quarter of 1938, the latest period in the report, show a net capital outflow of $161,426,000, caused by withdrawal of $194,586,000 of banking balances, offset by an inflow of $29,531,000 for securities and a $3,629,000 inflow to brokerage balances.

## To Delay Monopoly Probe Until After November Election

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30 (AP)—Some members of the Government Monopoly Investigating Committee said today that an informal agreement had been reached to delay open hearings until after the November general election.

The hearings originally were scheduled to start next month. One member, who asked that his name not be used, said the delay could be considered as an additional assurance to business that the investigators did not intend to make political capital of their findings.

While this member attributed the delay to an informal agreement, Senator William H. King (D) of Utah said it was his understanding that the material being assembled by the six government agencies participating in the survey would not be ready for another six weeks or two months.

Senator King said he would urge the committee to employ experts from the Brookings Institution to correlate the facts developed by the departments' study of alleged monopolistic activities.

The committee has designated Leon Henderson, its executive secretary, to carry out this work, but Senator King expressed the opinion that additional experts would be required.

## Poland Is to Rèsume Pay on Dollar Bonds

NEW YORK, (AP)—The Republic of Poland has announced final details of an offer to holders of its 20-year 6 per cent dollar bonds, due 1940, under which American holders would receive payments of principal and interest in American funds.

Interest payments were suspended in 1936.

Under the terms of the offer, interest would be reduced from 6 per cent to 4½ per cent, beginning with the October 1, 1938 coupon, and the maturity date would be extended from April 1, 1940 to April 1, 1958.

Simultaneous with announcement of the offer, the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council, Inc., issued a statement recommending the proposal to holders as "fair and reasonable."

## August Security Sales Off 37 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission reported that dollar value of sales on all registered securities exchanges in August totaled $1,105,364,617, a decrease of 37.9 per cent from July and 13.5 per cent from August, 1937.

Stock sales, including rights and warrants, had a value of $988,202,466, a decrease of 39.1 per cent from July. Bond sales, valued at $117,161,542, were down 25.6 per cent from July.

Total sales of stock, including rights and warrants, amounted to 40,515,430 shares in August, or 42.7 per cent under July. The principal amount of bonds sold totaled $161,579,295, a decrease of 30.4 per cent from July.

## Big Demand for Strip Steel From Auto Trade

NEW YORK, (AP)—Discussing operations in the nation's steel mills, "American Metal Market" said:

"The chief center of greater activity has been in the strip steel trade where there has been a sharp increase in the demand from the automotive industry, which is expanding schedules rapidly. One of the principal manufacturers, the Buick plant, is going on two eight-hour shifts for the next two months and is expecting to step up production to 1,000 cars a day. Other car makers are also stepping up activities along the assembly line and Ford is preparing to do so as soon as possible, having stopped production on the 1938 model.

"Steel sheet operations are around 45 per cent of capacity, this reflecting good buying from miscellaneous sources as well as from Detroit and other cities where cars are made."

## Federation Leader Sees Improvement In Business by Winter

EVANSVILLE, Ind. (AP)—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, here to dedicate a new Labor Temple, declared in an interview that there should be a substantial improvement in business conditions by winter.

"Business has shown some improvement recently and barring wars or other abnormal conditions should continue to improve, Mr. Green said.

The AFL head said the organization would seek some changes in the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

"We don't want to destroy the law but we want some changes that will result in better administration," he explained. He said proposed amendments to the act will be formulated at the national AFL convention next month.

In his dedication address, Mr. Green lashed out at leaders of Committee for Industrial Organization as "enemies of labor" who are trying to break its unity.

Declaring the AFL believes in democracy in government as well as in industry, he said the organization is against Fascism, Naziism and Communism in any form.

## No. Illinois Utility Files $80,000,000 Issue of New Bonds

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—The Public Service Company of Northern Illinois has filed a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission covering a new $80,000,000 issue of bonds. Filing of the statement was announced by James Simpson, Chairman of Northern Illinois Public Service and its parent company, Commonwealth Edison.

The issuance of these obligations was authorized by stockholders earlier in the week as the initial step in the company's refinancing program. In anticipation of the financing program, Mr. Simpson said, Commonwealth Edison has advanced funds to effect a reduction of $30,000,000 in its mortgage debt.

The money to be raised by the company will be used to refund all of the outstanding bonds that are in the hands of the public, excluding, however, an issue of $228,000 of bonds of a predecessor company which are not callable.

The new bonds will carry 3½ per cent interest coupons and mature in 1968. They will be underwritten by a syndicate headed by Halsey, Stuart & Co.

## Board Meets Friday To Weigh Rail Wages

WASHINGTON (AP)—Officials of the nation's railroads and of unions representing almost 1,000,000 workers converged on Washington for hearings before a special mediation board on a five-months-old wage dispute.

The emergency board, created by President Roosevelt Tuesday, will start reviewing the controversy Sept. 30, probably with testimony from the carriers in support of their insistence on a 15 per cent wage cut which they say would save them $250,000,000 annually.

Upon completion of the railroads' case, George Harrison and other union officials will tell the board that the workers will not accept the reduction.

Mr. Roosevelt, by invoking the Railway Labor Act, and establishing the board, postponed at least until Nov. 26 a threatened strike which would have paralyzed the nation's rail system. The roads previously had announced the wage cut would be effective Saturday. The unions promptly voted to strike on that day.

**El Paso Road Financing**

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted permission to the El Paso & Southwestern Railroad company to issue $1,736,000 of first and refunding mortgage 50-year gold bonds. The bonds are to be sold at par and accrued interest and the proceeds applied to the repayment of advances for capital expenditures.

## Inventory Status Of Textile Trade Is Declared Good

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Textile manufacturers closed the first half of 1938 in a relatively favorable inventory position as compared with other broad divisions in the field of manufacturing, according to the Mid Year Inventory Survey by Dun & Bradstreet.

The same general statement, continues the report, is applicable to the wholesale dry goods group and retail general merchandise—department stores as a whole. The retail apparel trades, however, had not succeeded by the end of June in reducing stocks at the same pace.

**Dry Goods Status**

The textile and clothing manufacturing groups, mentioned above, recorded an average decrease of 7.8 per cent in the first six months of 1938; about on a par with the figure for all manufacturing. But reports from the previous Business Trend Survey, covering 1936 and 1937 showed that this same group of industries had accumulated stocks less rapidly than most other manufacturing lines.

The wholesale dry goods trade, with an inventory reduction of 7.9 per cent, compares favorably with the 5 per cent average for all wholesaling, but it seems unlikely that inventories have been carried below a working level, since the dry goods group accumulated inventories during the previous two years at about the average rate for all wholesaling of 31 per cent.

Retail apparel inventories as a whole were down from January levels by only 2 per cent at the end of June, as compared with 3.6 per cent for all retailing. Although some seasonal accumulation in these trades may be normal during Spring, a previous increase of 29 per cent in 1936 and 1937 was well above the par increase of 22 per cent for retailing as a whole.

This general statement is even more applicable to the men's and boys' clothing and furnishings trade, where a 40 per cent increase in stock during the previous two years was followed by only a 2 per cent reduction in the first half of 1938. At the opposite extreme is the record reported by shoe chain stores of 7 per cent reduction between January and June, while all except the largest independent shoe stores were increasing their inventories slightly.

**Invntories Decline**

In general, throughout the apparel trades the largest operators have been reducing inventories while a considerable number of the medium and smaller sized stores have added somewhat to their holdings, with the result that the majority of reporting store units showed inventory increases.

Considered from the seller's viewpoint this means that some of the largest customers should now or soon be in a position to buy, whereas a considerable proportion of the smaller customers may still be rather heavily loaded.

In the retail general merchandise field, mail order houses stood out with a reported 14 per cent reduction in the period under study. Independent department stores were next with a minus 9.6 per cent.

These sharp reductions are somewhat unexpected in view of a reduction of inventory by the mail order and department store groups during 1937 when the majority of other retail trades were building up stock.

## Ohio Power Plans $55,000,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Ohio Power Company disclosed to the Securities and Exchange Commission that it is planning a $55,000,000 30-year bond issue and also to borrow $10,000,000 on 10-year notes.

Proceeds from the bond sale would be used to redeem outstanding obligations, to reimburse the company's treasury and to purchase $15,306,000 of first and refunding mortgage gold bonds, 4½ per cent, series "D" from American Gas & Electric Company, Ohio Power's parent.

Ohio Power asked the Securities Commission to permit the bond and note issues by registration under the Securities Act of 1933 and exemption for the issues from the Holding Company Act. Under the former law, an issue may be put on the market after the filing of an informative statement; under the latter direct commission approval is required for each issue.

## Excess Reserves Rise $150,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said the continued importation of foreign gold caused an increase of $150,000,000 to a total of $2,890,000,000 in the amount of lendable money in the nation's banks in the week ended Sept. 28.

The nation's gold stock increased $126,000,000 as foreigners sent their wealth here for safe keeping because of the threat of war.

Money in circulation increased $22,000,000 during the week.

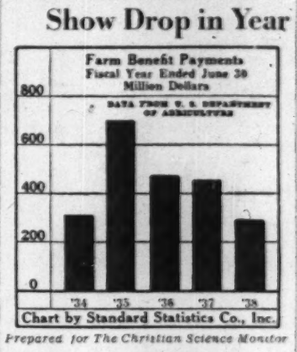
## B.&O. Announces Payment Of Oct. 1 Bond Interest

NEW YORK, (AP)—Baltimore & Ohio Railroad notified the Stock Exchange interest due Oct. 1 would be paid on its first mortgage 4 per cent bonds of 1948 and its 5 per cent first mortgage loan of 1948, also on the 4 per cent guaranteed bonds of the Alleghany and Western Railway, a part of the B. & O system.

The B. & O. recently submitted to bondholders for approval a plan for modification of interest charges and maturities to reduce its debt carrying charges.

There are $82,000,000, face value, of the 4 per cent issue outstanding, $75,000,000 of the first 5s and $2,000,000 of the Alleghany and Western issue.

## Farm Benefits Paid Show Drop in Year




*Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor*

While farm benefit payments in the fiscal year ended June 30, were substantially lower than in 1937, it would not be at all surprising if legislation by the Congress this winter raised the total benefits well above the total for the fiscal year ended last summer.

## United Air, TWA Seen Aided Most By Mail Rate Rise

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The major beneficiaries among the large air transport operators in the event the anticipated expansion in air mail compensation from the Government is realized are the United Air Lines and Transcontinental & Western Air Company.

This outlook is based largely on the fact that United and TWA now receive the lowest air mail pay rate in relation to air mail carried on any of the air lines. Furthermore, the operating losses of these two carriers this year have been the largest in the industry, thus demonstrating a substantial disparity between the cost of the service now maintained and the current level of revenues from ail mail, passengers and express.

In the first half of this year, official Post Office Department figures on pound-miles of air mail carried and payments to the air mail carriers show that the average compensation to carriers per 1,000 pound-miles was $1.004 for domestic operators as a whole. In contrast to this average, United received only 72.2 cents per 1,000 pound-miles and TWA only 67.4 cents. American Airlines received $1.061 and Eastern Airlines 87.6 cents.

In the first half of the year, United incurred a net loss of $910,701, against loss of $462,585 in first half of 1937. TWA in the first half had net loss of $933,168, against net loss of $487,141 in 1937. American does not publish interim earnings figures, but is understood to have had loss of between $100,000 and $200,000 in the first half, or a smaller deficit than last year. Eastern is understood to have operated in the black in the first half and also to have improved over last year.

For the third quarter, which covers its peak traffic period, United probably will report a small profit, but will still be well in the red for the nine months. American is believed to have been operating in the black since May. TWA does not appear likely to report a net profit for the September quarter, although its loss undoubtedly will be the smallest this year.

## Auto Dealers Hold Lowest Stocks Of Cars in 5 Years

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Automobile dealers at the beginning of September held on an average only about four cars apiece or the smallest inventory since December, 1934, according to Poor's Stock Reports. The total holdings of between 140,000 and 150,000 new cars were 65 per cent under the February high and 56 per cent below last year's levels. The service says that heavy inroads have been made in the supply of used cars and that at present there is an actual shortage of good used cars in many markets.

"The 1939 models incorporate more changes than during recent years," states the report. "Notable in this line are longer wheel bases, absence of running boards on some models, headlights in fenders, larger windshields and windows, and an absence of gear shifts and emergency brake levers in the floor of the front compartment. Mechanical changes, however, have been held to refinements rather than embodying anything of a revolutionary design.

"Two of the independent companies will produce four-cylinder cars. This will put three four-cylinder cars in the field, and it remains doubtful that sufficient demand exists to support profitable operations in this division. It has been stated that Ford will not produce his "60" horsepower car next year, indicating that he sees little future in the extremely light car field.

"A considerably higher volume is expected in the 1939 model year. Despite the heavy new car output during the 1935-37 period, there remains a substantial demand to be satisfied. Although production through August has been less than half that recorded in 1937, the last quarter of the current year should compare rather favorably with production in the closing months of last year.

"Only a complete reversal of the recovery movement, or participation by this country in war, neither of which is looked for, could be expected to check considerable progress in 1939. Rising sales will widen unit profit margins and expand aggregate earning power."

## Western Companies Raise Sugar Prices

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — Sugar companies have announced the first price changes in Western territory since May 28, increasing both cane and beet sugars 10 cents a hundred pounds, at wholesale.

The rise in refined sugars followed upturns in raw sugar, and a recent firming in eastern prices. Cane sold on a base of $4.60 a hundred, and beet at $4.50 after the increases, which become effective tomorrow.

Western Sugar Refinery, Spreckels Sugar Co. and California and Hawaiian Sugar joined in the boosts.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND NO. 198

A quarterly dividend of $2.00 per share has been declared, payable November 1, 1938, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on October 10, 1938.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

JAMES V. TONER,
Treasurer

Boston, September 27, 1938

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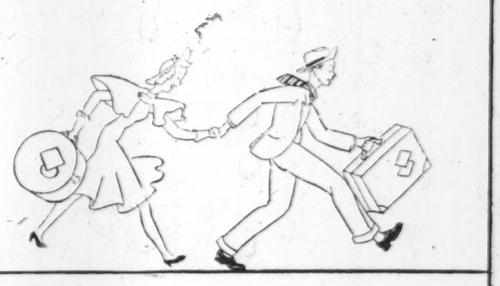

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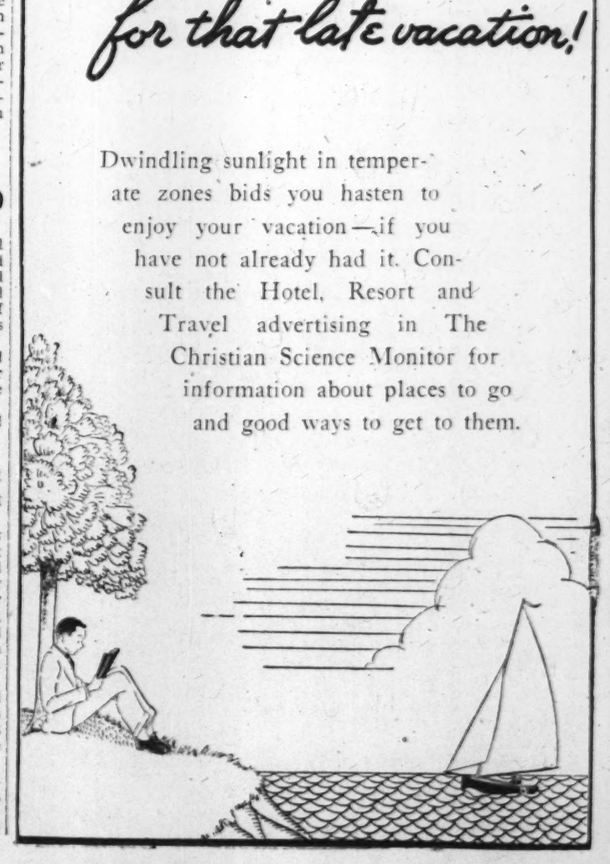
Dwindling sunlight in temperate zones bids you hasten to enjoy your vacation—if you have not already had it. Consult the Hotel, Resort and Travel advertising in The Christian Science Monitor for information about places to go and good ways to get to them.



Quotations in Stock and Bond Markets Today Are on Daylight Savings Time

# • Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Quotations in Stock and Bond Markets Today Are on Daylight Savings Time

## August Wholesale Business 13 P. C. Higher Than July

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON — Wholesalers' sales in August reached the highest dollar volume since last November and manufacturers' sales for the month made the best comparison with 1937 for any month in 1938, according to a monthly study made jointly by the National Association of Credit Men and the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

The study, which covers reports from 2,400 wholesalers and 1,270 manufacturers, showed a total volume of $197,000,000 in wholesale sales for August. This was a decline of 10.5 per cent from August of last year, but an increase of 13 per cent over July, 1938. Last year the increase from July to August amounted to only 5 per cent.

**Shoe Distributors Lead**

Wholesale distributors of shoes recorded a sales increase of 15 per cent over August last year. Wholesalers of meats and meat products and of tobacco registered fractional gains. While decreases for the remaining trades ranged down to 37 per cent for wholesalers of machinery, equipment and supplies, most fields reported better comparisons than were shown in July. All of the trades reporting, except meats, reported higher sales in August than in July.

The cost value of wholesalers stocks at the end of August was 13 per cent lower than on the same date last year. This compared with a drop of 16 per cent at the end of July and 17 per cent at the end of June.

Manufacturers recorded sales during August of $252,000,000, a decline of 18 per cent from the same month last year, but a gain of 17 per cent over July. The increase from July to August a year ago was 9 per cent.

The only industry group to show an increase over August, 1937, was rubber products, with a gain of 1 per cent. Although declines for the other groups ranged down to 45 per cent for the motor vehicle parts industry, all groups except the food industry registered more favorable comparisons than were shown in July.

**Collections Fairly Steady**

Collections for manufacturers during August amounted to 77 per cent of the total volume of accounts receivable outstanding on the first of the month. This compared with 79 per cent for August, 1937, and 75 per cent for July, 1938.

In the wholesale field the rate of collections on accounts receivable outstanding was at the same level as last August, but slightly higher than during July. Collections during August amounted to 70 per cent of accounts receivable outstanding on the first of the month.

## New York Bonds

Quotations to 1:15

**United States Government Bonds**
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

**Treasury**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 3⅜s '43-'40 June | 105.8 | 105.8 | 105.8 |
| 112 | 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch | 107.3 | 107.2 | 107.2 |
| 1 | 3¼s '41 | 107.20 | 107.20 | 107.20 |
| 53 | 3¾s '47-'43 | 109.20 | 109.13 | 109.20 |
| 12 | 3¼s '45-'43 | 109.0 | 109.9 | 109.9 |
| 1 | 3¼s '46-'44 | 109.10 | 109.10 | 109.10 |
| 8 | 4s '54-'44 | 113.28 | 113.26 | 113.28 |
| 59 | 2¾s '47-'45 | 106.4 | 106 | 106.4 |
| 12 | 2½s '45 | 105.17 | 105.15 | 105.17 |
| 2 | 3s '48-'46 | 107.16 | 107.14 | 107.16 |
| 8 | 3⅛s '49-'46 | 108.14 | 108.4 | 108.14 |
| 14 | 3¼s '52-'47 | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| 10 | 2¾s '51-'48 | 104.17 | 104.17 | 104.17 |
| 2 | 2½s '48 | 104.12 | 104.12 | 104.12 |
| 5 | 2⅛s '52-'49 | 108.7 | 108.7 | 108.7 |
| 89 | 2½s '53-'49 | 101.26 | 101.16 | 101.22 |
| 34 | 2½s '52-'50 | 101.26 | 101.16 | 101.22 |
| 2 | 2¾s '54-'51 | 103.14 | 103.5 | 103.5 |
| 32 | 2¾s '60-'55 | 103.30 | 103.21 | 103.26 |
| 77 | 2¾s '59-'56 | 102.26 | 102.16 | 102.16 |
| 47 | 2¾s '63-'58 | 102.8 | 102 | 102.3 |

**Federal Farm Mortgages**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2s '47-'42 | 104.18 | 104.18 | 104.18 |
| 185 | 3⅛s '64-'44 | 106.18 | 106.18 | 106.18 |
| 7 | 3s '49-'44 | 105.31 | 105.24 | 105.31 |

**Home Owners' Loan**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 | 2¾s '43-'39 | 102.25 | 102.16 | 102.16 |
| 3 | 2¼s '44-'42 | 103.20 | 103.20 | 103.20 |
| 6 | 3s '52-'44 | 105.24 | 105.23 | 105.24 |

**Corporation Bonds**

| Sales in $1000 | | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Aia Gt Sou 5s '43 | 104½ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 | Alb & Sus 3½s '46 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 2 | Alleghany 5s '44 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 31 | Alleghany 5s '50 st | 24 | 23¼ | 23½ |
| 17 | Allis Chalm 4s '52 | 111⅜ | 111 | 111⅛ |
| 34 | Am & Afr 5½s 2030 | 53⅞ | 53 | 53⅞ |
| 1 | Am Ice 5s '53 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 53 | AmIGChem 5½s '49 | 103 | 102 | 103 |
| 8 | Am Int 5½s '49 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 33 | Am T & T 5½s '34 | 113½ | 112⅞ | 112⅞ |
| 21 | Am T & T 3¼s '66 | 103 | 102⅞ | 103 |
| 31 | Am T & T 3¼s '61 | 103¼ | 102⅞ | 103¼ |
| 3 | Am WW&E 6s '75 | 98¾ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 23 | Anaconda Cop 4½s50 | 106¼ | 106 | 106¼ |
| 1 | Ang C Nitra deb '67 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| 1 | Ann Arbor 4s '95 | 28¾ | 28¾ | 28¾ |
| 10 | Arm Del 4s '57 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 15 | Arm Del 4s '55 | 97¾ | 97½ | 97¾ |
| 3 | AT&SF 4s '95 | 104 | 103 | 104 |
| 3 | AT&SF aj 4s '95 st | 90½ | 89½ | 89¾ |
| 40 | AT&SF cv 4½s '48 | 99½ | 99 | 99¼ |
| 5 | AT&SF aj5C-A '62 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 4 | A C Line 1st 4s '52 | 80⅝ | 80⅜ | 80⅝ |
| 1 | ACL cit 4s '52 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 5 | A C Line 4½s '64 | 66 | 65 | 65 |
| 1 | Atl & Dan 1st4s48 | 30½ | 30½ | 30½ |
| 19 | B&O rfg 4s '95 | 19 | 18 | 18¼ |
| 13 | B⅜O 1st 5s '48 | 42¼ | 42 | 42¼ |
| 41 | B&O rfg 5s '95 | 18 | 17 | 18 |
| 28 | B & O 5s '96 F | 18 | 17 | 17⅞ |
| 8 | B&O 5s 2000 D | 17⅞ | 17⅛ | 17⅜ |
| 44 | B&O cv 4½s '60 | 15¼ | 14 | 14⅛ |
| 28 | B&O 4s '48 | 42¼ | 41⅜ | 41⅝ |
| 10 | B&O4sPLE&WV 41 | 39½ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 12 | B&O 5s SW 50 | 33¼ | 32¼ | 32⅛ |
| 5 | Bell TPa 5s '48 B | 117 | 117 | 117 |
| 10 | Beth Stl 4¼s '60 | 104½ | 104 | 104½ |
| 10 | Beth Stl 5s '42 | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| 12 | Beth Stl 3½s '52 | 94¾ | 94½ | 94¾ |
| 20 | Boston&Me 5s '67 | 26⅜ | 25 | 26⅜ |
| 3 | Bost&Me 4¾s JJ61 | 26 | 25 | 26 |
| 7 | Boston&Me 5s '55 | 26¾ | 26½ | 26¾ |
| 6 | Bos & NY Airl 4s '55 | 7 | 6½ | 7 |
| 8 | Bkly Edis 3½s | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 51 | Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66 | 61 | 58½ | 61 |
| 3 | Bkly UnElist 5s '50 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 2 | Bkly Un Gas 6s '47 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 7 | Bkly U Gas 5s '45 | 104 | 103¾ | 104 |
| 7 | Bkly U Gas 5s '50 | 72¾ | 72 | 72¼ |
| 2 | Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B | 94½ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 3 | Buf R&P 4½s '57 | 27 | 26¾ | 27 |
| 3 | Bush Term 5s '55 | 42 | 40 | 42 |
| 5 | Cal Ore Pow 4s '66 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| 3 | Can Nat Ry 5s '70 | 116⅛ | 116⅛ | 116⅛ |
| 16 | Can Nat 5s '69 Jly | 115¾ | 115 | 115¾ |
| 10 | Can Nat 5s '69 Oct | 118 | 118 | 118 |
| 4 | Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 2 | Can Nat Ry 4½s '51 | 113½ | 112½ | 113½ |
| 2 | Can Nat Ry 4½s '56 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 24 | Can Nat Ry 4½s '57 | 113¾ | 112 | 113¾ |
| 15 | Can Pac 5s '54 | 96 | 95¾ | 96 |
| 2 | Can Pac 4½s '46 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 2 | Can Pac 4½s '60 | 92 | 91¼ | 92 |
| 7 | Can Pac 5s perp | 79 | 78⅞ | 79 |
| 7 | Celotex 4½s '47 ww | 81¼ | 73½ | 81 |
| 5 | Cen of Ga 5½s '59 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 19 | Cen of Ga 5s '45 | 8½ | 8 | 8 |
| 21 | Cen Ill E & G 5s '51 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 3 | Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 5 | Cen Pc 5s '60 | 52 | 51 | 51½ |
| 11 | Cen Pac 1st 4s '49 | 71 | 69¼ | 69¼ |
| 2 | Cen R R N J 5s '87 | 29 | 28 | 28 |
| 6 | Cen Vermont 5½s '48 | 78½ | 78 | 78½ |
| 1 | ChmpionP&F '38 4¾s | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| 5 | Chmpion P&F 4¾s | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 7 | C & Ohio cn 5s '39 | 101¾ | 101¾ | 101¾ |
| 3 | C&O 4½s '92 | 117 | 116⅞ | 117 |
| 3 | C & O 3½s '96D | 93¾ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 4 | C&O rfg 3½s '96E | 93⅜ | 92½ | 93⅜ |
| 12 | Chi & Alton 3s '49 | 12 | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 1 | CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A | 88¼ | 88¼ | 88¼ |
| 17 | CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |
| 8 | CB&Q 4s Ill '49 | 99 | 98 | 99 |
| 11 | CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 | 95 | 94 | 95 |
| 14 | Chi & Est Ill 5s '51 | 13 | 12½ | 12¾ |
| 19 | Chic Gt West 4s '59 | 19 | 18½ | 19 |
| 64 | CMSP & Pac 5s '75 | 9¾ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| 5 | CMSP&P j 5s 200 | 2¾ | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 4 | CM&SP gen 4s '89 | 20⅜ | 20½ | 20⅜ |
| 2 | Chi&NW 6½s '36 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 67 | Chi&NY cv 4¾s '49 | 4⅞ | 4⅜ | 4½ |
| 12 | Chi&NW 4½s 2037 | 9 | 8¾ | 9 |
| 19 | Chi&NW 4½s 2037C | 9 | 8½ | 8¾ |
| 1 | CRI & P 4½s '52A | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 8 | CRI&P cv 4½s '60 | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ |
| 1 | CTH&SE inc 5s '80 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 1 | Ch Un Sta 3½s '51 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 1 | Ch & W Ind 4¼s '62 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 3 | Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 4 | Cin Un Term 3⅛s '71 | 105⅞ | 105⅞ | 105⅞ |
| 13 | Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65 | 110½ | 110¼ | 110½ |
| 6 | Clev Un Term 5½s '72 | 79½ | 79 | 79½ |
| 2 | ClevUnTerm 5s '73 | 74 | 73 | 74 |
| 2 | ClevUnTerm4½s'77C | 65¼ | 64⅝ | 65¼ |
| 5 | Col F&I 5s '70 | 50½ | 50 | 50½ |
| 2 | Col & So 4½s '80 | 40 | 38 | 40 |
| 2 | Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap | 94¼ | 94 | 94¼ |
| 2 | Colmbia G 5s '52 May | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 11 | Colmbia G 5s 1961 | 93 | 92⅜ | 93 |
| 3 | Col Hock V 4s '48 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 3 | Col & Tol 4s '55 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 6 | Com'l Cred 3¼s '51 | 101⅝ | 101½ | 101⅝ |
| 19 | Com'l Cred 2¾s '42 | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 5 | Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ |
| 70 | Comwlth Ed 3½s '58 | 105⅛ | 105 | 105 |
| 22 | Comwlth Ed 4s '51 | 108¼ | 107⅞ | 108¼ |
| 87 | ComwlthEd cv 3½s '58 | 105¼ | 104½ | 105¼ |
| 221 | Com Ed cv 3½s '58 wi | 105 | 104½ | 105 |
| 2 | Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 16 | Con Edis 3½s '48 | 104¾ | 104½ | 104¾ |
| 9 | Con Edis 3¼s '46 | 104¾ | 104⅝ | 104¾ |
| 11 | Con Edis 3½s '58 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 23 | Con Oil 3½s '51 | 102¾ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 11 | Consum Pow 3¾s '65 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 11 | Consum Pow 3½s '70 | 105½ | 104¾ | 105½ |
| 1 | Consum Pow 3½s '65 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 10 | Consum Pow 3¼s '66 | 103⅞ | 103⅝ | 103⅞ |
| 1 | Cuba No Ry 5½s '42 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 4 | Cuba RR 5s '52 | 37 | 36½ | 36½ |
| 28 | Del&Hud rfg 4s '43 | 52⅞ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 2 | Del P&L 4½s '71 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 1 | D&RG 4½s '36 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 6 | D&RG 4s '36 | 11½ | 11 | 11½ |
| 20 | D&RGW 5s '55 Asd | 4¼ | 4¼ | 4¼ |
| 1 | D&RG West 5s '78 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 36 | Det Ed 4½s '61 | 113 | 112⅞ | 113 |
| 8 | Det Ed 4s '65 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110¾ |
| 1 | Det T Tun 4½s '61 | 96½ | 96½ | 96½ |
| 1 | Dow Chem 3s '48 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 3 | Dul Miss A&I 3½s '62 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 4 | Ed Ill Bklyn 4s '39 | 100¾ | 100¾ | 100¾ |
| 9 | Elect Auto Lite 4s '52 | 108 | 107¾ | 108 |
| 38 | Erie rfg 5s '67 | 12 | 11⅞ | 12 |
| 5 | Erie rfg 5s '75 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 1 | Erie 1st 4s '96 | 38⅞ | 38⅞ | 38⅞ |
| 1 | Erie gen lien 4s '96 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 3 | Erie cv 4s '53 A | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 3 | Erie cv 4s '53 B | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 1 | Fla E Cst 5s '74 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ |
| 1 | Fd J&G 2-4s '82 ct | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 7 | Gen Mot Accep 3s '46 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 7 | Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51 | 105⅜ | 105 | 105⅜ |
| 4 | Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 1 | Ga & Ala cn 5s '45 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 12 | Goodrich 4¼s '56 | 97 | 96½ | 97 |
| 36 | Goodrich 6s '45 | 98¼ | 98 | 98¼ |
| 11 | Goodyr T & R 5s '57 | 104½ | 104¼ | 104½ |
| 1 | Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 85½ | 85½ | 85½ |
| 4 | Gt Nor 4½s '76 D | 72½ | 72½ | 72½ |
| 3 | Gt Nor 4½s '77 E | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| 9 | Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 88¾ | 87½ | 88¾ |
| 1 | Gt Nor 4s '46 H | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| 10 | G Bay & W deb B | 73¼ | 71¼ | 73¼ |
| 3 | Gulf M & N 5s '50 | 71 | 71 | 71 |
| 34 | Gulf St Util 4s '66 | 105⅝ | 105¼ | 105½ |
| 1 | Hackens Wat 4s '52 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 1 | Hocks V 4½s '99 | 112⅝ | 112⅝ | 112⅝ |
| 1 | Hoe & Co 1st mtg 6s | 70⅞ | 70½ | 70½ |
| 2 | Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 9 | Hudson Coal 5s '62 A | 28½ | 26⅝ | 28½ |
| 17 | Hud & Man rfg 5s '57 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| 7 | Hud & Man inc 5s '57 | 15 | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| 1 | Ill Cen 4s '53 | 44 | 43 | 44 |
| 3 | Ill Cen rfg 4s '55 | 48¼ | 47¼ | 48 |
| 18 | Ill Cen 4¾s '66 | 38½ | 37½ | 38½ |
| 15 | IC&CSL & NO 5s '63 A | 43⅞ | 42½ | 43 |
| 2 | IC&CSL & NO 4½s '63 | 41½ | 40 | 40 |
| 17 | Interb R Tr 6s '32 | 28¼ | 27½ | 28¼ |
| 20 | Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66 | 55 | 52½ | 55 |
| 5 | Interlake Iron 4s '47 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 1 | Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 28 | Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52 | 13 | 12 | 12 |
| 10 | Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B | 12½ | 12 | 12 |
| 2 | Int Gt Nor 5s '56 C | 12½ | 12 | 12 |
| 35 | Int Hydro El 6s '44 | 75½ | 74 | 75½ |
| 1 | Int Mer Mar 6s '41 | 47 | 47 | 47 |
| 5 | Int Paper 6s '55 | 85 | 84 | 85 |
| 5 | Int Paper 5s '47 | 89⅝ | 89⅝ | 89⅝ |
| 100 | Int T&T cv 4½s '39 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 50 | Int T&T 4½s '52 | 66½ | 65¾ | 66½ |
| 11 | Int T&T 5s '55 | 69¼ | 68½ | 68⅞ |
| 1 | Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 2 | James F & Clea 4s '59 | 54¾ | 54¾ | 54¾ |
| 1 | K C Ft S & Mem 4s '36 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| 6 | K C South 5s '50 | 65½ | 65½ | 65½ |
| 6 | K C South 5s '50 | 68⅝ | 68⅝ | 68⅝ |
| 1 | K C Term 4s '60 | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| 15 | Koppers Co 4s '51 | 101¼ | 100¾ | 101¼ |
| 3 | Kesge Found 4s '45 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 11 | Kresge Found 3½s '47 | 98½ | 98½ | 98½ |
| 9 | Lac Gas 5½s '53 | 52⅞ | 51 | 52⅞ |
| 5 | Lac Gas 5½s '60 D | 53 | 53 | 53 |
| 1 | L S&M S 3½s '97 | 82 | 81⅞ | 82 |
| 1 | Lautaro Nit inc 7s | 30 | 30 | 30 |
| 6 | Leh C&N 4½s '54 A | 58¾ | 58⅛ | 58¾ |
| 1 | Leh Val Coal 5s'74 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 1 | Leh Val NY 4½s '40 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| 1 | Leh Val 4½s 2003 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 13 | Leh Val 4s 2003 | 15 | 15 | 15 |
| 2 | Liquid Carb 4s '47 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 22 | Loews 3½s '46 | 101 | 100 | 101 |
| 2 | Louisia&Ark 5s '69 | 78¼ | 78¼ | 78½ |
| 29 | Louis&N un 4s '40 | 99¾ | 99⅛ | 99⅜ |
| 5 | Louis&N 1st 4s 2003 | 81½ | 81½ | 81½ |
| 5 | Louis&N 3¾s 2003 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| 11 | Manati Sug 4s 57 | 28¾ | 28¼ | 28¾ |
| 3 | Manhat Ry 4s 900 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| 1 | McCrory Stres 5s 51 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 5 | Mead Corp 6s 45 A | 103½ | 103⅜ | 103½ |
| 10 | MilElRy&L 5s 61B | 103⅜ | 103⅛ | 103⅜ |
| 16 | Mil El Ry&L 5s 71 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 | MSP&SSMar 5½s 49 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | MSP&SSMar 5½s 78 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 3 | MSPSSM cn 4s 38 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 3 | M1K-Tex 5s 62 A | 38⅜ | 38½ | 38½ |
| 14 | M-K-Tex aj 5s 67 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 |
| 21 | M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90 | 52 | 50¼ | 51¾ |
| 14 | M-K-Tex 4s 62 B | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| 9 | Mo Pac 5½s 49 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 34 | Mo Pac 5s 77 F | 17¼ | 17 | 17¼ |
| 1 | Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| 6 | Mo Pac 5s 78 G | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 9 | Mo Pac 5s 80H | 17 | 16⅝ | 16⅝ |
| 10 | Mo Pac 5s 81 I | 17¼ | 17 | 17 |
| 36 | Mo Pac gen 4s 75 | 5¼ | 5 | 5¼ |
| 27 | Mob & Oh 5s 38 | 27 | 26¼ | 26¼ |
| 17 | Mob & O 4½s 77 | 24 | 23½ | 23½ |
| 14 | MonWPaPubSv 4½s60 | 107 | 106½ | 107 |
| 1 | MonWPa Pub Sv6s 65 | 96¼ | 96¼ | 96¼ |
| 24 | Mont Pow 3¾s 66 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 9 | Montreal Tr 5s 41 | 97⅝ | 97 | 97½ |
| 2 | Mor & Essex 3s 55 | 48 | 48 | 48 |
| 3 | Mor&Essex1½s2000 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 3 | N Orl Term 4s '53 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 1 | NO Tex&M 5s '54B | 26½ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ |
| 33 | NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 57½ | 56¼ | 57½ |
| 12 | NYC 4½s 2013 A | 54 | 53½ | 53¾ |
| 14 | NYC cn 4s '98 | 63¾ | 61½ | 63¾ |
| 13 | NYC 3¾s '46 | 70 | 68¼ | 70 |
| 21 | NYC 3¼s '52 | 64 | 63 | 63½ |
| 27 | NYC&HR 4½s 2013 | 54 | 53½ | 53½ |
| 1 | NYC & HR 4s '42 | 77½ | 77½ | 77½ |
| 28 | NYC&HR 3½s '97 | 78 | 77½ | 78 |
| 7 | NYC La Sh 3½s'98 | 60½ | 60½ | 60½ |
| 134 | NY Chi StL 6s '78 | 59½ | 58½ | 59 |
| 48 | NYCh&StL 5½s '74A | 38½ | 31½ | 33 |
| 163 | NY Ch&StL 4½s '78 | 36¼ | 29½ | 31⅝ |
| 2 | NY Ch&StL 4s '46 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| 46 | NY Conn RR 5s '53 | 185 | 104½ | 105 |
| 2 | NY Conn 5s '48 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 7 | NY Dock Co 4s'51 | 55½ | 54 | 55 |
| 9 | NY Edis 3¼s'65 | 105 | 104⅞ | 105 |
| 2 | NY Edis 3¼s'66 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 4 | N G El H&P4s'49 | 116 | 116 | 116 |
| 1 | NYNH&H cv 6s'48 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14½ |
| 1 | NYNH&H 4½s'67 | 14¼ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 1 | NYNH&H 4s'55 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 1 | NYNH&H 4s '56 | 12½ | 12½ | 12½ |
| 19 | NY O&W rfg4s'92 | 8¼ | 7⅞ | 8¼ |
| 2 | NY&R Gas 5s 51A | 86¾ | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| 14 | NY S&W rfg 5s'37 | 8½ | 8 | 8 |
| 8 | NY Tel 4½s'39 | 104¼ | 104⅛ | 104¼ |
| 5 | NY Tel 3¼s'67 | 107⅝ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 11 | Norf & W 4s'96 | 116¾ | 116¾ | 116¾ |
| 13 | Nor Am Co 5s'61 | 106 | 105⅜ | 106 |
| 4 | Nor Am Ed 5s 63 | 104 | 103½ | 104 |
| 24 | Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 67¼ | 65⅛ | 66⅜ |
| 2 | Nor Pac 5s 2047 C | 56⅛ | 55 | 55¼ |
| 5 | Nor Pac 5s 2047D | 57 | 56½ | 57 |
| 2 | Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 4 | Nor Pac '97 | 78¾ | 78¾ | 78¾ |
| 18 | Nor Pac 3s 2017 | 48 | 47 | 48 |
| 11 | Nor Sta Pow 3½s'67 | 104½ | 104¾ | 104½ |
| 9 | Ohio Ed 4s '67 | 103¾ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 24 | Ohio Ed 4s'65 | 104 | 103¾ | 103⅝ |
| 7 | Ohio Ed 4½s'72 | 99¼ | 98¾ | 98¾ |
| 20 | Oklahoma GE 4s'46 | 101¾ | 101½ | 101⅝ |
| 4 | Ore RR & Nav 4s'46 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 1 | Ore Sh Line 5s'46 | 114¾ | 114¾ | 114¾ |
| 31 | Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61 | 101¾ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 5 | Otis Steel 4½s'62 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 10 | Pac Gas&El 3½s | 102½ | 102½ | 102½ |
| 18 | Pac G&E 3¾s'61 | 105¼ | 104¾ | 105¼ |
| 10 | Pac Gas&El 4s'64 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 2 | Panhandle EPL | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 2 | Para Pict 3½s'47 | 77 | 77 | 77 |
| 1 | Parmelee T 6s '44 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 9 | Pen Co 4s'63 | 92 | 91½ | 91½ |
| 29 | Pen P&Lt 4½s'81 | 101 | 100½ | 101 |
| 4 | Pen RR gen 5s'68 | 102 | 102 | 102¼ |
| 1 | Pen RR 4¼s'60 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 12 | Pen RR gen 4½s'65 | 95 | 94 | 94 |
| 3 | Pen RR 4½s deb'70 | 80 | 79¾ | 80 |
| 5 | Pen RR 4¼s'84E | 92 | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| 17 | Pen RR 3¼s'52 | 79¼ | 79 | 79¼ |
| 2 | Phila Bal&W 4½s'53 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 2 | Phil Elec 3½s'67 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 4 | Phil Read C&I 6s'49 | 3½ | 3½ | 3½ |
| 15 | Ph Read C&I 5s 73 | 11⅝ | 11¼ | 11½ |
| 55 | Phillips Pet 3s '48 | 108 | 107½ | 107½ |
| 10 | PCC & StL 5s 70A | 99¼ | 99⅛ | 99⅛ |
| 10 | PCC & St L 4½s '77 | 97 | 96¾ | 96¾ |
| 5 | Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s 52 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 2 | Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 5 | Port Gen E 4½s 60 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 155 | Postal Tel&C 5s 53 | 16¼ | 15½ | 16¼ |
| 2 | Purity Bak 5s 48 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 5 | Radio Keith 6s 41 | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 3 | Readg 4½s 97 A | 68⅞ | 68⅞ | 68⅞ |
| 29 | Readg 4½s 97 B | 69½ | 68¼ | 69¼ |
| 13 | Rem Rand 4¼s 56 | 101⅝ | 100½ | 101½ |
| 1 | Republic Steel 4½s61 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 2 | Republic Steel 4½s56 | 88 | 87¾ | 88 |
| 2 | Republic Steel 4½s 50 | 114 | 114 | 114 |
| 5 | Richfield Oil 4s 52 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 1 | RI Ark&La 4½s34 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| 13 | StLIM&S4sR&G 33 | 50½ | 49½ | 50½ |
| 81 | St L S F 4½s 78 | 9½ | 9 | 9 |
| 14 | StLSF 4½s78 ctf st | 8¼ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| 28 | St L S F 4s 50 A | 10½ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 5 | St L S F 5s 50A ct | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 11 | St L SW 5s 52 | 20¼ | 20 | 20¼ |
| 3 | St L S W rfg 5s 90 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 3 | St P&KC ShL 4½s41 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ |
| 2 | SAtrA Pass 4s 43 | 52 | 52 | 52 |
| 22 | San Diego G&E 4s65 | 109¼ | 103¼ | 109¼ |
| 11 | Seabd A L cn 6s '45 | 7¾ | 7¼ | 7¾ |
| 6 | Seab A L 6s '45 ct | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 5 | Seab A L 4s '50 st | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| 9 | Shell Un 3½s '51 | 103¼ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 35 | Skelly Oil 4s '51 | 103 | 102⅛ | 103 |
| 20 | Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 1 | So Cal Gas 4s '65 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 1 | Sou Pac 4½s'68 | 48 | 47 | 47 |
| 50 | Sou Pac 4½s'81 | 48 | 46 | 47 |
| 38 | Sou Pac 4½s'69 | 48 | 46¼ | 47 |
| 20 | Sou Pac rfg 4½s'55 | 45½ | 45 | 45 |
| 7 | So Pac cit 4s '49 | 49¾ | 48 | 48 |
| 5 | So Pac 3¾s'46 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| 10 | So Pac 4½s Ore '77 | 53 | 52 | 52¾ |
| 3 | So Pac SFTer 4s '50 | 86 | 85⅞ | 86 |
| 50 | South Ry 5½s '56 | 62 | 60 | 60 |
| 16 | South Ry gen 6s '56 | 61½ | 58 | 58 |
| 14 | South Ry cn 5s '94 | 70½ | 70 | 70¼ |
| 54 | South Ry gen 4s '56 | 45½ | 44⅛ | 45 |
| 13 | S W Bell Tel 3½s'64 | 109⅛ | 109⅛ | 109⅛ |
| 29 | S W Bell Tel 3s '68 | 101¼ | 101 | 101 |
| 18 | S W Gas&El 4s '60 | 106 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 23 | Spokane Int 5s '55 | 16 | 15¼ | 16 |
| 12 | Stand Oil N J 3s '61 | 103¼ | 103 | 103⅛ |
| 68 | Stand Oil N J 2¾s '53 | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ |
| 5 | Studebaker 6s cv '45 | 79 | 78½ | 79 |
| 3 | Ten El Pow 6s '47 A | 94 | 93½ | 94 |
| 1 | T RR A St L 4s '53 | 101½ | 101¼ | 101½ |
| 3 | Tex Corp 3½s '51 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 4 | Tex & P 1st 5s 2000 | 112½ | 112½ | 112½ |
| 1 | Tex & Pac 5s '79 C | 81¾ | 81¾ | 81¾ |
| 2 | Tex & Pac 5s '80 D | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 9 | Third Ave 1st 5s '60 | 63¾ | 61¾ | 63¾ |
| 9 | Third Ave 4s '60 | 37¾ | 36 | 37¾ |
| 2 | TideWatAssoO 3½s '52 | 104¼ | 104¼ | 104¼ |
| 1 | Un Pac 1st 5s 2008 | 115 | 115 | 115 |
| 3 | Un Pac 1st 4s '47 | 110¼ | 109¾ | 110¼ |
| 2 | Un Pac 3½s '70 | 90½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 4 | Ut Dirig 5s '53 | 71¼ | 71¼ | 71½ |
| 3 | UnRysStL 4s '34 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 122 | US Steel 3½s '48 | 103¼ | 102¾ | 103⅛ |
| 19 | Utah P&L 5s '44 | 91½ | 91½ | 91½ |
| 5 | Vanadium 5s '41 | 93 | 92½ | 93 |
| 2 | Va&SW cn 5s,55 | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| 3 | Virginian Ry 3s s '66 | 104 | 103⅞ | 104 |
| 1 | Wabash 1st 5s '39 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 1 | Wabash 5s '76 B | 9 | 8¾ | 8¾ |
| 2 | Wabash 4½s '78 C | 8¼ | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| 6 | Walker H 4½s '45 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 1 | Walwrth 4s '55 | 65 | 65 | 65 |
| 2 | Warner Bros 6s '39 | 77 | 76⅞ | 76⅞ |
| 5 | Westch Lt 5s '50 | 122¼ | 122¼ | 122¼ |
| 5 | Westch Lt 3½s '67 | 103½ | 102⅝ | 103½ |
| 1 | WestPenP 5s '63 E | 119½ | 119½ | 119½ |
| 2 | WestShores4s 2361 | 50 | 50 | 50 |
| 5 | Westn Md 5½s

# What's Going On in the Arts

### "Boys Town"

'Boys Town," the new picture at the State and Orpheum Theaters, is based upon the real story of a Nebraska Roman Catholic priest's struggle to establish what is now a successful home for waifs near Omaha. When it dwells upon the early difficulties, the many disappointments, the seemingly imminent disasters which beset the experiment, "Boys Town" is a moving and forthright picture. Then the story departs into the realm of melodrama to record the reform of a gangster's belligerent younger brother with whom the home is charged.

You may be sure that with Mickey Rooney playing the role of the young recalcitrant, the characteristics of jaunty defiance to law, cocksure indifference to mellowing influences and the hidden heart of gold are all thoroughly portrayed. Master Rooney does his usual pungent and full-bodied job of acting, but the development of the role itself seems forced and at times exceedingly unnatural.

Spencer Tracy plays with sincerity and earnestness the priest who believes there is no such thing as a bad boy. Henry Hull is outstanding as the pawnbroker who frequently steps into the financial breach with some much-needed support. Gene Reynolds, Leslie Fenton, Edward Norris, Addison Richards, Minor Watson, Jonathan Hale, Bobs Watson and Sidney Miller are among the other players. One cannot help feeling that the real drama has been sacrificed in order to indulge the spectators in a tidal wave of tears. The Russians once made a somewhat similar and vastly more convincing picture called, "The Road to Life."

"The Lady Objects," the other film, presents Lanny Ross and Gloria Stuart in a melodrama about a poor architect who takes up night club singing when his wife wins fabulous success as an attorney. When the club's lady warbler is found slain in his apartment, it becomes the wife's opportunity to win her husband's freedom. Interspersed are some welcome magic tricks and patter by Roy Benson.

### "Youth Takes a Fling"

There is a mystery picture at the Keith Memorial Theater. It is called "Youth Takes a Fling" and the mystery is why it was ever made. After Joel McCrea had mentioned the Rex and the Roma a sufficient number of times, we began to wonder whether perhaps it was sponsored by the Italian Line. Either as entertainment or publicity, however, it is a distinctly moist effort.

Andrea Leeds plays a heroine who pursues her man with all the subtlety of a fire truck racing down Main Street. That her tactics succeed is due chiefly to the fact that Mr. McCrea is presented as one of the world's most dull-witted churls. Frank Jenks overworks his wry mugging to brighten the piece up a bit but even his elastic countenance can't stretch that far. Otherwise, the acting is generally in the manner which the film deserves.

"The Affairs of Annabel," also on the program, is a mildly amusing farce about a press agent whose publicity stunts make plenty of trouble for everyone, especially the female star most prominently involved. She becomes a maid as a build-up for her next film, only to have gangsters land in the suburban home she is serving, as gangsters so often do. Jack Oakie, Lucille Ball, Ruth Donnelly, Bradley Page, Fritz Feld, Thurston Hall and Elisabeth Risdon are involved in Annabel's affairs.

### "King of Alcatraz"

"King of Alcatraz," the new film at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, is a rough, tough and nasty gangster pot-boiler concerned with murder, gun fighting, an operation at sea and other gangster business. Lloyd Nolan, Gail Patrick and J. Carroll Naish enact the principal roles. The film has moments of excitement.

Paramount made a picture last year called, "Hold 'Em, Navy." This year they have made the same picture and called it "Touchdown, Army," which appears as the second feature at the Paramount and Fenway, and proves that Paramount is impartial—and very little else. Robert Cummings plays the fresh plebe who wins the admiral's daughter—pardon, it must be the general's this time—and the Army-Navy game. John Howard and Mary Carlisle appear.

J. D. B.

### Czechs on Exhibition

Doll and Richards has stepped out of its traditional aloofness and furnished an exhibition which has definite news interest. It consists of several oils made by a popular American artist nearly 20 years ago. Susan Ricker Knox has been enterprising in the subjects she has sought to portray and she seems often to be motivated by "human interest."

The oils at Doll and Richards show immigrants who rushed here from Czechoslovakia in 1919 in order to be within the limits of the newly set quota. Miss Knox took the trouble to go to the Detention Quarters at Ellis Island and to do several pictures of the recent arrivals sitting about awaiting eventualities.

The peasants are picturesque. Their gaily colored blouses and kerchief head-coverings seem more familiar and less provincial to us today than they did when Miss Knox painted them. Taste has altered; it has even taken a few somersaults in the intervening generation. The unusual becomes commonplace, the romantic ordinary.

Miss Knox was undoubtedly moved by the hopeful expressions, the glow of excitement and anticipation in the faces of these bewildered travelers. She sought to convey their most agreeable and refreshing traits and she went so far as to make it seem very delightful to be sitting in a detention room with few children clinging to one's skirts. We cannot help thinking what some of our young realists of today would do with the same subject. They would certainly show the more cheerless aspect, ignoring the hot colors and emphasizing the neutrals.

D. A.

# Giant Panda of Tibetan Wilds Once Roamed American Area

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Sept. 30—Who would ever have guessed that the earliest ancestor of the giant panda, today's "most popular animal" as the Field Museum puts it, came out from China or Tibet as all known pandas of the present do, but from Nebraska?

But now comes a natural scientist with fossils to prove that great-great-etc.-grand-dad of all the pandas, the one who roamed about some 20,000,000 years ago, was a native of the Cornhusker State, or at least of the area where this State was to be 200,000 centuries later.

Paul McGrew, of the paleontological division of the Field Museum of Natural History, is the researcher who supplies the information on the Occidental origin of the likeable Oriental.

"Available evidence indicates," says Mr. McGrew, "that the panda originally developed in North America. During the lower part of the Pliocene epoch, or about 12,000,000 years ago, a route of migration was opened across the Bering Strait and it is probable that the ancestors of modern pandas—both the giant pandas and other smaller contemporary cousins known as the 'ordinary pands'—migrated to the Old World at this time to become established in their present Oriental habitat.

"In North America, some time after this migration began, the panda branch of the raccoon family (zoologists are now for the most part agreed that the pandas are closely related to the raccoons) became extinct, but fortunately their fossilized bones bear witness of their former existence in what is now the United States."

The panda's remote ancestor is called by the tongue-twisting name Cynarctoides. Mr. McGrew found fossils of this creature when on an expedition in Nebraska before he joined the museum staff recently. He recognized the relationship by the teeth. Pandas, it seems, differ from other members of the raccoon family to which they belong by having a third lower molar which no other raccoons have.

"It is of great significance," said Mr. McGrew, "that Cynarctoides, which from other characteristics classifies distinctly as a member of the raccoon family, has this third lower molar."

This and other physical traits strongly suggest, he concludes, that Cynarctoides is very near to being the direct ancestor of the modern giant panda.

## Disney's Animated Pets To Enter Field Museum

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO—Mickey Mouse and Donald Duck are going to walk through the dignified portals of the Field Museum of Natural History here.

Oh, no, not to become museum specimens in a glass case. That would never do for such lively little fellows as Mickey and Donald. They are to perform their antics on a screen as they do in the course of their regular daily occupation. They have been invited to take part in the series of free motion pictures given for children under the James Nelson and Anna Louise Raymond Foundation.

Most of the pictures shown in this series are of a serious educational type, such as "Work Dogs of the North," "The Story of the Geysers," "Jenny Wren and Her Neighbors." But interspersed among these are "Mickey's Orphans" "Pied Piper of Hamlin," "Arctic Antics," and other Disney classics.

## Utah Committee To Help Farmers

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—A more determined effort to help solve economic difficulties of Utah people in need has been started lately by appointment of a subcommittee on agriculture to work out better welfare of farm residents. The new committee will co-operate with the L. D. S. (Mormon) church which already has an extensive program under way to take its members "off relief."

To assure success at the outset in this new effort, some of Utah's best known leaders in engineering, agriculture and farm marketing were placed upon the subcommittee. One of their principal objectives is to achieve greater utilization of soil, more efficient production and distribution of farm products among those in need of such assistance to improve their home welfare.

These officials have been divided into specific groups to supervise the work in fruit marketing and canning, land projects, new industries, irrigation water, crops and new uses for farm products.

## Air Travel Week Plans Announced

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Sept. 29—One hundred and fifty multi-engined transports will take to the air at noon on October 3 from various airline terminals in the country to signalize National Air Travel Week from October 1 to 9, it was announced here. T. Park Hay, managing director of the celebration, said 17 transports, carrying 250 passengers, would fly over northern New Jersey, New York and Long Island on that day representing New York's armada in the "greatest amassed flight in the history of commercial air transportation."

"In all," Mr. Hay said, "more than 5,500 passengers will be aloft in airline transports as we commemorate the first 10 years of commercial airline service."

# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

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CHRISTMAS Card Seller! Latest fad. $1 Assortment 21 beautiful folders with sender's initial in embossed Gold—Silver. Profit 50c. Many other smart assortments. Name-imprinted folders, 50 for $1. Get samples. Artistic Card Co., 465 Way, Elmira, N. Y.

CHRISTMAS Cards. Deal with leader. Big profits. Finest $1. assortment. Gift Wrapping. Religious boxes. Combination offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla Pitchburg S-55. Mass.

SELL 60 Personal Christmas Cards—$1.00. Amazing bargain! 50 folders with customer's name imprinted. Sells fast. Pays big profit. FREE Samples. Also unequaled $1 Christmas Card Assortments. GENERAL CARD, 400 S. Peoria St., Dept. X-519, Chicago.

### REAL ESTATE

RENTALS, Cattle Ranches, Desert Acreage, Farms: we invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors, 32 N. Stone. Phone 163. Tucson, Arizona.

### SALESWOMEN WANTED

BIGGER Christmas Card Profits. Sell season's finest Personal Folders, with name. Big commissions. Also unique "Copper Gift Box" 21-card $1 Assortment—amazing seller. 8 other smart assortments. Write for samples. Janes Art Studios, 136 Anson Pl., Rochester, N. Y.

PART-TIME AGENTS WANTED to introduce "Double A" Better Books. Monitor-advertised. Liberal commissions. Write ASSOCIATED AUTHORS, 292 W. Adams St., Dept. 238, Chicago.

# Local Classified

## United States and Canada

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*

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1-2-3 rooms in elevator building, modern improvements, refrigeration, etc. Apply Coleman Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave. Tel. Com. 3212

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Two very desirable apartments; first and second floors, $75, seven rooms and porch; fireplace; Frigidaire and plenty of heat. MRS. PHILLIPS, 1865 Beacon St.; Tel. Aspinwall 2010 except Sundays.

**CAMBRIDGE, MASS.**
**Modern Residence Suites**

**Minimize the Cost and Care of Your Home. Facing south across Cambridge Common to Colleges, Harvard Square and Subway. Location unexcelled. Exceptional service.**

*One block from Christian Science church*

**5 Rooms, Sunroom, Maid's Room, 2 Baths**
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**Living Rooms 13 feet by 30 feet**
**1 to 5 Rooms at Reasonable Rents in Mather, Concord, and Lexington Halls.**

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**Restaurant, Garage Facilities, Maids, etc.**
**Whitefield Hall, 19 Garden St. TRO 2263**

**CAMBRIDGE**
16-17 FOREST STREET
28-34 IRVING STREET
**"EACH APARTMENT A HOME"**
2 3 4 ROOMS

Do price, environment, and service mean anything to you? We offer reasonable rent, a select tenancy and attractive up-to-the-minute buildings. Large rooms, ample cupboard and closet space, tile baths and showers. KIRkland 5666 or 5221.

**Commonwealth Avenue**

Elevator building, resident superintendent, fourth floor, southern exposure, living room 18x26, handsomely paneled, open fireplace, bedroom, large kitchenette-dinette, all electric charges included. $100.00.

**DOUGLASS & HUNNEMAN**
5 Arlington Street, Boston COM. 4430

SUMMER ST., West End, MALDEN, MASS.—5-room suite, modern and unusual in detail, air-conditioned, tiled bath with shower, tiled kitchen with stainless steel sinks, electric exhaust fan, continuous hot water, fireplace, janitor service. SEE MR. McDONALD, 34 Chestnut St., Malden.

### APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—One room, bath, kitchenette; Central Park West (92nd), in modern building; $65; from Oct. 15th. SC. 4-2681.

### APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 183rd St. and Pinehurst Ave. (Hudson View Gardens)—Unfurnished $85, 3½ spacious rooms, all river view, balcony; modern; restricted. Wadsworth 3-7800, Ext. D32.

N. Y. C., 210 W. 70th St.—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes. Electrolux; near church, subway. Endicott 2-1883

### AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

**MOULTON'S AUTO SERVICE**
43 St. Mary's St., Brookline, Mass.
Owner-driver. Call ASP. 3313

### DRESSMAKING

BETSY JANE WORTLEY, 29 Gainsborough St. KEN. 0848. Opposite Jordan Hall, Boston—Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable

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**CHAIRS** FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent Banquet and Bridge Tables. Phone Trowbridge 7823. Pettingill & Pear 272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass

### FURRIERS

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Remodeling, Repairing, Ladies' Cloth Coats, Suits Custom Made. George L. Curtis, Designer, 12 West Street, Boston. HAN 5971

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A CAPABLE woman experienced in selling high class gowns, wraps, sports clothes, with following, to manage new shop opening on Newbury Street; salary commensurate with ability. Apply by letter only to ALBERT GROSSMAN, 333 Washington St., Boston.

CAN supply position for a young person at $10 desiring to give her services in general housework; 3 adults; beautiful surroundings; no flat laundry; references. Wellesley 1885. (Wellesley Hills, Mass.).

DIETITIAN, Christian Scientist, experienced purchasing foodstuffs, planning menus, directing help for well-established institution. Box X-77, 500 Fifth Ave., Suite 1550, N. Y. C.

GENERAL housemaid; white; Christian Scientists preferred; $10 weekly. Box 262, Hartsdale, N. Y.

### HOMES WITH ATTENTION

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**THE MAPLES**
**BROOKLINE, MASS.**
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study, experienced care if needed (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917.) State License. 12 Mason Terrace. Long. 1090

### JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

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FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping, at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800. 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch. Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse, storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 466 West 156th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1312.

### OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's suite, 551 Fifth Ave.; mornings; well-furnished; southern exposure. Write Box D-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office, two days week; also evenings. Suite 744, 11 West 42nd Street, N. Y. C. LO. 5-5499.

### PAYING GUESTS

**Apple Hill Inn** BANTAM LAKE P. O. Lakeside Conn.
Delightful vacation place in the Litchfield Hills; unusual game room, tennis, lake sports; special rates after Labor Day; folder. MR. and MRS. E. P. ENGLE, Mgrs.

### PIANOS FOR SALE

CHICKERING BABY GRAND—Excellent condition, $450 cash; also large Chickering upright, $50 cash. Address Room 516, Pierce Bldg., Copley Square, Boston.

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PRINTING—Every description, helpful and economical service. CALL PRINTINO CO., 13 E 16th St. New York City. Algonquin 4-6147

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SOMERVILLE, MASS.—For sale, near Davis Square, a thoroughly modernized, 9-room house, with two-car garage, just right for large family or rooming house; price $4500. A. B. & L. K. WEDGWOOD, 17 College Avenue, SOMerset 0781.

# Local Classified

## United States and Canada

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SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
A private home offers opportunity for quiet rest and study in a loving atmosphere; large and airy rooms; all home cooking. Gertrude A. Dill, 167 Allen St. 4-0072.

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LEXINGTON, Mass., near Center—Large, well located, sunny room on quiet street; excellent food; references. Tel. Lex. 0516.

### ROOMS FOR TOURISTS

DEERFIELD, MASS.—Stop at Asa Stebbins homestead; large rooms, comfortable beds; restful atmosphere; large veranda. Tel. 4407, Greenfield.

N. Y. C., Columbia Court, 431 Riverside Drive (corner 115th), Route 9 — Automobile tourists; excellent beds; $1 daily. Tel. UN 4-5242. Ask for Miss Nelson.

### ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Ave.—Pleasant, sunny, homelike rooms; one double, two single; free parking. Tel. COM. 9323.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 109 E. 15th St., Garden section—Detached house, private home; 20 minutes to N. Y. C.; express station. Bu. 2-8519.

MARBLEHEAD, MASS. — Quiet, attractive room; private family; near water, buses, restaurants; Christian Scientists preferred. Phone Marblehead 2382-M.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS. — Two furnished, heated rooms, private bath; near Christian Science church and transportation; couple or friends preferred. Tel. Newton North 0611-W.

N. Y. C., 235 W. 103rd St.—Redecorated, double, single, kitchen privileges, homelike; subway express, elevator apt. (Apt. 4-D). Lucas. Phone AC. 2-7764.

N. Y. C., 70th (2025 Broadway) (4-G)—Redecorated, outside single-double, private bath, kitchenette; elevator; piano optional; translents. EN. 2-3718.

N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st (Apt. 9-A)—Cheerful, outside, double studios; innerspring beds, chromium lamps; adjoining bath; tile lavatory; housekeeping.

N. Y. C., 601 W. 180th (Apt. 35)—Exceptionally clean, sunny; elevator; convenient subway, buses; single-double; reasonable. WA. 7-8484.

N. Y. C., 1350 Madison Ave.—Beautiful outside room, running water; also two small rooms; refined family. Young, Atwater 9-9659.

N. Y. C.—Master bedroom, attractively furnished, private bath; for woman, in private apt.; $12 weekly; on Washington Sq. GR. 7-7953.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS., 3 Kings Beach Terrace, welcomes overnight, weekend or permanent guests. Phone HILDA WILLIAMSON, Jackson 1271.

### ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—Two connecting rooms furnished, private bath; Christian Science family; sunny, East Side preferred; references. Write Box Z-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### SHOE REPAIRING

ROYAL SHOE REPAIR
271 Mass Ave., near Westland Ave. (Boston)
Expert Workmanship Hat Cleaning

### SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CAPABLE MAN (single) desires position anything; education and business experience; will go anywhere; small remuneration. Write Box L-27, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COMPANION-Maid, drives car; will do house keeping for business person; free to go anywhere. Box X-81, Suite 1550, 500 5th Av., N.Y.C.

COLORED student, act as houseman, drive car, help cook; stay nights if necessary. PERKINS, 34 Worcester St., Boston.

POSITION desired as housekeeper, companion; excellent cook, experienced; good references. Box W-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

WOMAN capable shopping, reading, child care, scientific cooking; wishes position one or several hours a day. Write Box S-47, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUNG lady, experienced diversified office, also sales work; moderate salary. Write Box D-16, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

### SOLOISTS

EXPERIENCED church soprano soloist desires position Christian Science church. Box W-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

### TEACHERS AND TUTORS

ARE YOU satisfied with your speech and posture? Skilful instruction given adults and children. MARION D. ROBB, 520 West End Ave., New York City. Endicott 2-7087.

**FRENCH** GEORGETTE JOLY, B. S., 14 Orkney Rd., Brookline, Mass. Tel. Asp. 8486, 8-11, after 6 P. M.

KATE MARION CHAPIN
PIANO TEACHING
for CHILDREN and ADULTS
Classes in Rhythm and General Musicianship. 1844 Commonwealth Avenue, Brighton, Massachusetts. Telephone Aspinwall 0967.

### TRUCKING

**EST.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885**
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. Tel. Somerset 0678-0034-W. 11 Dana St., Somerville, Mass.

### UPHOLSTERING

CHARLES W. ANTON—15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 114 Stoughton St., Dorchester. Mass Col. 0206

### WANTED TO BUY

BETTER cash prices for worn fur coats, capes, chokers, etc. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

### WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS stored and recovered for 1939, screens repaired; Venetian blinds, shades. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900, Milford 1800, Fram. 3131, Worcester 4-2897.

## MASSACHUSETTS

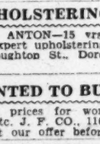
### ARLINGTON

**ONE-DAY PAINTING**
with Pittsburgh Paint Products
ON SALE AT
**R. W. SHATTUCK & CO.**
444-448 MASS. AVE. ARL. 0114

**For Fall and Winter Decorations**
**House Plants, Ferns, Ivy and Cacti**
**G. O. Anderson & Sons, Inc.**
901 Mass. Ave. Arlington 3090
242 High St., Medford Mys. 0600

**COLONIAL MOTORS INC.**
SOCONY
*Storage—Service*
743 MASS. AVENUE
TEL. ARL. 3220

### BELMONT

**WAVE Beauty Shop**
Permanent Waving
Marcel, Finger Waving; Facials

367 Trapelo Road Waverley
BEL. 4013

### BOSTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Com. 4330 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Arthur W. Fitt**
**Jeweler**
Gifts for all occasions. Wrist Watches and Jewelry repaired. Cash for your Old Gold and Diamonds. Beads restrung, 35c and up.
26 WEST ST., BOSTON, MASS.

PACKING MOVING
**DUNN CO**
STORING SHIPPING
LOCAL and DISTANCE MOVING
48 Bromfield St. — HANcock 8000

Fall Permanents, $5 & $6.50
Shampoo and Wave $1—Manicure 35c
—Individual Personal Service. Open Saturdays.
DORE HAIRDRESSING
230 Boylston Street
KEN. 3271—ROOM 406

## MASSACHUSETTS

### BOSTON
(Continued)

**Blanche M. Johnson Hat Shop**
**Hats** Distinctly Original Smartly Different
12 West St., Bigelow Kennard Bldg.

**BOSTON—Dorchester**
*NOW OPEN*
**DURAND'S**
Chocolate Shop
576 Washington St. (Codman Sq.)
Dorchester
Fresh Candies and Ice Cream
*Lowest Price Consistent with Highest Quality*
A. C. WENTWORTH, Prop.

MOVING STORING
**STEVES SERVICES SATISFY**
PACKING SHIPPING
**NOBLE R. STEVES**
Bonded Warehouseman
184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
ALbat 2400

### BRAINTREE

**J.F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.**
27 GRANITE STREET
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
*Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal*
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham, Weymouth and East Milton

### BROCKTON

**Fraser's**
*Now Offers You*
35 Styles
*in Nationally Famous*
**RED CROSS SHOES - - - 6.50**

**Storey & Co.**
*Luxuriously*
FUR TRIMMED COATS . . . $59.75

**PORTER'S**
*Always at Your Service With*
WOMEN'S and MISSES'
COATS—SUITS—DRESSES
MILLINERY—SHOES—HOSIERY
227-229 MAIN ST., BROCKTON, MASS.

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
**ZORIC**
**White Star Laundry Co.**
TEL. 4200 400 MAIN STREET

*Highest Grade*
Shoe Repairing
Goodyear, Compo and MacKay Systems

**EDMUND B. PIVER**
55 Legion Parkway

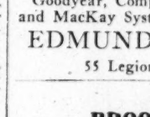
### BROOKLINE

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4330
8 a. m.-4:10 p. m., except Saturdays
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY**
Capital ..... $1,000,000
Surplus ..... $ 590,000
*Offices*
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

**BANCROFT**
CLEANERS . TAILORS . FURRIERS
Your garments cleansed in our up-to-date plant receive careful and skillful attention.
Call ASPINWALL 8828
For Prompt Service
Main office and plant 374 Boylston St.

**Oldsmobile — Cadillac**
*Sales and Service*
**S. J. McNEILLY, INC.**
639 Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill
First-Class Garage and Service for Your Car

**FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS**

Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street
Bea. 2092
Handbags and Hosiery at Newton
433 Centre St. New. No. 4914-M

*Flowers for every occasion*
Telegraphed Anywhere
**VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP**
103 WASHINGTON STREET
Frederick C. Carreiro Telephone
Francis G. Carreiro Bea. 6000

QUALITY SUPREME
**CROWN UPHOLSTERING COMPANY**
*Makers of Colonial Reproductions*
Repairing 11 Boylston St.
Recovering (at Brookline Village)
Refinishing Aspinwall 6550

### CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2607-M
9 a. m.-12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

## MASSACHUSETTS

### CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

**HUDSON'S BEAUTY PARLOR**

*Make your next wave our*
NEW ZOTOS
PRECISION-TIMED BY THE "GUARDIAN EYE"
Room 306, 4 Brattle St., Harvard Sq.
*Distinctive Service in all Branches of Beauty Culture*

*Welcome Home*
We Sell RUMFORD BAKING POWDER
We carry many products nationally advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, including Rumford Baking Powder.
George H. Stockwell
Groceries—Provisions
Kir. 7515

**Cambridge Trust Co.**
**General Banking and Trust Service**
*SAVINGS DEPARTMENT*
*SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS*
*TRUST DEPARTMENT*
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

**Men's Hats**

Stetson $5 to $10
Mallory $5
**HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY**
Harvard Square

KIR. 0735

846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

**HAYDEN, Incorporated**
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING
INTERIOR and EXTERIOR
PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors.
Estimates Given.

JEWELRY WATCH REPAIRING
Phone TRO. 3636
**KENNEY'S**
Now Showing Christmas Cards
Buy Early!
844 MASS. AVE. CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

**Charles Ferranti Barber Shop**
Experts in Hair Trimming
*Men, Women and Children*
Eight Skilled Barbers—No Waiting
1302 MASS. AVE., HARVARD SQUARE

**CLARK & REID Inc.**
*Packers and Movers*
Storage—Long Distance Moving
380 Green Street TRO. 6950

### CONCORD

*Investigate*
**DELCO**
*See New Quik-Action Oil Furnace* *Save With*
**AUSTIN D. MacRAE**
5 Walden St. Concord 707

### DEDHAM

**LAUNDRY SERVICE**
FOR THE
**WHOLE FAMILY**
SAVE
TIME—WORK—MONEY
ASK FOR SERVICE FOLDER
**Dedham Custom Laundry**
Telephone Dedham 0108
Dedham, Mass.

### FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**New Gruen Watches**
**$20.00 to $200.00**
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers 350 MAIN ST. Watch Experts

### GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1938
*The Department Store of the North Shore*
Gloucester, Mass.

### GREENFIELD

COAL COKE
**FUEL OILS**
**GEO. A. SHELDON, Inc.**
*"friendly service"*
GREENFIELD

### HAVERHILL

TELEPHONE 164
**INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY**
50 MIDDLESEX STREET
BRADFORD, MASS.

**Philbrook-Mackenney Shop**
Incorporated
MARTHA B. MACKENNEY, Mgr.
CORSETS—HOSIERY—LINGERIE
18 Merrimack Street Phone 1352

### HINGHAM

**ANDERSON BROTHERS**
*Fall Specials*
New Pack—Spiced Cantaloup 15 oz. Jar 29c
Brazil Nuts—High Quality lb. 25c
Yellow Tomatoes 19 oz. tin 15c
Kraft's Old English Cheese Filler Carton contains 16 oz. Delicious Cheese, lb. 49c

## MASSACHUSETTS

### HINGHAM
(Continued)

HINGHAM TRUST COMPANY
Established 1833
Commercial, Savings
Safe Deposit, Trust
Agency for Savings Bank Life Insurance

### HOLBROOK

**CHEVROLET - OLDSMOBILE**
**HAMILTON'S GARAGE**
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

### HOLYOKE

**QUALITY WOOLENS**
**in coats, suits and dress weights for women who sew**
**59c to $3.50 a yard**
An unusual assortment of fine quality woolens in various weights. Eponge and Nubbed fabrics for coats and suits . . . Hopsacking . . . Wool crepes, New Fall Plaids, and Spun Rayon Challis for dresses and skirts.
**A. STEIGER & COMPANY**

**Wilbur Coon Shoes**
Women everywhere have learned that "special measurement" shoes are the last word in style and comfort. Come in soon for a leisurely try-on.
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 HIGH STREET
*Superior Shoe Repairing*

DREIKORN'S
*"Orange Wrap"*
BREAD

### LAWRENCE

**Black Coats**
**Tweed Coats**
**Reefer Coats**
**$15**
*in Fashion Basement*
**CHERRY & WEBB'S**

D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167 Andover 234

Helen S. Tewksbury
DISTINCTIVE HATS
FIFTH FLOOR
Central Building

WEINER'S
Turns OLD Fur Coats Into NEW
Weiner's will remodel your old Fur Coat into an up-to-date Coat, Cape or Bolero.
276 ESSEX STREET

### LEXINGTON

**LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.**
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries and Fruits
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

FALL
Gowns and Millinery
$8.75 up $1.95 up
EDITH H. VAN AMRINGE
Incorporated
1711 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0441

HUBERT D. BRODERIC
*Auto Insurance in Stock Companies*
9 Harcock Avenue, Lexington
Lexington 0900
147 Milk Street, Boston
Hubbard 2800

MEN'S TAILORING
*Custom Made Suits*
*Honest Workmanship and Good Fitting Guaranteed*
**Lexington Cleansers & Dyers**
1806 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0416

**R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Birdseye Asparagus | Box 21c |
| Birdseye Strawberries | Box 23c |
| Sweet Potatoes | 6 lbs. 25c |
| Extra Fancy Cooking Apples | 6 lbs. 25c |
| McIntosh Apples | 5 lbs. 25c |
| Calif. Juice Oranges | Doz. 29c |

### LOWELL

**New Beauty in Shoes—**
Long famous for their comfort . . . Heel Huggers . . . low and medium heels, $3.98.
**CHERRY & WEBB'S**

BROWN'S PORK STORE
*Home Cured Bacon and Cooked Meats*
FRIEND'S FOOD PRODUCTS
38 Bridge Street

## MASSACHUSETTS

### LOWELL
(Continued)

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
**ELECTROLUX**
The GAS Refrigerator
.. It Saves You More
LOWELL GAS CO.

**Pollard's**
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
*The Store for Thrifty People*
**Living Room Suites**
A Saving of 15% to 25%
2 and 3-piece Suites
Second Floor

Now—
**The Bon Marche**
Diamond Jubilee
*Save for Yourself . . . Your Home!*

### LYNN

*Right Goods Fair Prices*
Attractive, Wearable New Fall
**Sport Coats**
$15.95 to $25
Fur Trimmed, $25 to $59.50
*Sizes for Misses, Women and Half Sizes*
**BESSE-ROLFE STORES**
Market Street, Corner Oxford Lynn

**Lovely Rayon Damask DRAPERIES**
Luxuriously lustrous, fully 2⅓ yards long. They are custom made—each side 50 inches wide! Rose, gold, woodrose and green.
$6.98 Pair
**Goddard Bros.**
Market Street Breakers 3737

See the New
*"Truly Superb Classic"*
Domestic Made
**American Kid Gloves**
**$2.00**
Washable . . . slipons and clasp novelties . . . lovely soft finish leathers . . . correct costume shades for Autumn.
**T. W. ROGERS CO.**
DEPARTMENT STORE—UNION ST.

Paper and ink make millions think
*Use Modern Printcraft!*
**Jackson and Phillips, Inc.**
515 Washington St., Lynn • Breakers 4956

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
**E. A. Wilson Co.**

### MALDEN

*Special*
STETSON HAT, $5.00
AN EXTRA FINE VALUE
"The Apparel Shop that's on the Square"
**BAKER CLOTHING CO.**
440 Main Street, Malden Square

### MEDFORD

**HI-HEAT COAL**
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
**GLENDALE COAL CO.**
TEL. CHAS. 0800

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
**Don's Service Station**
*Prompt— Friendly Service —Efficient*
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYStic 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

*Leon's*
*Doughnut and Sandwich Shop*
Our Own Ice Cream
*Try Our*
LUNCHEON SPECIALS
42 SALEM ST., MEDFORD SQ.
Telephone Mystic 6239

### MELROSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. da

## MASSACHUSETTS

### MELROSE
(Continued)

French Doll Beauty Shoppe
*Solicits Your Patronage*

Marcels 50c, Finger Waves 50c
Shampoos 50c and 75c
PERMANENT WAVES
Realistic and Eugene
Special attention given to white hair.
58 ESSEX STREET MEL. 4010

*Wood's Gift Shop*
New Merchandise Arriving From the Gift Show
511 Main Street Mel. 0862

### NEEDHAM

*Oil Burners*
*Fuel Oil Range Oil*
*New England Coke*
*'blue coal'*
*WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.*
*Highland Ave. Need. 0810-1618*

### NEWBURYPORT

THE BEST SELLER and Works Worthy of Perpetuation!
AA *24-Hour 7-Day Service*
Louis Albion Sloman
14 NEPTUNE ST.

**New Fall Shoe Styles**
Men's, Women's and School Shoes for Boys and Girls
**THURLOW'S FAMILY SHOE STORE**
11 STATE STREET

### NEW BEDFORD

HUTCHINSON'S 222 UNION ST
*Save 10% by Ordering Now*
Let Hutchinson's deliver our books of Beautiful Samples of
CHRISTMAS CARDS
*Look them over at your leisure.*
Place your order early at Hutchinson's and save 10%
New Fall and Hallowe'en Place Cards, Tallies and Party Novelties

**NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE**
*Cleaners and Dyers*
690 Pleasant St., opp. Post Office
Telephone 1738 and 1739

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St. New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Buttermilk Heavy Cream Ice Cream
Luncheon Dinner Afternoon Tea Fancy Pastries Schrafft's Candies

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
*Vans Disinfected After Each Moving*
276 ELM STREET TEL. 6560

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
*Also 664 Pleasant Street*
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

**Macomber's Home Style ICE CREAM**
*A Quality Product Since 1900*
Made here in New Bedford
Plant open for inspection at all times

### NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Center Newton 2841-J, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tel. NEWt Nth 6070
"INSUROR"
**R. M. Patterson**
"REALTOR"
281 Washington St., Newton Corner

### NEWTONVILLE

INSURANCE
*to Cover Every Need*
HOME AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS
F. W. WIGGIN
*Telephone*
Breakers 7826 Wes. New. 3018-R

ALFRED E. FULLER
*Specializing in*
Compulsory Automobile Insurance
46 Austin Street New. No. 7304

**FUEL OIL**
**COAL-COKE**
Newton North 7560
**NONANTUM COAL CO.**

**Paramount Market**
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 8260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

**Augustus Thurgood**
*FINE WALL PAPERS*
*WINDOW SHADES*
and Interior Decorating
*Samples shown at your home*
850 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

## MASSACHUSETTS

### NORWOOD

**ARTHUR J. FORREST**
**Petroleum Products**
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

**COAL-COKE FUEL OIL**
JOHN A.
269 LENOX ST. Whittemore's SONS INC. NORWOOD 0764
DAILY DELIVERIES... CANTON SHARON NORWOOD

### PITTSFIELD

**Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.**
*Incorporated*
172 West Street Tel. 7396

**PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.**
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
*"Under Strict Laboratory Control"*
MILK, CREAM AND DELICIA ICE CREAM
FRANK A. CARROLL, Manager
120 Francis Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
Tel. 2-1661

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
*Sales and Service*
**Shapiro Motors**
*Mr. Foster, Manager*
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

*The*
**AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD**
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

"Wings" 1.65
The newest and cleverest shirt with new patented collars and cuffs guaranteed to outwear the shirt.
Exclusive with
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
*Your Bank for Savings*
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

**HART'S STORE**
Fruits—Vegetables—Meats
Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Bay State Road
DIAL 7336—7337

**HY-ATT GAS SERVICE**
Pyrofax
A. B. HYATT COMPANY
Gas Ranges, Refrigeration, Hot Water Heating and Gas Radiators.
REAL GAS FOR GASLESS HOMES

### QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BONDED
*Fur Coats Remodeled Into New 1939 Styles*
Our Master Designer will create superb styles to your individual measure. Don't wait! Phone GRA. 8570
Estimates Given—No Obligation
QUINCY FUR SHOP
1249 HANCOCK STREET

PHOTO CONTEST FOR BOYS
*Sponsored by*
REMICK'S Challenger Club
Valuable Prizes—Closes Oct. 13

*The Sign of Quality Since 1899*
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

HARRY G. MARCH
*General Electric Appliances*
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
*Radio Service on All Makes*
1577 HANCOCK STREET

*We Store*
SUMMERGARMENTS
Safeguarded against moths, fire and theft
OLD COLONY *LAUNDERERS CLEANERS*
PRES. 5000

### READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
*Dealers in*
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
*for the Home*
565 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

### SALEM

*Smart Fall Hats*
for the Matron and Miss
Inexpensively Priced
Gertrude Metcalfe
*Milliner*
29 North St. opp. Lynde St.

***Gown? Hat? Coat?***
**Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.**

## MASSACHUSETTS

### SALEM
(Continued)

Established 1845
New Blue Tone Finish
Exclusive with
ROCK OF AGES
Inexpensive memorials with the added protection of permanent surface seal.
**KIMBALL BROTHERS**
7-9 Dodge Street Tel. 605

### SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Saunders' Shops**
265 ELM STREET, DAVIS SQUARE
Ladies' Hosiery — Undergarments — Handbags — Gloves — Handkerchiefs — Neckwear — Washable Dresses — Gifts — Greeting Cards — Art Embroideries.

**DANIEL J. COTTER**
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
45 CEDAR STREET SOM. 3811-J

**Alfred A. Veasie Market**
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
*Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits*
*The Best of Everything to Eat*
266 BROADWAY SOM. 2610

BELDEN & SNOW
*The Men's Wear Stores*
Davis Square Union Square
*and*
439 Mass. Avenue, Arlington

### SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*We sell*
Genuine Oriental Rugs
Expert Cleaning, Repairing and Storing
**Omartian Company**
350 Bridge St. Tel. 2-2265

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence, Dial 4-7294

THOMAS P. RYLAND CO.
*Landscape Contractors*
Soil—Seed—Fertilizer
Cement and Asphalt Drives
Expert Tree Service
65 James Street Tel. 4-7943

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*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.*

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## ENGLAND

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(Continued)

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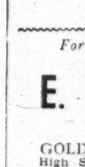

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## ENGLAND

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# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Sunbonnet Sue

## When Annabelle Waked

### A Story for Children

The family had got home from its summer cottage beside the blue sea. Trunks had been unpacked. Annabelle Smith, Suzette Jones, and Rosabel Robinson, who had traveled in the same trunk, had been taken out and put side by side on a shelf in the playroom.

Rosabel Robinson sat on the shelf, for she was one of those dolls that bend in several places and she had been bent so that she sat up straight with her neat little legs out in front. She was dressed in her traveling clothes, for it had not occurred to Josephine, the maid, to undress Rosabel and put on her nightgown and put her to bed in her own doll house.

Annabelle Smith stood up on her two feet the way a rubber doll does. Suzette Jones lay on her back, because a worsted doll doesn't stand up unless there is something to lean against, at least not in the daytime when dolls always behave the way people expect dolls to behave.

But now it was midnight in the playroom. The children had gone to bed early, as their elders make children do. Their elders had gone to bed afterward, too. Annabelle Smith, Suzette Jones, and Rosabel Robinson had the house all to themselves.

Annabelle Smith sat down and Suzette Jones sat up.

"She's asleep," said Suzette. "Rosabel is asleep. Wake her up, Annabelle, there's a dear. You're nearest."

Annabelle had sat down beside Rosabel. She poked Rosabel in the right place and Rosabel said, "Mar-mar! Mar-Mar!" and woke up.

"Home again, Rosabel!" said Suzette and Annabelle together.

"So I see, Annabelle and Suzette," said Rosabel. "I'm glad of it. I didn't much like that beach. I've got sand down the back of my neck this minute."

"It'll shake out in time," said Annabelle Smith. "I didn't like it much either when they put me in the ocean to see me float. But I soon dried. Let's roll off."

Rosabel Robinson got on her hands and knees and peered over the edge of the shelf.

"It's too far down for me," said Rosabel. "It's all right for a rubber doll and a worsted doll. But I've got a wax head."

"We'll go down first," said Suzette. "And then you can hang by your hands and drop on us. Come on, Annabelle."

"Me first," said Annabelle Smith. "Come on, Suzette Jones."

So Annabelle Smith rolled herself off the shelf and went down and bounced two or three times after she struck the floor. But she liked that. And Suzette Jones rolled herself off the shelf and landed with a soft thump and didn't bounce at all because worsted people don't bounce.

"I'm coming," called Rosabel Robinson, hanging from the shelf by her two hands. She let go the shelf, came down and landed safely on Suzette Jones and Annabelle Smith and shook herself.

"Thank you, thank you," said Rosabel Robinson. "That was fine. And, do you know, the drop has got rid of the sand that was bothering me so at the back of my neck."

## Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

**Cryptogram**

Here's a handy household hint in cryptic form. How long will it take you to solve it?

HINTS-VXYAŻB CZDZEFGJZK EFSZ YBJO YBZ-EPNXQ EY YBZ-PFJV FK JYBD EY TYYS FK VXZKP CZDZEFGJZK XZ-FIINXZ.

**Homonyms**

These are shared by a Milwaukee reader: Definitions are given for five homonyms (words which sound alike, or nearly alike, but which are spelled differently).

1. An implement for rowing boats.
2. Metal taken from the mine.
3. A conjunction.
4. A contraction.
5. A surname.

**Letter Changing**

Following the usual rules, try changing CLEAN to SCORE in seven moves.

**Figure the Value of Each**

Here's another from a Milwaukee reader: A house and lot are valued at $7,800. The value of the house is $300 more than four times the value of the lot. What is the value of each?

(Answers Appear on This Page)

## In Lighter Vein

**The Classes**

Constantly advancing prices of meat are dividing the people into two classes.

Yes, those with large incomes and vegetarians.

**Realistic**

An officer on board a battleship was drilling his men: "I want every man to lie on his back, put his legs in the air, and move them as if he were riding a bicycle," he explained. "Now begin!"

After a short effort, one of the men stopped. "Why have you stopped, Cassidy?" asked the officer. "If you plaze, Sor," was the reply, "Oi'm coasting."—Vim.

## Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

### Umbrella Identification

Preventing loss of umbrellas by making and sewing labels for them represents an opportunity taken by a woman here.

The name and address of the owner is sewn, in neat script, close to the edge nearest the handle. This serves as a means of identifying the umbrella, and thus prevents permanent loss of misplacement—C. L., Seattle, Wash.

**We Will Admit**

In the game its grit
In spinach its terrible.—Island Lantern.

**No Defense**

"Now Tommy, how do you know the world is round and hangs on nothing in the air?" asked the geography teacher. "How do you prove it?"

"I don't have to prove it," replied Tommy. "I never said 'twas."—The Cash Year.

**More Scruples**

TAKE HOME A PACKAGE OF HARD PRICK ICE CREAM

Made here daily under unscrupulous clean modern methods with fresh cream, milk, sugar and eggs.—From a handbill of a Malden (Mass.) market.

Never mind those eggs. Let's have a scruple in there somewhere.—New Yorker.

**The Disappearing Act**

For two hours he had been a pest of the party. His imitations were terrible, ranging from George Arliss to a humming bird. In the far corner had been sitting the man with the screwed-up face.

"What would you like to see me imitate now?" asked the bore.

The man moved and spoke: "How about a ground hog that's seen its shadow?"—The Line.

## Transport in Corinth

Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Franz Plunder, Bregenz, Austria

**A Native Girl Jogging Slowly Homeward Past the Ruins of Ancient Corinth**

## Five Mallards Duck

Monitor Camera Club from H. N. Findley, New York

**Food, Not Shyness, Caused This Quintet to Dive**

## Quotation for Today

*PEACE if possible, but truth at any rate.*
—LUTHER.

## Daily Anecdote

### The Change

One of the happiest and most useful possessions of William Howard Taft was a rare good humor, richly manifest in good fortune or ill, in victory or defeat.

Not long after Mr. Taft had retired from the Presidency, he was the chief speaker at a great meeting in Cleveland in behalf of the cause of peace. Referring to the refusal of the Senate in his administration to ratify certain treaties which he had helped to negotiate, he remarked:

"In our disappointment we comforted ourselves with the assurance that a future Senate might ratify them, for through the forthcoming elections the Senate might be changed."

Then, with a chuckle, Mr. Taft remembered his defeat in the 1912 election, and added ruefully: "They didn't change the Senate. They changed me!"

## One Solitary Life

Here is a man who was born in an obscure village, the child of a peasant woman. He grew up in another obscure village.

He worked in a carpenter shop until he was thirty, and then for three years he was an itinerant preacher.

He never owned a home. He never had a family. He never went to college. . . . He never traveled two hundred miles from the place where he was born.

While still a young man, the tide of public opinion turned against him. His friends ran away. One of them denied him.

He was turned over to his enemies. He went through the mockery of a trial. He was nailed upon a cross between two thieves. . . . He was taken down and laid in a borrowed grave through the pity of a friend.

Nineteen wide centuries have come and gone, and today he is the centerpiece of the human race and the leader of the column of progress.

I am far within the mark when I say that all the armies that ever marched, and all the navies that ever were built, and all the Parliaments that ever sat, and all the kings that ever reigned, put together, have not affected the life of man upon this earth as powerfully as has that One Solitary Life.—Anon.

## Brevities

**Washington Post:** The Post Office Department reports that 100,000 letters were mailed last year without addresses. All we know about it is that none of our creditors mailed any of those letters.

**Brubaker in the New Yorker:** Our relations with Canada are growing more cordial every day. We now agree to defend our good neighbor from foreign foes and from American electric-light companies.

**Washington Post:** It has been a long time since we've seen one of those "whither-are-we-drifting?" editorials. The consensus seems to be that wherever we're going, we're not drifting—we're hurtling.

**Punch** ©: We gather from a recent report on the industry that another of the by-products of coal is an occasional profit.

**Humorist:** A reader wants to know why a sub-editor uses a blue pencil. Well, to cut a long story short, to cut a long story short.

**Portland Oregonian:** Only a slave to fashion will steal the hat from her little girl's doll to be in the style swim.

**Business Week:** "Men Hate Pink," advertises a firm of interior decorators. How true! Our own taste in draperies and carpets, for example, demands strong he-man shades of baby blue.

## Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

### Corn, Beans, and Succotash

This is a counting game that furnishes amusement. It may be played with any number of persons. Start counting at 1, and instead of saying 5 or 10, or any other multiple of 5, say "Corn." Instead of saying 7, any multiple of 7, or any number that has a 7 in it, say, "Beans."

When 35 is reached, say, "Succotash," as this is the product of corn and beans. If any one misses, he is out. The game may be continued up to 70 or higher; however, it is just as much fun to go back and begin at 1.

There are several catches in this game: one is at 14 and 15, which are "Beans" and "Corn," respectively; another is at 20 and 21, which are "Corn" and "Beans"; still another is at 27 and 28, which are both "Beans." If one does not watch closely, he will miss, and then he will be out of the game.—Ellen J. M., Rutherford, N. J.

## Odds and Ends

**Largest Star**

The largest star yet found is 3,000 times the diameter of our sun.

**Man's Food**

The major portion of man's food comes from grasses—such as wheat, oats, corn, barley, rye, rice, and sugar cane.

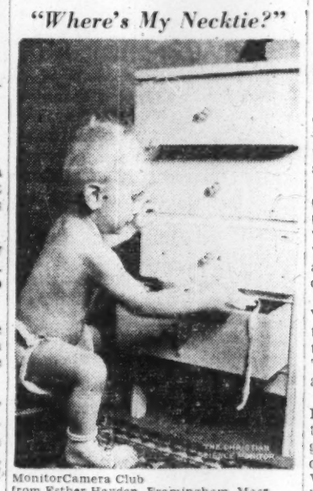
**The Redwood**

The coast redwood grows only where dense sea fogs prevail in summer, and under favoring conditions it is America's fastest growing softwood tree.

**Erosion**

Land planted to corn and cotton tends to erode 100 times as fast as land planted to grass and other crops, according to experiments by the United States Soil Erosion Service.

## "Where's My Necktie?"



MonitorCamera Club from Esther Hayden, Framingham, Mass.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Honesty

Toyah, Texas

A cattleman had a neighbor who lived about 40 miles from him, and whom he had met several times. After a few years' stay in this vicinity, the neighbor moved away.

The following fall, at round-up time, the cattleman found a stray among his cattle which bore his former neighbor's brand. Not knowing where he could find the owner of the cow, the cattleman kept an accurate check on the calves from this cow for a number of years, branding them with the owner's brand. One day he happened to meet his former neighbor in a near-by town and said to him, "Say, I have some of your cattle out on my ranch."

The man was dumbfounded. "What do you mean?" he questioned.

Then the cattleman told him of the stray; and the neighbor was astonished to find himself the owner of a small herd of cattle through the kindness of an honest man.

## Did You Ever Wonder

### Why the Smallest Fractional Part of a Pound Is Called a Grain?

Long ago, when people first began to measure the weight of things, they looked about them for something to use as a standard unit of weight. Finding that grains of wheat were quite uniform in weight, they decided to use them as their standard.

Taking only grains from the middle of each ear, they dried the grains thoroughly (so that their weight would not vary because of a variation in their moisture content) and determined the average weight of one grain of wheat.

From the year 1066, the time of William the Conqueror, to 1547, the time of Henry VIII, the weight of the English standard pound was 7,680 times the weight of one average grain of wheat.

However, during the reign of Henry VIII, the avoirdupois (from the French, aver de peis, "weight of goods") pound of 7,000 grains became more and more generally used. When Elizabeth was queen, the lesser number of grains was established as standard weight of one avoirdupois pound.

A grain is the smallest fractional part of a pound, and is equivalent to .065 of a gram.

Avoirdupois weight is used for weighing most common objects and articles. There is, however, another system of weights also in use. This other system is called troy weight; and the weight of a troy pound is 5,760 grains, which is 1,240 grains lighter than an avoirdupois pound. Troy weight is used for weighing bullion, jewels, etc.

This difference in the number of grains in a troy pound and an avoirdupois pound is the basis of the old familiar catch-question: Which is heavier: a pound of feathers or a pound of gold, because feathers are "an ordinary commercial commodity," and as such are weighed by the avoirdupois pound of 7,000 grains; while gold is weighed by the troy pound of only 5,760 grains.—W. P. Keasbey.

## Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN M. A.

### Elijah's Mantle

The first reference made to Elijah's mantle is at the time of his awe-inspiring experience at Mount Horeb, when, following the wind, the earthquake, and the fire, succeeded by the "still small voice," the prophet is said to have "wrapped his face in his mantle" (I Kings 19:13) before he went out to commune with the "voice."

To the modern reader, the word "mantle" is apt to imply a costly or elaborate article of dress; but it is probable that in Elijah's case it was a rough cloak of skin or camel's hair cloth. He is said to have "cast it upon" Elisha when calling him to be his assistant (verse 19). Later he "smote the waters" of the Jordan with it, and "they were divided" (II Kings 2:8); and when Elisha obtained this famous mantle after Elijah's ascension, he, too, "smote the waters" with a similar result (2:13-14).

## Puzzle Corner Answers

**Cryptogram:** Quick-frozen vegetables take only one-third to one-half as long to cook as fresh vegetables require.

**Homonyms:** Oar, Ore, Or, O'er, Orr.

**Letter-Changing:** Clean, cleat, cheat, sheat, shoat, short, shore, score.

**Figure the Value of Each:** $6,300 for house; $1,500 for lot.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It's A S-e-c-r-e-t!!*

By LE PELLEY

I DON'T SEE MARMADUKE NOW— HE MUST HAVE GONE.....
THEN LET'S GO OVER AND SEE WHAT HE'S WORKING ON —
HELLO, BOYS — LOOKING FOR ME ?
?
MARMADUKE — BE A GOOD FELLOW — LET US IN ON WHAT YOU'RE DOING !
ALL RIGHT — PERHAPS I WILL — BUT IT IS A DEEP SECRET !!
YOU MUST SWEAR NEVER TO BREATHE IT TO ANYONE — NOT EVEN TO A DOG OR A CAT OR A WORM !!
LePelley

## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Speedy*

By CARMACK

Saw a man putting up a sign near the Boss's school —
SLOW CHILDREN
It looked important —
SLOW CHILDREN
So when the Boss came along I wiggled my tail and asked him to explain it —
What he said sounded like "slow children" —
But I must have misunderstood him because there's nothing slow about the children in this neighborhood

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Open to Debate*

By THE HAGERS

"ABOUT THREE FORTY-FIVE," JIM SAID, "MY COUSINS SHOULD BE OVERHEAD.
THEY'RE FLYING SOUTH; RIGHT NOW THEY'RE DUE." JUST THEN THE GEESE CAME INTO VIEW.
"HELLO THERE, JIM," THE LEADER CRIED, WHILE GANDER JIM LOOKED UP WITH PRIDE.
NOW COULD THERE BE A GRANDER SIGHT?" I QUACKED, "HAVE YOU SEEN DUCKS IN FLIGHT?"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### "To Heal Humanity's Sore Heart"

'TIS writ on earth, on leaf and flower:
Love hath one race, one realm, one power.
Dear God! how great, how good Thou art
To heal humanity's sore heart;
To probe the wound, then pour the balm—
A life perfected, strong and calm.
The dark domain of pain and sin
Surrenders—Love doth enter in,
And peace is won, and lost is vice:
Right reigns, and blood was not its price.

—MARY BAKER EDDY

### A Way Out

WAR has been prevented; peace remains to be perfected. There must be gratitude that through the conference at Munich adjustment of the Sudeten question has been achieved without war, although it was made under threat of war and is not a perfect instrument of justice and reason.

In essence it is the Franco-British plan against which there was such a shocked protest ten days ago. It permits Chancellor Hitler to carry out the appearance of a triumphal military parade across the border on the day he set. It apparently opens the way to further dismemberment. And there must be serious questions about how effective any guarantee can now be made.

Yet it is not the unadulterated product of military might. Some restraints have been applied. Reason has played a part in the present agreement and has a chance to operate in the transfers and adjustments to be made.

It is a peace in which the sacrifices demanded come almost wholly from a small country which had no effective voice in the settlement. Yet it is a peace made without war—possibly the most notable one in history.

That is true partly because modern instruments of communication and publicity permitted a tremendous mental pressure to be built up over many weeks under the threat of war. The democracies may not yet realize how much they have been moved by fear to make a settlement they would not make from motives of justice.

Yet publicity also built up a resistance to threats. The democracies did make a stand. They showed there was a point beyond which fear would not move them.

And the peoples' desire for peace was finally effective. In every country there were public manifestations which rejected arbitrament by the naked sword. The German people, neither fully informed nor able democratically to control their Government, did exert an influence for peaceful adjustment. This is possibly the most hopeful feature of the whole experience. And after this expansion, that factor should become even more powerful. For additional expansions become harder to justify even to the German people. Sooner or later a line will be reached where their sense of justice is very close to that of the peoples of the democracies.

Meanwhile in the democracies a point approaches on which those who would conciliate Germany and those who would resist her cannot be far apart. Unless internal necessities of dictatorship provoke war, war will be harder to start. For the desire of all peoples for peace will be more manifestly supported by justice and reason.

The four-power concert of Europe now set up is not a completely satisfactory instrument for keeping the peace. We should prefer a more democratic agency such as the League of Nations. But under the circumstances there can be little good in dwelling on the imperfections of the Sudeten settlement or the four-power concert. It is better to center on causing them to operate as much as possible in the spirit of justice, reason and democracy.

The kind of public opinion which rejected the Godesberg ultimatum can do that. It should not go to sleep now the immediate danger is past. This peace has been bought without blood, but there should be positive peaceful efforts, particularly in the economic field, which will avoid paying again even the price that has been paid at Munich—and in all the nations through these days and weeks. A higher concept of peace, of justice and of love can do that. The world is making some progress toward the kind of peace described in the poem at the top of this page. William Ellery Channing once said:

> War will never yield but to the principles of universal justice and love, and these have no sure root but in the religion of Jesus Christ.

As men learn that love and justice come from the universal Love which is God they will express those qualities, right will reign and peace will be won not only without the price of blood but on a just and permanent basis.

### The Gold Rush

THE French phrase about embarras de richesses surely applies to the United States in regard to gold. Never before has the United States held so much of the world's gold. A week ago it amounted to as much as 56 per cent of the world's stock and the inpour in the early part of the week was so great that the country's holdings must now be nearly 60 per cent, or three-fifths of the total.

It so happens that this is regarded as the ratio of American material power to the world's. There is no definite index of material power. But such indexes as steel output and bank credit give the United States a three-fifths rating. On this basis, therefore, there should be none of the anxiety such as seems generally to be felt that the United States will be left "holding the bag" as the world's custodian of gold.

Another reason why the present misgivings are out of order is that the present inward movement is artificial. The other day Secretary Morgenthau explained the influx to the newspaper correspondents. He said that in the present state of European alarm, frightened money holders were transferring their wealth into dollars, which were available at the United States Treasury in return for gold at $35 an ounce. Thus much of Uncle Sam's gold hoard is refugee capital. It follows that, as soon as the fears in Europe subside, gold will start to flow outward, as European money holders, their fears at rest, seek to repatriate their capital for money-making use.

The news from Munich has already had such a softening effect on the fright of capital. Demand for dollars slackened off as soon as news of the conference was announced. Only with political appeasement can these alarms and excursions on the foreign exchanges be avoided.

### Licenses for Walkers?

SCHOOL-CHILDREN of Wembley in England are shortly to be equipped with "walking licenses," liable to endorsement for "dangerous walking" by the school authorities. This is no more than an interesting attempt to awaken the young pedestrian to his opportunity to contribute to public safety; but one is led to reflect that, as a scheme extended to cover all walkers, it has possibilities.

Actually, it is unlikely that such licenses will ever come. But it is possible that the law will one day institute penalties for dangerous walking. In the meantime it is encouraging to note from the latest statistics that the road sense of the British people appears to be improving; for accidents in Britain in the holiday-month of August were appreciably fewer than those occurring in the same period last year.

### Processing Taxes Again

IN HIS speech to a gathering of wheat farmers at Hutchinson, Kan., Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, returned to the lists in behalf of the processing taxes which were outlawed as part of the farm program by the United States Supreme Court in 1933. This, he argues, would help assure the financing of surplus crop control on one hand and of parity payments to farmers on the other. Would a somewhat changed Supreme Court look differently now upon processing taxes to pay soil conservation benefits and as a kind of tariff equivalent? Evidently this is the Department of Agriculture's hope.

The processing taxes had disadvantages, just as the Secretary admits even greater undesirable features in the current policy of subsidized wheat export to hold a place in the world market. But the farm vote will hardly allow either political party to go back to letting the farmer stew in his own juice of uncontrolled crop surpluses and reliance on low world-market prices.

The plan that seems to be making political headway in the farm states is one or another variation of the proposed Government guarantee of cost of production. This would be price-fixing with a vengeance and would soon encourage such a surplus production as to break down the program. The price-guarantee plan would soon mean that the Nation would be paying the greater part of the cost of its bread through general taxation instead of at the counter.

In a lesser degree the present Farm Act, providing benefit payments but no way to pay them except from the general budget, is open to the same criticism. The processing tax at least has the merit of being attached to products whose growers are to benefit.

## Democracy at Work

*Book News of the Day*

MARQUIS W. CHILDS is a realist about Scandinavia and, therefore, one of its best friends. In his THIS IS DEMOCRACY (New Haven: Yale University Press. $2:50) Mr. Childs depicts Norway, Sweden and Denmark as unusually sensible and progressive nations, but he does not make the too frequent mistake of blotting out all blemishes until these countries appear as the promised land where co-operatives and labor governments have ended all social discord.

The Scandinavian countries have had during the past decade "the highest record of man-days lost through industrial conflict in the world," Mr. Childs freely admits. Moreover, Denmark perches like a straw on a volcano in its geographical contiguity to Germany, and expends much of its energy in an effort to escape economic and political domination by the Reich. Norway is boldly experimental in the direction of socialism to a degree that could conceivably impair the political solidarity that has distinguished the Scandinavian countries.

Despite these and other unresolved problems, these countries retain the distinction of having done more than any other nations in the world to make democracy consistent with the industrial era. This may be partly due to the fact that industrialization has not advanced quite so far as it has in the United States and Great Britain, but more than this, it is undoubtedly due to the willingness of Scandinavian business men to admit the practice of democracy into industrial relations. Collective bargaining does not have to be forced upon the Scandinavian employer. He accepts it in good faith. He does not sign an agreement with a union in the hope that a shift in the political winds or a depression will shortly permit him to tear up the contract.

Here, indeed, is a basis for genuine industrial democracy and economic stability. Scandinavian progress does not exhaust itself in a hopeless conflict between political democracy and industrial feudalism. All its institutions are, therefore, oriented in the direction of democracy and not paralyzed in a struggle for power between classes. Under these basically happy circumstances, as Mr. Childs points out, even company towns are not suspected by the workers as instruments of paternalism and anti-union attack.

This comparative industrial harmony has brought great benefits to Scandinavia in terms of high wages, social security, farm prosperity and, above all, a rational civilization, in which the vexatious discrepancies of great wealth and extreme poverty are relatively absent.

Mr. Childs stresses one feature of socialist policy in Scandinavia which might well revolutionize the approach of world liberals to economic and social problems. Léon Blum and, perhaps, President Roosevelt in their reforms tended to discourage the wellsprings of capitalistic production at the very time they sought greater capitalistic distribution. The labor governments of Scandinavia, which are strongly influenced by socialism, have undertaken to cooperate with capital in order to expand production.

In an expanding economy social reforms may be enacted without excessive stresses and strains, and evolution, not revolution, may carry the day. And it is democracy give-and-take between groups that makes this possible. Indeed, this is democracy, Mr. Childs. R. M. B.

### Now Let's Unload the Guns!

## Hired Man

I SAW a picture of a farmer going along a country road with a yoke of oxen. And I read an editorial which said that city folks who were taking up pieces of land in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and in the Berkshires and Vermont, and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and many other desirable spots were complaining that it is almost impossible to get a competent hired man.

The two things made me think of Lawson who was a hired man for us when I was a child and whose chief staff was his yoke of black and white oxen. Lawson was a Swede, which does not sound like a very original remark. But what a Swede! As I have lately looked over speeches made in the United States by Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden, in which he summarized the qualities in Swedish people which have made them contributors of good to the land of their adoption, I realize that all those qualities were to be found in Lawson—though Lawson would be amazed at such an assertion.

Lawson lived on a farm, quite a rocky farm, on the side of a mountain. It was about four miles from our place. With a spy glass, on clear days, we could see a place that was a mile and a half above his, on the top of his, but there was a crescent of great sugar maples between our house and Lawson's farm, which made it impossible for us to see it, ever, on even the clearest day or with the strongest glass.

His life was the life of the rocky hillside, the garden to be planted in the spring, harvested in the summer and fall, the hauling of his children to the district school, the occasional pat of approval on the lean, capable shoulder of his serene wife. He had his oxen, his family, his farm, his work. What more did he need? Man had always had such things and no coming of mechanical devices could dissipate or improve them.

So, when we needed Lawson, my father harnessed up the horse or saddled her—and in that case helped me saddle one, too—and we set off to get Lawson. We would stand in the dooryard of his farm; his wife, a placid woman with a faint smile and her hands folded over her apron, would stand and watch, having said, in her undulant voice, "Good day, Doctor—and the little girl." I think she knew my name, but she always spoke of me and to me as "and the little girl."

We would speak briefly about crops, and how the hens were laying, and whether there might be a touch of frost. Lawson and my father exchanged seeds, and cuttings. And then, "I guess we'll do some more work on the fence around the upper quarter. Can you come down with the stone boat tomorrow morning? About six—before the sun gets hot."

Four miles is quite a distance to come with a yoke of oxen. But Lawson was always there on the dot of six, with a light alder switch which he flicked over the shining hides of the great, broad-backed oxen.

While Lawson and my father drew stone and threw them on the boat, I used to sit on a convenient rock and study the oxen. They regarded me out of grave, soft eyes, chewing, chewing. I always thought of them as portraits of peace and contentment. They did their job. No hurry. No excitement. No anxiety. They smelled sweet. They were beautifully kept. One of them was named Olaf. The other had no name. "You," Lawson used to call that one.

My father would pay Lawson at the end of the day.

"That was a fine sermon you preached on the Sabbath, Doctor," Lawson would say. "I go again when you preach."

And then Lawson would flick the oxen lightly with the alder, gee them around and start off up the pale gold road that wound up along the mountain side to his farm.

Lawson was our hired man. He was our friend. "A fine man," my father would say, looking after him, looking with a slight smile at the new length of stone wall.

What my father found in Lawson, what I can still remember of him myself, must be what these people indicated in the editorial cannot find, when they are looking for hired men.

It seems too bad. It was—judged by Lawson—a fine profession—being a hired man, for it summed up to dignity, and contentment, and freedom, and the right to lay one's head on the pillow at night, secure in the pride of work well done.

JANET MABIE

## Loopy, the Loch Ness Monster

*This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reversing the procedure adopted by knights of old, who always used to ride sword in hand to rescue folk from monsters, I should like to ride pen in hand (since the pen is mightier than the sword and so much cheaper to buy) to rescue a monster from folk.

I refer to the Loch Ness Monster, and to the Associated Press message from Glasgow published in the Monitor recently. In the first place, to one who can lay claim to be among the ranks of the original monster experts, having actually made one of the first published drawings of Loopy of Loch Ness a number of years ago, the Monitor story appears to be not quite accurate.

"It is now five years since the Loch Ness monster first disturbed the Scots," says the story. But anyone living round Loch Ness will tell you, if you ask, and probably if you don't, that there has been a monster in the Loch for about a century. And certainly for fifty years. And maybe forever. The story of the monster has been handed down through the years in this part of Scotland. It was only five years ago, however, that the British press first took the monster up during a lull in the summer news.

In the second place, although it is really the same place as the first place, Loch Ness does not advertise for tourists on the strength of its monster. This Scottish district gets its publicity free.

Next, the story says that the monster is a sea monster. Which it is not, since Loch Ness has no sea water in it. Loopy is a fresh water monster (which means he cannot be a seal or a school of dolphin). Very fresh indeed, since he has allowed himself to be photographed and in doing so to break an unwritten monster law.

Yes, Loopy of Loch Ness has been photographed. Not just snapped, but shot with a movie camera. The writer was among those privileged to see this film when it was shown in London. This motion picture record, taken rather unfortunately on a dull day, suggested that there is in Loch Ness something with a long neck and a flat head.

There may be those who, having recently had their passport photographs taken, refuse to accept the evidence of a camera. That does not matter, for monsters do not depend on mere evidence.

London A. M.

### Bread Instead of Bombs?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Few late happenings have thrilled the spirit of the Christian world as the recent announcement of donations by the United States Government of wheat flour for distribution by the American Red Cross among the starving Chinese, and also 60,000 barrels for the Spanish war refugees on both sides of the conflict, according to the need.

More than the material value of this donation, the moral effect that this action must have, particularly in what refers to Spain, a nation which not long ago this country had to face in the battle field, must be reckoned with. Other nations could well take a hint from the United States and substitute their bombs by loaves of bread.

The proverbial generosity of the United States must weigh heavily in its favor when the claim of world leadership is laid to question. Acts of this sort ennoble the nation. It is pure Christianity in action. GERARD PEREDA

Jamaica, N. Y.

## The Wide Horizon

### Political Garden Party

By Harold Hobson

"WHAT is that man talking about up there?" The question rang out loud and bold and very clear. There was a slight commotion while the heckler was bustled out of the crowd to a place on the outskirts where interruptions would be of less effect, meanwhile protesting somewhat noisily, "What are you taking me away for?" The man in question, however, who was standing in a cart, which in its turn was standing in a field, went on with his speech serenely. Eminent orators are not easily put out of their stride. And this was a very eminent orator indeed. It was Mr. Winston Churchill.

Perhaps, as his words flowed on, very grave, very earnest, very solemn—for he was speaking at a moment of great international tension—perhaps, at the back of his mind, even then, Mr. Churchill recalled sympathetically that he had not always been noticeably respectful toward authority himself. Has he not recounted how he signalized his first appearance as a youth at Harrow by selecting the smallest boy within range and charging him into the swimming pool, only to find that he had mistakenly chosen L. S. Amery, the captain of the school, and subsequently a very close friend?

The day after Mr. Churchill's speech I happened to read about the Nuremberg rally. A tremendous affair, of course. As an Englishman I marveled. I sighed, not without admiration. Such pomp, such ceremony, such grandiose organization, are not precisely in our line. There is no preparation like this when an English statesman talks deeply upon international affairs.

The speech of Mr. Lloyd George which prevented a war during the Agadir crisis of 1911 was delivered, almost accidentally, not to politicians or Parliament, but to the Bankers' Association at a Mansion House dinner. No one was more surprised than the bankers to find themselves the keystone of a political bridge of the first importance. When a crisis occurs, and a British statesman feels that the time has come to take a strong line, he merely looks down his engagement list, and takes it at the next meeting he has promised to address. That next meeting may, of course, be in the House of Commons or the House of Lords; but it may equally well be a public dinner, or a garden party.

On this particular occasion it was a garden party. There was a fête in Theydon Bois, that charming Essex village which is famous for its magnificent avenue of trees, reminiscent on a smaller scale of the even more celebrated Mile drive at Henley. The fête was held on the lawn of a large house, and beyond the fences and palisades field after green field stretched away to the distant skyline.

There was a mounted gymkhana; and young girls laughed gaily as their mounts kicked over the obstacles they were supposed to clear in one clean jump. Clock golf and the putting green were popular sideshows; and an ice cream pitch did a great trade, for the afternoon was hot even for ladies clad in the most diaphanous of summer garments, and almost scorching for the men, most of whom wore the thick, horsy tweeds which are the conventional attire for English gentlemen farmers.

It was in the midst of these gay festivities, in the shadow of the great marquee in which tea was shortly to be served, that Mr. Churchill, a critical tension having unexpectedly sprung up in European affairs, made a statement concerning the attitude of the large body of Conservatives for whom he is spokesman, in a speech which the radio and next morning's papers treated as a political pronouncement of the first importance, liable to have effects on international events not easily to be calculated.

The speech was well received by its immediate audience, whose signs of approbation were many. Nor were these confined exclusively to the merely human listeners. For a horse crept up silently, and, when Mr. Churchill paused impressively, it loudly whinnied, thoroughly deserving, by its intelligent conduct, the speaker's graceful reference to "that noble animal which is following my remarks with such close attention."

Early in the afternoon I had noticed a tiny girl, dressed in a pink frock, romping on the greensward with considerable abandon. Judging her to be about two years of age, I dispensed with the formalities of introduction, and boldly said, "Good afternoon." She paused for a moment, smiled in a friendly sort of way, observed, "There's another little girl here in a pink dress, too," and continued her absorbing activities. The next I saw of her—or rather heard—was when she heckled Mr. Churchill, and was removed by her nurse.

I met her again about an hour later, when she was disposing of a cornet of ice cream in a highly efficient manner. "Did you like Mr. Churchill?" I inquired.

"Yes," she replied, judicially. "But I like Mother Goose better."

It was a puzzling remark. But puzzling is the word for politics.

# AUTUMN·FASHIONS

## Soft Silhouette in Winter Coats Features Slim Waistline

### Bloused, With All Trimming Above the Waist, They Show Tucks, Folds, Rich Fur. The Short Topcoat Is New

By Helen Johnson Keyes
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The news about separate fall and winter coats headlines the softly fitted silhouettes and, consequently, redingotes, reefers, princess models, coachmen types, and dirndl derivatives. Their cut, broad across the shoulders, full in the chest, flared below the hips, leads definitely toward a special climax, that is, a tiny waist. Every horizontal line, every curved seaming, every diagonal trimming and, indeed, the placement of each detail, has for its purpose the emphasis of this slim, round waist.

Even the sleeves, cut wide and open or else fulled into the armhole and gathered into a wrist-band, and, furthermore, perhaps, made bulky by bandings of fur or by fur overlays below the shoulders, confirm by the contrast of their voluminousness, the femininity and fragility of the ceinture.

Into this parade of the swinging godets, however, steps a sharply contrasted silhouette, the box coat that hangs straight from the shoulders or even curves in slightly at the hem. To accentuate its diversity, its sleeves are set high and drawn slightly toward the neckline, thus narrowing the breadth through the blades. It reverses every criterion of grace established by its competitors and yet has an attractiveness of its own for a sports garment.

A new theme is a short topcoat which the uninitiated might name a jacket, for its cut encourages this erroneous idea. So far as this writer has become acquainted with it, the line is fitted, but it goes in for such exaggerations as huge lapels and enormous upstanding collars.

Trimming takes an upward direction in coats as in dresses. Concentrated above the waistline, yokes become a logical expression and are found both in backs and fronts and in both, or they may be merely indicated by tucks, folds, seamings or bands of leather or fur. Velvet, passementerie or soutache frogs are placed almost as high as the collarbone, while padded geometrical motifs—which are having a vogue as appliqués—are likely to find their positions above the bust.

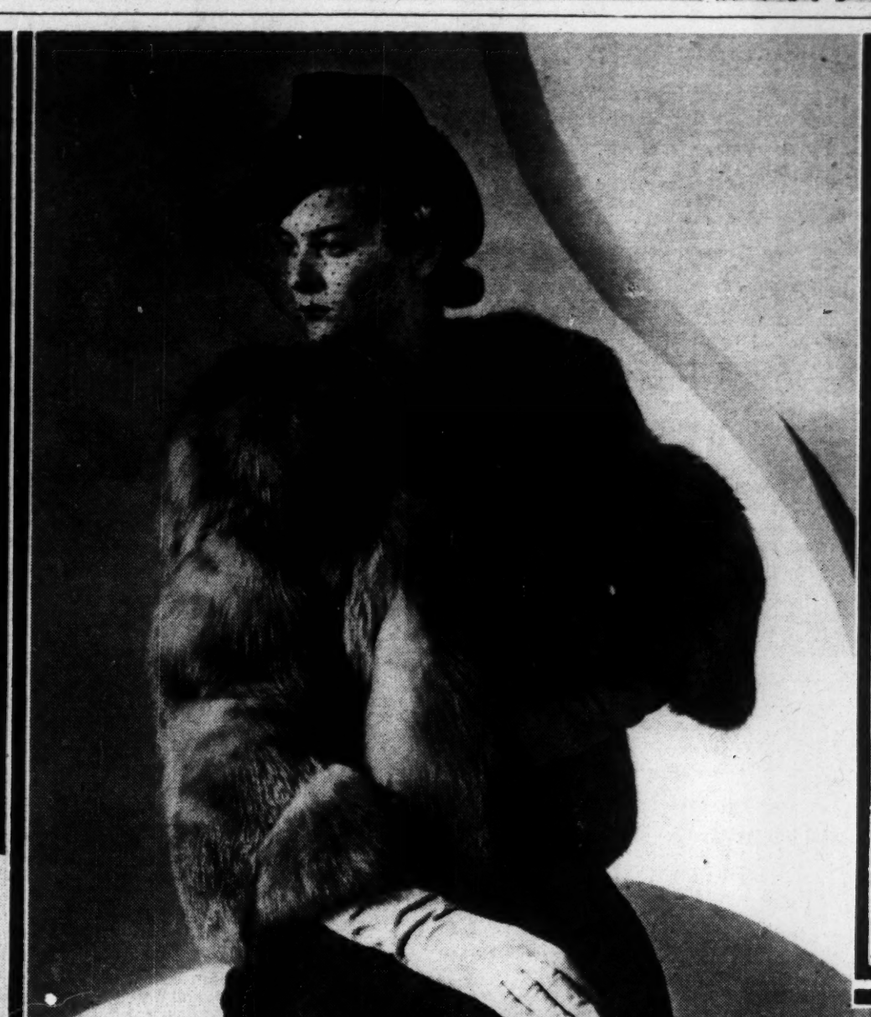
On the other hand, panel fronts, waistcoat fronts, plastrons, and vestees, all in contrast fabrics and colors or perhaps in furs, are interestingly employed in formal models. Furs, leather, and quilted materials are used also to outline false jacket or bolero edges.

Long-haired fur collars are returning from the brief exile into which they were driven by the small, flat collars of the first collections. The brushed-up coiffures and the small, forward-tilted hats justify trimmings that tower at the back or sides without interfering with chignons, curls and waves. Cascades of fur tails are another and a new neckline decoration. Unfurred necklines are likely to be collarless or to wear straight, upstanding bands.

Godets, instead of remaining merely devices for the introduction of fullness in the skirt, are sometimes cleverly employed as trimmings.

Tweeds have been formalized this season and are now much used for town models, which, however, often choose black for their color, whereas country and travel types prefer bright, solid tones.

More and more, however, particularly in woolens, worsteds, duvetyn, and Rodier weaves, colored coats are being introduced for wear in town over black dresses. Plum color and all fruit shades, plum-brown, mustard-brown, gray, the wine gamut, bronze-green, olive-green, bitter-root-green, and bright blues are sponsored.



Courtesy of Saks-Fifth Avenue; R. H. Macy & Co.; Ray Jones, Universal; International Silk Guild; Wanamaker's; Charmante Studio, and J. & J. Slater

**For Your Fall and Winter Wardrobe, Upper Row, Left—Slim Lines Are Important in These Two "Date" Dresses of a New Clothy Fabric Called Evergrand. Center—The Season's Leading Innovation: Boxy Fox Jacket, Hip-Length With High-Fastened, Collarless Neckline. Good for Daytime or Evening. This Model Has Spiral Effect Sleeves Swirled Around Satin. Right—Ensemble of Cocoa Brown Rodier Wool, Designed by Vera West of Hollywood and Worn by Andrea Leeds. The Dress Is Straight Lined With Surplice Draped Bodice. Bell Sleeves and Patch Pockets of Mink on the Matching, Fingertip Jacket Are Typical New Ways of Combining Fur and Cloth. Lower Row, Left—All-Purpose Daytime Dress of Crinkled Burgundy Silk Crepe, Worn With Matching Suede Beret and Your Fur Scarf for Now, Later Under a Winter Coat. Left Center—A Tweed Favorite With the Younger Set, for School or Business. Note the Slim Skirt and the Collarless Neckline on the Jacket. Good in Oatmeal, Brown, Green, or Rust. Right Center—Gloves and Bag of Matching Suede. Bags This Season Are Large and Monograms Heavy. The Bracelet of Polished Gold Links and Pendant Globules, by Monet, Illustrates Current Trend Away From Chunky Jewelry. Right—Walking on a Patent Leather Platform is What Milady Will Be Doing This Winter.**

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## How Smartly She Is Suited!

### And She Can Be, for There Are Suit Styles for All

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The fall suit, that old reliable, makes a bow this year in several new versions. One is the longer jacket—fingertip-, knuckle-, or wrist-length—sometimes flared over the hips but more often smooth, and worn with a slim skirt. Another is the flared tunic of three-quarter length, worn also with a straight skirt. Yet a third is the suit in which the usual fabric jacket is replaced by one of fur. Fourth, but not the least striking, is the dress-length cape, which is worn as the second item of a two-piece suit—that is, with a skirt and blouse; and also as the third piece added to a skirt and jacket suit; and, furthermore, as the complement of a one-piece dress. This cape may be fabric or fur, or fabric lined or trimmed with fur.

A very young silhouette is the little hipbone jacket closed straight up the front to a high neck, perhaps a club collar, and worn with a bias, gored, or pleated skirt. And youthful also is the suit with a hip-length boxy coat.

The dress ensemble is an important style. In the case of afternoon models a long coat is associated with the frock, whereas for informal wear boxy jackets or short swaggers are preferred.

Three-piece suits are indispensable. Interesting are those high-style models which match skirt and top coat and contrast a double-breasted and high-collared jacket. A novel idea is the roomy, sleeveless topcoat of about wrist-length worn over a big-sleeved fitted jacket. Of course in this case, top coat and jacket must match.

The season's trend toward decoration is seen in many of the jackets. They wear bandings and border trimmings either of self-material, braid or fur. Seamed detail at the waistline is used to slim the figure. Yokes are important and many of self-material and also of fur are seen, placed in the back or the front or in both. Again, yokes may be merely indicated by folds, or other trimming.

Fly fronts are approved, but look more matronly than buttons, which may delineate a single- or double-breasted closing. Buttons are not conspicuously featured this season, but big fur knobs or leather globules or lozenges, are very striking on some models. Neck closings, whether collared or collarless, are high, unless revers (which are short and therefore pushed-up in appearance) bring a shallow V into the picture.

Tweeds, worsteds, woolens—these often with ridged surfaces or, in the case of dressy models, of velvety texture—rule the roost. Entire suits are made, too, of caracul fur, which is extremely soft and handsome with its moiré markings.

Black, the fruit colors, and the vintage gamut dominate the spectrum and look well with the fashionable brown furs.


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## Plenty of Swing in Daytime Frocks, and an Hourglass Form

### Tucks, Pleats, and Yokes Accentuate the Bodice; 'Spool Waists' Are New; Sleeve Styles Are Varied

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The old hourglass silhouette has returned, although it is today more considerate than formerly of the natural figure, working out its effects, not cruelly by compressing the body, but by manipulating fabrics and trimmings.

To diminish the apparent waistline, great breadth is given the shoulders by tucks, pleats, and epaulette effects; and the chest, too, is widened by yokes, horizontal drapery, gathers and folds. Furthermore, it is on the upper part of the bodice that ornamentation is concentrated, with the result that not only does the actual line—kept soft and supple—taper acutely from there to the tiny girth, but also the attention is drawn from a decorated horizontal plane to a small pinched-in circle and one actually thinks an inverted pyramid in addition to seeing it! And from that slim band the lines spring away again, forming a skirt that is a right-side-up pyramid.

Dresses swing their hemlines gaily and have several ways of achieving the motions and rhythms required of them. They make use impartially of gores, of pleats and of gathers. Gores can be used to produce two-fabric effects, the hollows being inlaid with a contrast material, such as moiré. Pleats, being various in type, can create all sorts of rhythms. Side pleats, box pleats, knife pleats, inverted pleats have different songs to sing, and according as they are placed, in all-around alignment, in the front, on the sides, on one side, so does the movement of the skirt alter. And it alters again in response to their anchorage—whether they swing from a hip yoke or directly from the waistline. Gathers have recently achieved a special vogue out of deference to a Zouave influence, commemorative of a regiment that did service at some recent assembly of royalty. The skirt aims to resemble at its top the top of Zouave trousers, shirring its fullness directly into the waistband. The dirndl skirt, on the contrary, now becomingly modified, often hangs its gathers from a high hipline.

This focal point between the two globes of the hourglass, the waistline, is sometimes unbelted, sometimes neatly encircled by a belt with an ornamental buckle and sometimes swathed with a wide girdle. Molyneux has recently introduced a "spool waist" produced by a wide, tight girdle, buttoned or laced on each side, which flattens the top of the hips and emphasizes the fullness of the bodice over the bust. The bloused bodice is a third style, and a fourth is the tunic, and a fifth, the jumper.

Long sleeves are the newest fashion, and may be tight all the way or leg-o'-mutton. Bloused waistlines are frequently companioned by bishop sleeves and also by the deep armhole, which is a modification of the dolman sleeve. A few sleeves above and below the elbow and some of bracelet length are still appearing on afternoon frocks, but are likely to decrease in numbers as the season advances.

Necklines are high, and may be draped or collared with diminutive turnovers, or with mandarin bands, or left uncollared.

Wools and worsteds, silk and rayon crepes, rabbit hair duvetyn, velvet, moiré, lamés, and lace are the materials which execute and trim the silhouettes of daytime frocks for fall and winter.

Matelassé, ribbed, and nubbed weaves are to the fore. Stripes and plaids are ubiquitous among college girls and debs. Heavy lace is used for some tailored models, wool lace, Alençon and Chantilly. It is used also in combination with crepes, as moiré is employed as a foil for woolens, in plastrons, bandings, sleeves, collars and pockets.

All the purples are blooming. Even many of the blues have a purple cast. There is, however, the so-called Cosimo-blue, which is greyed; and fog-blue which is a darker blue, greyed; and royal-blue, now called Queen's-blue. Rust, terracotta, wine, and all those ranges are good. Greens run to off-shades, also, and are bronzy. Brown is suffused with plum. A great deal of gold is seen in trimmings.

An enormous amount of trimming is employed and some of it is unlike what other eras have devised. For example, quilted motifs are used as appliqués as are other padded embroideries. Velvet tulips thus simulate buttons and buttonholes down the fronts of frocks. Stuffed bands of self-materials are twisted into motifs of one kind and another and appliquéd at strategic points. Horizontal satin or lamé bandings delineate the rows of shirrings that create dainty puffs for some bodices.


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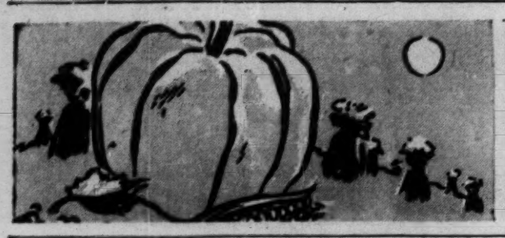

# AUTUMN FASHIONS

## Harvest Tones Dominate Fall Fashion Colors

### Teal Blue, Rural Autumn, Muscatel, and Toast Among the Names Passed Between a Woman and Her Store

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Deep reds, russets, wines, and other rich harvest tones, that somehow belong with the new colors out of doors these days, are dominating the autumn fashion picture. These shades were forecast as top selections at the various local apparel and style openings early in August and are now the major theme of suits, dresses, coats, and varied accessories in department store and specialty shop windows.

Although black as usual appears to be the basic fashion color, there are a host of the new fashion creations in these brighter and newer fall shades. Teal blue, rural autumn, desert rust, and laurel green are among the new colors featured. Others bear such intriguing names as muscatel, royal blue, copper, golden brown, and toast.

**New Costume Suits**

Of particular interest from this area are the new costume suits, appearing both in the jacket frock type with the "suit look," and in the more luxurious fur-trimmed numbers. In many of the new costume suits the fur sleeves are of the stand-up type, which gives a narrower look to the shoulders. Many have yokes across the back and top of the shoulder in conjunction with the fur sleeves. Others boast tuxedo fronts, fur vestees, and pocket trims of fur. Monotone ribs and vertical stripes in nubby and bouclé fabrics are especially popular. Sheer wool crepes are favored for dresses adapted to a heavier or raised surface fabric. There are a lot of contrasts in this season's costume suits, one of the most effective being a red, white, and black striped woolen jacket with a black dress.

**Higher Shoulder Lines**

Daytime dresses in this season's recent style shows indicate a trend toward higher shoulder lines, some leg-of-mutton sleeves, continued narrow waistlines and slightly exaggerated bulk above the waist. The new bodice has a soft look produced by multiple shirrings at shoulders and high-fitting yokes, by endless fine pleats and bloused back effects, and by the new dolman sleeve that is not exactly a dolman, but mostly a widened armhole. Skirts tend toward the straight and narrow even when there are pleats. Many of the dresses in the vintage shades have soft flattering yokes, bloused backs both in dressy and sport types, simple colors, and high necklines.

**Handsome Fabrics**

With the throw-back to courtly fashions and glamorous fabrics, as exemplified by Marie Antoinette and other ladies of the elegant courts of the Louises, formal fashions will really be "things of beauty" this coming season. All the handsome fabrics have been revived—brocades, lamés, matelassés, Lyons velvets, moiré, slipper satin. Many appear in graceful, full-skirted gowns with strapless or off-the-shoulder bodices.

**Around the Clock**

Coats in around-the-clock versions have softer lines this fall. Shoulders are widened and we find many shoulder and sleeve fur combinations. Straight unfitted lines are appearing in abundance, although the fitted silhouette is still good for the fur models. Fitted reefers in unfurred models, especially in the new tweeds, are grand for sports, country, and also for town wear.

Persian is topping the lists for fur coats and is appearing in all shop windows in all-over models and as trims. Beaver is also a favorite as well as natural seal and krimmer. Silver fox is still in the dressy coat limelight.

### Replacing the Oversize Fur Collar

Separate fur pieces are smart with the popular untrimmed finger length, fitted, or loose jacket suit, and the trimly tailored coat. The rigidly set oversize fur collar that was for so long an impractical habit rather than a style, has given way to charming small collars, musketeer cuffs, cunningly devised plastrons and borders.

Courtesy of Universal Studios

**Crushed Raspberry Trimmed With Blue Fox—a Rich Combination Which Composes This Coat Worn by Ann Sheridan. It Is Made of Rodier Jersey and Bands of Blue Fox Trim the Back, Sleeves, and Front, Giving the Effect of a Fur Jacket. Back Fullness Is Brought Into Pleats at the Waistline and Fitted Into the Waist With Short Belt. Muff of Self-Material Also Trimmed With Fur. Her Hat Is a Straw and Felt Mixture in a Deeper Shade of Raspberry Trimmed With Matching Polka-Dot Veil and Two Huge Roses.**

### Hands Go Smartly Clad, With a Style For Every Taste

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The new glove colors are two shades of wine, two shades of rust, stone-blue, stone-gray, stone-brown, boy-blue, and cinnamon. In the sports classification is being introduced a pink called chrysanthemum which may win its spurs at southern resorts this winter.

Glacé kids are pushing their way into the picture, but have not yet displaced suèdes. The glacés are employed for trimmings, however, and these are often incredibly elaborate. One of the most bizarre effects is produced by fingers developed in contrasted colors and skins. Thus a glove may have one or three fingers or a thumb in a different material and color from the body of the glove, in which case this secondary material is often used also for a portion of the palm, a panel in the back or a pattern of circular strips on the wrist.

**Methods Used**

Dressmaker bows, swirled leather buttons, French knots, embroidered patterns, appliquéd dots of patent leather, openwork lattice patterns, lacings through colored eyelets and scrolls are some of the methods used for stimulating our interest in this accessory. Fur trimmings, particularly Persian, will date our gloves this winter.

Since Schiaperelli put fabric gloves on the fashion map, their styling has been greatly elaborated, and one finds them combined with pigskin, suède, cape, patent leather and glacé kid, in designs similar to those used elsewhere, including the contrasted fingers and bisected palms and interjected backs.

**For Town Wear**

Angora gloves are no longer merely a sports item but are very smart for street wear in town. Although they preserve Tyrolean themes and colors, they are now Americanized in cut and made comfortable for slim hands and long fingers. Their colors outshine those of autumn itself. For instance, the writer saw a pair in royal-blue, whipped with emerald-green and embroidered on the back with a floral pattern in orange and yellows, and another in a light wine color, blanket-stitched in light blue and embroidered with royal, pale blue and green.

Glove departments are planning a big business in wool gloves when cold weather comes. I saw a pair knit of fuchsia and quilted in violet-blue; and another knit of chamois-yellow with panels of jade-green.

Charmante

**For Your Swing Into Autumn Elegance Kislav Has Designed These White Washable Doeskin Gloves in the Popular Wrist Length. Their Black Stitching Is Rhythmic and in Tune With Dressy Occasions. A Fitting Complement to the Black Velvet Bowed Hat Which Is Perched Lightly Atop Milady's New High Coiffure.**

## Blouses for Suits and Skirts Offer Novel Style Ideas

### Basque and Little Jacket Effects, Fly-Front And Back-Closing Models. Hand-Details Mark Evening

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Among the interesting novelties in suit blouses for the fall and winter are those made like little jackets or like the basques of the 1880's. They wear high, round necks, softened, perhaps, by small turn-over collars and bows and short puffed sleeves, squared-off on the shoulders. They button straight down the front, perhaps with a scalloped or battlemented edge, perhaps with an openwork fagoting, perhaps with a puckered line produced by horizontal shirring. Again, they may fasten in the middle of wide vestees that are embroidered or shirred, or of tuck bibs or pleated bosoms.

A variant of this jacket blouse is called a suit shirt and is in the sports category. It has long sleeves, sometimes full all the way down and gathered in at the wrists, sometimes full above the elbow and close-fitting below. Quite often it is made with a shallow yoke, stitched or tucked. Fly-front models are also smart.

Very new but reminiscent is the blouse that closes in the back. The neckline hugs the throat at its base or may wear a tiny standing band. The effects are quite diversified although the fact of a close round outline remains constant. Bias folds can express this idea or circular bands of self-material or contrasted fabric. Again, sunburst or rudder tucks, forming a sort of yoke, are drawn into a heading. An old-time pattern is revived in a blouse with a deep shirred yoke and, below the released fullness, a shirred waist, done, in these days, with lastex. Cowl fronts, panels made with perpendicular pin-tucks, and funny little wing collars do their part in rescuing from monotony the basic lines.

A blouse-and-skirt costume for dinners is sponsored by Lanvin, Lelong and other French designers. The blouse is contrasted and in most cases wears bishop sleeves and a crushed girdle. The neckline remains high and snug. One might have a black velvet or a black wool skirt, long and flared from the knees, and a blouse of plum-colored tulle embroidered in colored stones or in sequins.

For tailored blouses satin, silk crepe and silk jersey are the favorite materials. For evening wear, the sheers, velvet and the metals are approved. Hand detailing gives the elegance demanded today.

Both white and black satin are good style for suit models, but the pastels are superseded by such dark tones as grape, plum, dark green, spice brown, ruby, rose, russet, royal and postman's blue. These same rich colors are favored for evening.

## The New Hosiery Shades and Fabrics

### Here Are a Few Hints on Co-ordinating New Tones to the Costume

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

One escapes from monotony only at a price. Now that the "well-dressed woman" must co-ordinate the colors of her hosiery with those of her shoes, gloves, handbag and belt, and with the wool, silk or rayon of her costume, a new aesthetic responsibility has to be assumed.

To assist her, the Hosiery Co-ordination Chart of the Textile Color Card Association presents swatches of the new stocking colors and co-ordinates them with the desirable tones of leather and of costume fabrics.

**For Example**

For instance, Charmbeige, a rosy stocking hue, is shown, and opposite it on another page are presented the tones in leathers called Chateau Wine and Porto Plum, together with certain fabric colors of the wine and grape range, with which such stockings should be worn. Associated with golden-tan hosiery are black and navy leathers and teal-blue, pottery-brown, and dark brown dress materials.

Tropic Glow and Vivacity, hosiery colors that send one right up on one's toes, complement Burnt Earth in leathers and red-browns and coppery hues in apparel.

Tropic Glow appears again, this time in company with Suntone, for evening wear with gold and silver slippers.

The violin tones are dominant in the new hosiery and the wine shades compete with them for popularity.

Ten new hosiery tones are on the season's palette—Suntone, French Toast, Tropic Glow, Havana Tan, Charmbeige, Vivacity, Praline Beige, Tile Beige, Mist Beige and Cloudhaze. These names are really a little more conservative than their rosy glow!

The platform sole, particularly in the evening sandal, justifies some further dramatization of hosiery. Among these dramatizations is a ribrow heel in black on a beige stocking; and an openwork mesh heel on a contrasted stocking. Very sheer black stockings are creeping into favor, particularly for evening wear, and some of them have elaborate lace designs on the instep.

**In Construction**

Some advances in practical construction have also been made this season. One minimizes the transition from the sheer silk leg to the heel, toe and sole fabric. Another offers a non-run guarantee on a two-thread stocking. A new line of hosiery to be priced at about $1 certifies a special fit because it classifies its line into models for the small, medium and large woman and grades its sizes within these categories.

Wide World

**Attractive and Practical for the Secretary Is This Frock in English Violet Mist Wool, Very Soft in Quality. The Tucks Taper Toward the Shoulder Line; the Belt Is of Pigskin. Both Silver Clip and Bracelet Are Worked in a Grape Design.**

### Earrings to Be Worn During All Hours Of the Day

Earrings are the "big news" in fall jewelry fashions, according to Charlotte of Paris, stylist and designer, who reports the increasing importance of ear-embellishments.

"Upswept coiffures and tiny hats are concentrating attention upon the head as never before," she cables. "As a result, the smartest women of Paris are wearing earrings for every occasion, during all hours of the day."

For sports and general daytime wear, earrings of gold or silver in simple designs that follow the contour of the lobe are favorites. But with the luxurious evening fashions, glittering stones are used in elaborate designs. And while the small, lobe type of earring is still most widely accepted, fashion leaders who set the styles others follow, are wearing long dangling earrings of indisputable glamour.

### Long Fur Stoles And Huge Muffs

Long stoles will be worn with unfurred suits and huge muffs will look chic even early in the season and without fur accompaniment.

### Coat Fabrics That Simulate Furs

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Increasing interest in fabrics that simulate furs is indicated by the present market. Other materials that are sponsored for coats are the wool mixtures, and the shetland, bouclé, and serge weaves. Indefinite patterning and subtle textures are sponsored and qualities that are soft for draping.

or velvet or even slipper satin, to create an entirely different appearance, just as Helen Taylor changed a Joan Bennett negligee into an evening gown for an extra in "Vogues of 1938."

Brocades and velvets are easily combined with other materials into jackets, or waists and skirts; and last year's tweed coat may be converted into a this fall's jacket with slight alterations, to be worn with a plain fabric skirt. And if you have an old bouffant taffeta dance frock you might try hanging the skirt from a tight blouse of black velvet as Gwen Wakeling of 20th Century-Fox has done for an extra in "Kentucky."

### Sports Shirts Made In Many Materials

Sports shirts are made in many materials, such as spun-rayon, rayon-and-cotton, rayon jersey, challis, cashmere and alpaca. Diagonal weaves in rayon crepe are also good, and cotton gabardine is approved for riding shirts.

### Crepes Hold Their Own In the Fall Fabrics

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Crepes are important for town dresses. They interpret gracefully the vogue for dolman bodices, bloused backs, and flared skirts. An interesting figured matelassé crepe is dyed in two colors; one of the striking combinations is brilliant blue with black. Novelty silks and rayons imitate an all-over embroidered look, achieving it by thrusts of knotty threads.

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Skirt sketched: pleated model made of imported English checked woolen, $10.95.

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# AUTUMN·FASHIONS

## Evening Frocks Step Out of Our Grandmother's Picture Album

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

When we pull out the old snapshot album some 30 to 40 years from now we're going to see ourselves pretty much as we see our grandmothers in the old family album today—that is as far as some of the new evening gowns and formal attire go. That's the story in style shows all along State street these days.

For all this influence of Louis XIV, Queen Victoria, and ante bellum days has brought a return to the old elegance that will wrap itself around our shoulders when we step out to the opera and other grand places this winter. A lot of the dresses, even those for the most formal occasions, cover the shoulders. Particularly charming are the models in crush resistant black velvet with squared neckline and a demure bodiced effect.

High shoulders and "upped" sleeves are the word in this type of dress which will be worn by matron as well as high school lass.

Another demure member of the same family, also a black velvet, is made with a hoop skirt and pastel gulmp. Adaptations of the dirndl and old-fashioned hoop skirt are making gowns as sweeping and rustling as in days of old. In fact, one Loop store window showing a fall wedding scene had all the bridesmaids clad in wide and billowing hoop skirts.

For the more daring of the formal wearers, or perhaps they are the more sophisticated, the bodice effect finds itself adapted to strapless black net with yards of pin wheel frills in the skirt. Dinner gowns seem still to retain their elegance in white simplicity both in the covered and uncovered shoulder versions.

Accessories for these grandmother styles are going to send us rummaging in old jewelry cases or to costume jewelry counters. For black velvet bands with pin, brooch, or clip decoration bind the throat again just as primly as they did in the last century. The cameos that some of us received for graduation presents way-back-when are in vogue again as the ideal final touch on the dark velvet gown.

Clusters, dangles, jangles, and other noisy folderol are still poular in charm bracelets. The brushed up coiffure brings us again earrings and ornamental combs. Also popular are garnets, amethysts, old gold and silver, and topaz.

### Crush-Resistance Now Permanent

Improvements in the crush-resistant process during the past year now make possible velvets which may be cleaned indefinitely without losing their crush-resistance, beauty, or draping qualities. These crush-resistant transparent velvets, all of which are made with rayon, are equally suited to simple tailored frocks, afternoon dresses, dinner suits and liquidly draping evening gowns, as well as hats and accessories. New dressmaker details are possible with these velvets. Shirring and tucking no longer mat the pile, which springs upright, even at seams.

Wide World; Frederick Bradley
Courtesy International Silk Guild

**Upper row, left—The Dancing Party Finds Sub-Deb Sister in an Ankle-Length Pale Pink Weighted Silk Taffeta Frock With Wide Circular Skirt, Its Bodice and Puffed Sleeves Entirely Smocked With Blue, Its Shoulders Accented by Velvet Flowers. Center—For the First College Prom, Daughter Wears a Periwinkle Blue Silk Taffeta Evening Dress Gored From Neckline to Hem, Its Fluted Décolleté Lined With Cerise, Its Tiny Gathered Jacket With "Up" Shoulders Ending Just Under the Bust. Right—Dinner Transformation Is Achieved With This Lively Short Bolero Over the Formal Black Velvet Gown. It Is Schiaparelli's Idea and Is Decorated With Turquoise Blue Beads and Embroidery. Below—Hoops Are Here Again! Designed by Vionnet, This Coming-Out-Party Gown Is of Winterhalter Blue Satin.**

## Enter the Dinner Dress, Wearing Its Credentials on Its Sleeves

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Dinner dresses are floor-length and slim, with sculptured lines, well expressed in woolen, silk jersey, and crepe. In most cases they have either mounted necklines or those that encircle the throat at its base, and long sleeves.

**Complementary Shapes**

Sleeves this season are of great importance and they are shaped to complement the silhouette. They may be large like a bishop's; or leg-o'-mutton, or tight all the way, or otherwise designed for appropriateness. Furthermore, they are richly embroidered or otherwise trimmed with incrustations, sequins, jet, appliqués.

**Bloused Types**

A new trend is a two-piece dinner dress, composed of a top in some pale or bright color contrasted with a dark skirt. Jumper tops in brocades are attractive with velvet or crepe skirts. Bloused types in silk, sheers, net or lace are also sponsored and these are brought into a slim waistline by means of a swathed girdle.

The fabric idea is reversed in some cases, the blouse being velvet, the skirt wool, broadcloth or crepe.

**Two-Purpose Dresses**

The two-purpose dress, that is, the décolleté model with a slim skirt, which can be transformed by a jacket into a frock for dinners, persists. New types of jackets are offered to accompany it.

The newest vogue is the lumberjack, by which is meant merely a bloused silhouette on a wide nip belt. These are fashioned of the most elegant materials and embroidered with jewels, sequins and what-not. Boleros and fitted jackets continue, but everywhere is adornment.

At the moment all the purples are dominating the spectrum. Wines, rusts, terra cotta, bright blue compete with them, and judging from the previous fashion history of purples, may outlast their vogue.

**Draped in Classic Lines**

Amid all the blare of color and trimming, one occasionally sees a solid-color dinner frock of mat surface, blessedly black, draped in classic lines that remind one of Greek fabrics as they are portrayed in sculpture. This dress, at its best, is animated only by a fitted necklace at the throat and perhaps a couple of rings and bracelets in the same style and stones.

## Fur Evening Coats, Sumptuous and Simple

### If You Are Choosing a New One, These Are Among the Dressy Furs

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Perhaps an opportunity has presented itself for acquiring this winter a formal fur coat, a special-occasion garment which will enable one to be very smart at important functions.

Persian lamb is the most fashionable fur of this season and is preferred in black though shown also in gray, which is less ceremonious. Persian is expensive, but it wears well and—contrary to the situation among certain other peltries—the best looking examples are the most durable. One should select luster and an even distribution of the curls.

A fur called half-Persian or cross-Persian, taken from breeds that result from crossing Persian lambs with clothing-wool sheep, is inferior and although, of course, much cheaper, is not to be recommended.

Broadtail is a very luxurious version of the best Persian, but is the pelt of young or premature lambs.

Mink is always a prestige fur. American minks are the best, and although they are expensive they wear well. Dark, lustrous pelts are desirable. So-called eastern mink is a superior type and comes from the northeast of the United States and the east of Canada.

Russian, Chinese, and Japanese mink are not so good, and "mink paws," although not always a bad buy for a rough-and-tumble garment, are peltries made up of pieces from various parts of the body and of imperfect fragments cut off better mink skins. If honestly sold for what they are, coats fashioned from them can offer the advantage of an appearance deceptively good to the untrained eye.

Russian sable is a peltry which only the plutocrat can desire. It is fabulously expensive and not very durable.

Alaska seal is the king of furs Although expensive, it justifies the expenditure by wearing for a lifetime and then constituting itself an heirloom. A close fur and an even pile are the indexes of quality. It is dyed in safari brown, logwood brown, and black. All genuine Alaska seal bears the certificate of the United States Government.

The skins of the South American, South African, and Asiatic seals are dyed and processed like those from Alaska, but they are not certified by the Government. However, they are much less expensive and are durable.

Tropical seals, a breed found in South American waters, yield hair but not true fur. Their resemblance after dressing and dyeing is more to caracul or moiré pony than to true seal.

There is a wide range of quality in fox skins, and consequently of price and strength. The best are the silver, blue, and white varieties. In buying red fox the rich tone should be selected, for the pale wears less well. Cross fox is a sport breed of red and like it in coloring except for black-cross markings on the neck, shoulders, and back. Gray fox is often dyed and touched up to resemble silver fox and although by no means so handsome, is not a bad purchase if selected with knowledge of what it is. There is a gray South American fox also, but its pelt is less durable than those of the North American continent.

The foxes, although formerly used chiefly for neckpieces, muffs, and trimmings, are this year much in evidence for short jackets and capes.

### Luxurious Materials Replace the Casual

The casual is retiring before the formal in silhouette and most important indeed, in fabrics. The strongly marked bouclé novelties are passé; the feathers and cellophane are retiring. In their places are suave, luxurious materials with minutely arranged weave designs, which drape and cling as the new mode decrees. For women's clothes have exacting lines this year. Pleats in the dresses, squared shoulders, fitted waistlines, all demand supple materials of classic beauty.

## Hoops, Crinolines and Bustles Seen in Evening Gowns

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Wide skirts are predominant; not the floating skirts of the season just vanished, but stiff skirts. Hoops and crinolines are definitely here, and are influencing styles in dancing. The waltz has returned; will the minuet follow?

Some hoops are removable and can be discarded in a dressing room when more freedom of movement than they permit is needed. But stiff materials remain; slipper-satin, taffeta, lamé, Lyons velvet.

Although the wide skirt is most frequently an affair of gathers at the waist or pleats set evenly around a high hipline, sometimes it is modified by having its fullness concentrated at the sides.

**Taffeta Dust Ruffles**

The slim Princess theme continues, but a newer silhouette combines with this sleek waist and diaphragm, a gored skirt that bells out and may be extended at the hemline by taffeta dust ruffles, revived from the 80's.

From these years, too, is brought back the bustle-draped skirt and two-tiered and polonaise effects. Nor is the sheath, of recent lineage, so infrequent a figure as to look odd, nor the skirt tubular to the knees and then flared or ruffled, Spanish fashion. A few trains appear, coupled with back fullness.

So much for skirts. Bodices are very much pinched in at the waist, often fitted but just as frequently draped, and wear either pointed, round or widely corseleted treatments. The spreading skirt sometimes appears in conjunction with a shirtwaist top; and the bustle silhouette seems to require for balance a full bodice front. The Juliet or Italian Renaissance top is a new alliance with the princess skirt. Even the Empire bodice is in the running.

Décolletages stress the off-shoulder line and more and more the strapless types win favor. A modification of this line is the bateau neck, which is accompanied by tiny puff sleeves. The high back and wide, square-cut front and the deep V also have their advocates among the leading couturiers, and are sometimes dramatized by huge, up-standing collars in the back and also by attached capelets and scarfs. High fronts and low backs are still in the picture.

New are long, tight or leg-o'-mutton sleeves with deep décolletages.

**White Velvet**

Despite the emphasis on color, many black and white frocks are offered. White velvet is a vogue. Gold and American Beauty red are used to animate these background colors. The fact that trimming is profuse and many jewels are worn gives opportunity for the blaze of sharply contrasted hues which the mode calls for. Sequin embroidery in firework colors, sequin poinsettias, jet bands, jewels worked into Persian and Chinese motifs, gold sunrays, little gold bells, rhinestone passementerie, quilting inset with colored stones, diamante checkerboard motifs, bejeweled ribbons, are only a few of the themes which make this season one of the most sumptuous fashion has ever known.

### Stripes for Accent

Transparent velvet printed in gay Roman stripes or paisley patterns will be used for blouses and gay accents. Cut velvets are also seen, in brocade effects, from delicate florals to bold scrolls, and in lace motifs with shaded, half-tones.


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# AUTUMN FASHIONS

## Semi-Sports Suits Ride High Even for Town

### Shirt Fabrics Include Airplane Cloth. Cluster Stripes Are Good in Ties

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Even for town wear the semi-sports suit is riding high. We suggest for town and travel a suit of gray wool, pin-striped and with an overcheck that introduces some color, or a greenish-blue tweed suit; or a suit of navy hopsack worsted; or one of beige cheviot.

**Increasing Apparent Length**

The double-breasted coat has a pleasant, informal look and may be buttoned at the upper or lower middle button, the lapel obligingly rolling down to the point of closure. The tall man, who wishes to increase the apparent length of his stride, may choose the upper button but the stocky man is likely to find that the effect is to shorten and broaden him rather than to give reach to his legs. The choice must be made, however, for only one button can permissibly be slipped through its hole.

The desired silhouette gives a tall, long-legged appearance, and to achieve this, in good custom-made clothes, the placement of the sartorial waistline is determined not by nature's waistline but by the length of the legs.

**Tie Patterns**

Diagonally-placed cluster stripes are an outstanding style in ties. Checks showing solid, bright-hued squares have an attractive stained-glass-window effect; set figures composed of miniature flower-forms, crests, or symbols are good—but dots are out.

Brogues and monks' front shoes of calf or reverse calf or pigskin are excellent complements.

Black Lord's hats with raw, upturned brims are high style, but light-weight felt cavalier hats and semi-Tyrolean types are also correct.

**Shirt Materials**

In the matter of shirts, more diversity of materials than of patterns is available. Broadcloth is excellent, various cotton weaves and cotton-and-rayon mixtures are in the running, and airplane cloth is good when the emphasis is on informality. Silk, on the other hand, stresses a certain ceremoniousness. But the almost universal pattern is a widely-spaced double stripe on a soft-colored ground, such as green, peach, pink, blue, or beige. A shirt, then, can be chosen which will match, contrast or harmonize with the suit. It may be said, however, that although tall men can wear becomingly contrasted linen, short men, especially when they are inclined toward stoutness, look better in blended colors. Shirts with attached collars are increasingly popular with semi-sports outfits.

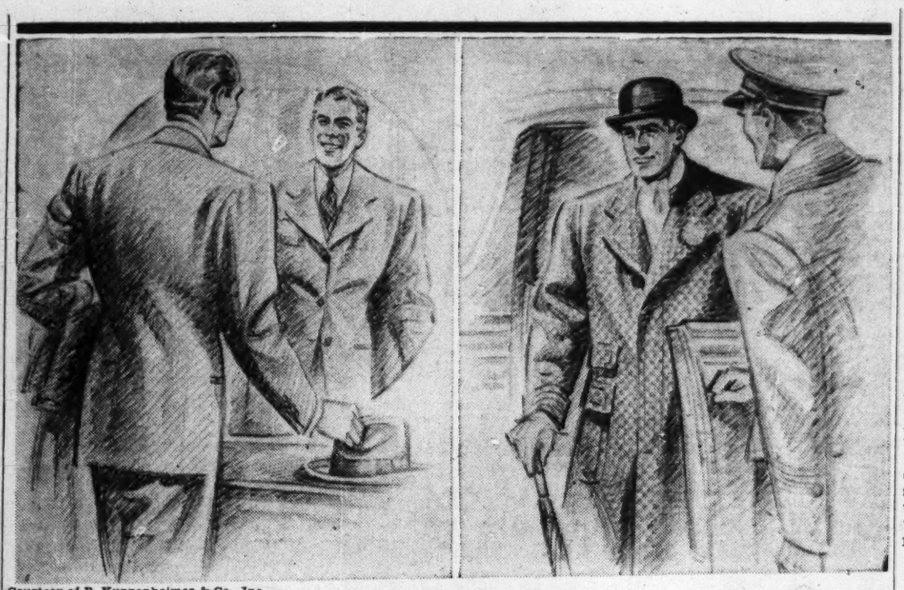
**Three-Quarters Formal**

Slightly more formal is the suit in a chalk-stripe fabric, made in single-breasted style. Gray, gray-blue, brownish-gray, and navy are colors sponsored by fashion. Both two and three-button coats are shown, and both peaked and notched lapels.

Striped broadcloth shirts, demi-bosomed shirts with horizontal stripes, and soft-colored silk shirts are frequently set off by starched white collars.

Brogues, wing-tip or plain-toed shoes carry these suits several steps farther on the path of good form.

Homburgs and bowler hats top off with a certain distinction suits that can look either relaxed or important according to the accessories that accompany them. Handkerchiefs harmonized with the ties, lapel flowers, tricky watch chains, or chaste stick pins can exalt the general effect from neatness to chic.



Courtesy of B. Kuppenheimer & Co., Inc.

**At the Left Is a Variation on the Traditional English Lounge, or Drape, Suit Embodying the Following Characteristics: Draped Fullness Over the Chest; Casual Indentations at the Sleeves, Draping From the Sleeveheads; Suppressed Waist and Snug Hips; Jetted Pockets; Unusual Fullness Over Shoulder Blades in Back, Draping Diagonally Under the Armholes—This Is the Major Blade Feature. The Fullness Over the Blades Provides Exceptional Comfort and a Certain Casual Smartness Which Establishes This Particular Model as an Outstanding Trend in Young Men's Styling. At the Right Is the Newest Interpretation of the Box-Back Coat, Distinguished by the Following Features: Extreme Roominess, Practically Equal to That of the Usual Raglan Style; No Belt in Back; Set-in Sleeves Instead of Raglan Construction; Fly Front; Four Evenly Spaced Rows of Stitching Along Cuffs and Bottom; Single-Breasted With Notch Lapels. The Browning Follows the New Tendency in Overcoats, Which Is Away From the More Fitted Styling, and Has the Very Spacious and Graceful English Characteristics.**

## Midnight Blue Predominates for Evening

### Few Changes in Tails. Double-Breasted Dinner Jackets Outsell the Single

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Formal and semiformal evening dress is of increasing importance from the age of prep-school students on.

This season offers few changes in tails. They continue long, reaching below the break of the knees. Trousers are cut high and slide fasteners are in favor. A low waistline is sponsored in coats; and lapels, cut decidedly broad, are faced with dull grograin. The extent of their roll varies, but in the East the trend is toward length, to stress the low waist. In Hollywood a shorter roll is liked because it builds up the illusion of a high full chest and makes the cutaway effect more dramatic.

**Shirts With Back Opening**

Stiff-bosomed shirts with only a back opening are winning increasing favor. With them are worn boid wing collars and a white butterfly tie. Plain pearl studs, black or white, with matching links, are correct and should have the narrowest possible metal edges. Single-breasted waistcoats with three closely-spaced buttons may match the suit or be made of a fancy piqué or silk.

Black silk socks and patent leather pumps or shoes are the compulsory footwear.

**Collars and Ties**

Fold collars are winning greater and greater approval for wear with double-breasted dinner jackets, but with single-breasted coats wing collars are required. The correct tie is black or midnight-blue, according to the color of the suit, and has pointed ends or is a straight club shape. Again, black silk socks and patent shoes or pumps are necessary.

**With Taller Crown**

With tails a silk opera hat is correct and this year its crown will be taller than for some seasons past. A tuxedo is correctly complemented by a Homburg, in black or midnight blue.

White silk mufflers and white mocha or kid gloves lend a final touch of perfection

**Dinner Jackets**

In dinner jackets the double-breasted type outsells the single-breasted in the ratio of three to one. This is explained in part by the fact that the double-breasted coat can be worn, in warm weather, without a waistcoat. Single breasted models, however, are a prestige style. In either case, the top or bottom button may be on the waistline. In tuxedos, too, as well as tails, broad lapels are faced with dull silk. Coats are cut full in the chest and broad in the blades. Welt pockets are de rigueur. Midnight blue is the predominating color for both formal and semiformal dress.

**Overcoats**

Chesterfield overcoats, single or double-breasted, are a correct and practical accompaniment of evening dress—practical because they can be worn also in the daytime. On the other hand, the double-breasted draped overcoat, styled exclusively for evening wear, is a swanky garment for the man who can afford it. This may be said also of the evening type of balmacaan, made with a fly front and silk-faced lapels.

## London Tailors Now Look to America

London Bond Street, once the street of fashion, style-setter to the men of the world, is just an alley off Piccadilly now, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

Since King Edward VIII gave up all for love, London, just like Paris, Rome and Berlin, is said to be getting many of its new ideas from the tailors of New York and Hollywood.

King Edward's theory was that evening clothes should be as comfortable as a pair of slacks. He released the fashionable man from the bondage of the boiled dinner shirt. He adopted the double-breasted midnight-blue dinner jacket and threw away the vest. He gave creepless trousers to the world.

The present British King, unlike his brother, is a follower rather than a setter of styles. He is the acme of correctness, but stylistically a Tory.

In London, tailors now look to three men to change styles: The King, the Duke of Kent, and Anthony Eden (who popularized the black Homburg hat).

Only the Duke of Kent, however, has shown any tendency to break tradition. Like the Americans, he has thrown away his vest for summer wear. He now wears almost exclusively a double-breasted four-buttoned jacket with a long rolled lapel.

Even with these models and with the Hollywood stars constantly before them, Englishmen change styles slowly. They still put their shirts on over their heads. And most young business men look alike: dark business suit with peak lapels, hard short collar, patent leather hair, black Homburg hat, umbrella over left wrist.

American tailors, however, have carried on Edward's campaign for sartorial emancipation. They made vests unpopular. They put slide fasteners on trousers. One Bond Street tailor said: "They have made men comfortable but sloppy the world over."

British tailors blame American machines (particularly the motion picture machine) for internationalizing and mechanizing clothes. They point out there is now little difference between the clothes of the Frenchman, Italian, and German, though the German still cuts his clothes along military lines.

Tailors say there is only one really new garment this season: a finger-tip length topcoat of rainproof material for sportswear. Patterns generally are smaller and quieter.

It seems the scarlet satin lined formal cape is also making a comeback, but if you don't have one, you may be able to get by.

## Fairly High Waistline For Trousers

New York clothing cutters are maintaining a fairly high waistline for trousers with an easy fullness to the knee, where unobstrusive pegging creates the desired taper so essential to the current vogue. Current fad among university men and young executives is to discard the waistcoat. The new full drape, even in the single-breasted suit, makes this possible without over-exposure of the shirt front. In this respect it has been noted that jacket lapels are not quite so long and coats are worn buttoned at the first button, which brings it together in the center of the chest. Both peaked and notched lapels are seen, although the latter are found in the more conservative models. The peaked lapel is really a semi-peak and avoids the lamentable extremes of a few seasons back.

## Which Style Is Best for You.

### Cut of the Suit Analyzed in Relation to the Figure

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Through gradual development and as an expression of the ideas of many tailors and designers, we have today not only what we call up-to-date styles, but also styles to fit every type of figure.

The short, round man does not wear to best advantage the style of suit and the pattern in cloth that is suitable for the tall, slender man. He wants to decrease the appearance of girth and add the appearance of height; and to do this he wisely selects a single-breasted coat with semi-peak and fairly narrow lapels. The shoulders will be natural instead of broad; the coat will be very slightly fitted at the waistline. By leaving off the flaps on the pockets and using piped pockets, he will appear a trifle smaller around the waist. He will also avoid big, baggy trousers. The fabric will be hard finished material with a quiet stripe.

**Tall and Thin**

For the tall, thin man, the double-breasted style is the most suitable. This style of coat should always be worn buttoned, for the overlapping lapels will add an impression of width, particularly if they themselves are wide. Checks and small patterns as well as quiet plaids will be in good taste and becoming.

If a tall, slender man prefers a single-breasted coat, it should have wide, notch lapels. The material should be a loose-weave or rough fabric, such as tweed or cheviot.

Light shades will broaden a thin man. His coat should be fairly long so as to show less of his legs, but if he wishes to avoid the appearance of a long coat back, the half belt may be used.

**Short and Slender**

The man who is both short and slender naturally wants to secure the appearance of both added height and girth. This he can do by wearing a single-breasted, peak-lapel coat of medium length. Long, rolling lapels and broad shoulders will help as also will pocket flaps. The corners of his coat should be blunt rather than too rounded.

He should select a cloth with a not-too-prominent stripe—a herringbone, a small check, or a tweed. A prominent plaid would make a short man appear shorter, just as stripes for a tall, thin man would make him appear taller and more slender than he really is.

**Tall and Stout**

The tall and stout man will want his coat in a two-button, single-breasted style with long notch lapels. The coat should be fairly long, freely cut, and with piped pockets. He should select dark rather than very light colors and a smooth-finished, strong material; for the stout man is much harder on clothes than is the man of average build. Therefore, he, in particular, will find it to his advantage to buy an extra pair of trousers with his suit. The man of medium height and proportions has an almost unlimited choice of styles as well as of patterns in cloth, provided he will use ordinary care and discrimination in selecting the colors in his clothes, being restricted only by the matter of good taste.

The color of a man's hair, eyes, and skin should always be considered when buying clothing. When we want to frame a picture, we have the frame of a contrasting color to bring about the proper effect. Proper contrast is also important in the clothes we wear. The blond type of man can wear blues, greens, and mixed grays. The florid complexioned man can wear greens, grays, browns, and blues. The man with a pale complexion looks well in the contrasting colors of blue, blue-gray, and brown. The man with sallow complexion should wear mixed blues and blue-grays, but never green. The black-haired type looks well in light gray and brown. Men who are greatly tanned by the sun should wear light colors.

Of course, it sometimes happens that the style of suit a man should wear and the latest style dictates of any season may conflict, in which case it is well to choose the style of clothes most becoming rather than anything too extreme.

## Renewed Interest In Jewelry

New accents in business dress are the revision of the "drape" model to create a fuller chest line, ample shoulders, and more sharply defined easy but precise formality which is enhanced by the demi-bosom shirt, stiff collar, smart calf skin shoes in one of several town lasts and a revived interest in accessory jewelry. The watch chain, in broad, masculine gold, is coming back. Cuff links bespeak an opulence and the tie-pin, long in exile, has returned. It will be seen, more and more, most frequently in pearl and applied against cravats of solid tones or, at least, subdued patterns.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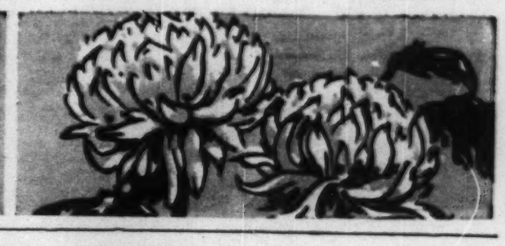
# AUTUMN·FASHIONS



## Simplicity and Conformity Win Junior's Approval

### When Shopping for Boys It Is Well to Remember That They Dislike Too Great Variety

By Marion Lyndon

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

It is grand fun to dress boys. First a mother should study the pattern of her own community and learn what to buy, or (what is more important) what not to buy. For instance, if you live in a knicker neighborhood where all the ten-year-olds wear knickers, it is unkind to send your son to school or play in shorts. To be sure, shorts are smart and do not come unfastened and draggle at the knee, but it is your son who is to wear them, not you. Boys are so often miserable in the wrong clothes and so rarely give the real reason for their feelings. To feel he has the right clothes is just as important for a schoolboy as for a bride,—really more so as he often has so little to say about what he shall wear.

**Area Not Great**

Another point to think of in dressing boys is that there is often too little boy for the clothes chosen. The area of a boy is not great, and if the pattern is large or vivid, you just naturally run out of boy. Thus the startling sweater or the huge design of the socks is conspicuous, not your active, intelligent son. Simple sweaters in heather mixtures do not show dirt and narrow stripes that have an imported look are wise selections. If you must have a bright sweater, choose it in stripes of only two colors, as red and gray, royal blue and white, or navy and red. Then for multicolored effects stick to narrow, hairlined patterns. With schoolrooms warm and boys active many mothers prefer lisle sweaters to wool for indoor hours. These sweaters are inexpensive and wash with no fear of shrinking.

**Don't Count on Shrinking**

And speaking of shrinking, don't count too much on shrinking of the material and stretching of the boy when you make purchases. Buy clothes that are easy but not loose in fit. So often the material does not shrink, and should not if of reasonable quality and washed with a fair degree of care, nor is it perhaps a growing year for a boy. Misfit clothes are sadly unbecoming. A suit, sweater or shirt, a trifle small as it gets that worn, mellow look is not unbecoming, but clothes that are always too roomy even when shabby give a pitiful, unloved, unkempt look to the best looking of boys.

**A Point of Grooming**

A point of grooming often neglected in little boys is in permitting underwear to show. Masculine lingerie should not be exhibited, and buying it too large means a drippy look about the knees as it hangs below the shorts. It is so easy to take a hem in the underwear legs, for you want plenty of body room and freedom for action. Then, too, consider the neckline and do not buy union suits that are cut so high that the top buttons show above the round neck of the jersey. A funny point about necklines is that in some schools all boys wear V-neck sweaters and wear neckties with their shirts; while in other schools all boys wear round-neck sweaters, no tie and the top button of the shirt undone and the points of the collar out over the sweater. My own son went to a school where the latter fashion prevailed, so I had to give away a beautiful Scotch sweater brought by a visiting relative as he just could not wear it.

Spoiling a child you say. I really don't think so. A boy makes so few requests and tabus if you will only let him wear clothes according to those few. Not nearly as many as you and I have as to our own wardrobes.

Boys of today wear long trousers younger than their fathers and uncles did, but they love them none the less. Heretical though it sounds, Dad does not always know best, and he being masculine has a fixed adherence to clothing tradition. Dad may have been afflicted by having to wear Lord Fauntleroy suits of velvet and lace collars. His son does not. Nor does the age at which Dad wore long trousers have much weight for his son. It is not smart to dress tiny boys in long trousers, but at 12 or 13 a boy usually wants "longs" for dress at least.

**Long Trousers**

Boys have scant sense of monotony in clothing, but they suffer from too great variety. You may buy four sweaters and shorts outfits, one brown, one navy, one green and one maroon. Your son perhaps will cleave to the navy and find every possible reason for wearing only that dark blue. Next time take him with you, or discuss his ideas as to colors and if he does the picking he will like and wear the selections. Boys, with their conservative good taste, never feel that awful urge to brighten up and have variety that so often makes women look dowdy.

Then along about 13 or 14, when they start the clean hands and combed hair era, and want to dress up, tactfully try to steer their choices as to shirts, socks, ties, and even the protruding handkerchief. There is no place today for the rough diamond, and learning at 15 or 16 what goes with what as to costume, helps tremendously in giving poise to years when sophistication is so desired and so hard to achieve.

## Collegiate Garb Is Rugged With Emphasis on Comfort

### Velvet Vests Are New and Colorful. So Are Stitched Corduroy Hats and Swiss Boarskin Shoes

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A novel college fashion is a vest in emerald green, bright blue or even sober brown velvet, with six brass buttons. It is to be worn with slacks and a jacket, an oxford shirt and a loud tie that tries to shout it down!

**Green for Raincoats**

Green is a good color, too, for collegiate raincoats, though browns and grays may suit the sober-minded. Rainproofed worsted gabardine is a favorite material, but there is a trench coat that uses cotton-twill gabardine. Most men like a raincoat that just covers their knees, but the man who enjoys hiking in storms prefers the finger-tip length because it is easier to walk in. Fly fronts are good style, but double-breasted types are just as acceptable. A snug collar that can be turned high in the back is an assurance of dryness as are also snug wrists. Raglan sleeves give a sense of ease and good accommodation for that tweed jacket and pullover sweater-vest which are likely to be worn beneath.

**New in Hats and Shoes**

Caps are a good fashion, but cravenetted hats or one of the new stitched corduroy hats that are waterproofed will better suit some men.

Rugged is the word for the campus and rugged must be the shoes that tread it. Blucher fronts and monks' fronts in smoked weatherproof leather are practical and smart. Pigskin and luggage-tan ghillies in ski leather are popular, and particularly substantial are vegetable-tanned shoes of grain calf, some with snub noses. Wild boarskin "skos" have recently been introduced into this country from Switzerland. This leather is at once soft and extremely durable, so that it withstands wetness and hard usage without losing either its flexibility or its toughness. Interestingly styled with a two-hole leather-thong lacing on the left side and made without nails, these shoes are worth investigating.

**Socks and Sweaters**

Wool socks in Scotch plaids, regimental stripes or modern designs are appropriate with rugged footwear.

Sleeveless sweaters of wool or alpaca are worn in lieu of waistcoats and also are associated with three-button cardigan jackets and belted corduroy bush coats, wearing four huge pockets. Long-sleeved, crew-neck sweaters are almost a campus uniform.

**Universal Costume**

Slacks and jackets are the universal classroom costume and are usually mixed. Covert slacks and tweed jackets are good, or flannel slacks and jackets in herringbone or small hound's tooth checks. Many jackets are tucked in the back to produce a fitted line and some have half-belted backs. Two large tucks above the waistline, both in the front and the back, are another expedient. Chests are roomy, shoulders broad.

**Sports Shirts**

In sports shirts solid colors are preferred and off-tones. When yarns are mixed, as, for instance, spun rayon and worsted or cotton, cross-dye effects are attractively employed. The Oxford type of shirt is approved.

Wool ties in stripes, plaids, Paisley patterns or plain surfaces are decidedly collegiate, and the last word is a new ribbon-shape bow tie.

Shetland topcoats in bold checks and covert coats with raglan shoulders are seen with semi-Tyrolean hats.

## Men's Woolen Robes Are Tailored House Jackets Are Cut Longer

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The trend in one type of men's robes is to tailor them so strictly that were they bereft of their sashes they could almost be worn as topcoats. Their shoulders are padded, their patch pockets with neat flaps as discreet as those of an overcoat. Moreover, suiting materials are used for them: tweeds, herringbones, chalks and pin stripes.

In silk and rayon robes, however, color and pattern appear lavishly. Moiré, satin, faille, jacquard, and crepe weaves appear in such favorite colors as maroon, navy, gray, teal-blue. They are usually wrap-arounds and buttonless.

Flannel robes of the wrap-around style and with anchored sashes are usually of unpatterned fabric, but are often trimmed on the lapels and the cuffs with inlays of checked or plaid material.

House jackets are cut to a new long length and assembled with lounge suits. Many of them are offered in wool gabardine, very simply tailored but in high colors.

## Smart Tailoring and High Coloring Mark Men's Cruise Attire

### Beach Robes Giving Way to Slacks. 'Ann am Silk' a New Casual Material

More smartly tailored sports attire with a greater use of colors and a return to more pronounced formality in both business and dress suits will mark American fall fashions for well-dressed men who make the inaugural voyage to Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires on Oct. 8, aboard the SS. Brazil of the new American Republics Line of the United States Maritime Commission.

Colors will predominate in men's sports attire, New York fashion experts say. A new fabric developed in Indo-China and known as "Annam silk," bids fair to be the important new casual material for the coming season in the United States, according to style experts of one of New York's leading stores.

The new "Annam silk" will be presented in New York in slacks, shirts, jackets and shorts in a variety of colors. A misty powder blue will share the limelight with that red-brown shade known as "St. Tropaz rust." Other prominent hues will be a dark, rich royal blue, shadings of the wine colors and one or two variations of green in deep, cool tones.

Slacks, play shirts, the new collarless sport jacket, espadrille-type footgear, and gay, colorful bathers will be a "must" in smart cruise wardrobes. The beachrobe is disappearing in favor of slacks in various fabrics which may be slipped on over bathing shorts. Light-weight editions of the French fisherman's sweater, and a smartly tailored version of the same fisherman's fishnet shirt, will be worn for protection against sun and wind.

For casual afternoon wear, a smart neckerchief square or Ascot muffler plus the collarless jacket will be worn. After dark still calls for dinner kit in light-weight materials, and the white dinner jacket is now definitely established, while off tones of champagne, horizon blue, and gray are more and more in use among style leaders.

Fashion surveys indicate that it will no longer be possible to consider the average type of street shoe as part of the picture. Cork-soled beach shoes, espadrilles in bright colors and the new types of slack shoes must be worn. By careful selection of colors and skillful use of contrasting shades, the well-turned-out man may create a vast number of dress combinations with a relatively small wardrobe.

The maturity of the color program in men's dress also has brought about a perfection in tailoring. No longer will it be possible for sport clothes to be careless in fit and cut. Highly important in the new scheme is the theory that "play" clothes have the smart, tailored air so essential to good dress. Fashion scouts report that trim, smooth lines must be maintained in order, to preserve a certain masculine dignity in the riot of color that is the men's wear picture today.

## Buttons on Coat Sleeves, Lapels, Even The Notches, Are Historic Leftovers

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

It is said that the prototype of the modern coat was a cloth blanket with a hole in the middle, through which the wearer put his head. This was later developed as a shawl and still later sleeves were added to it. In cold weather it was worn closely around the neck; in warm weather it was folded back from the neck, and thus originated the collar in coats.

The nicks or notches in the lapels were made originally in order that the collar could be raised and lowered more easily. On the left lapel we still have the buttonhole which at one time, long ago, was used to button the coat snugly around the neck. We now use it for a boutonnière or as a convenient place in which to put the lodge pin. The button for it on the right side is now only a matter of history.

The buttons on the coat sleeves also have a history. In the "good old days" when men wore stiff detachable shirt cuffs, real buttonholes were used on the sleeves so that it was not necessary to remove the coat while attaching the cuffs.

And have you ever noticed the buttons at the back of a cutaway coat and wondered why they were there? They are another "leftover" from the past, when the sword belt was fastened to them.

## Men's Sport Shoes Go Individual

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Shoes today give a man greater opportunity for some individuality in selection than they have in years past. This is especially true in the sports and college lines, where manufacturers have begun to add almost as many and as novel decorations as appear in women's sport shoes. Especially popular for college wear and for spectator sports and country attire are the new and varied brogue patterns. Thick crepe soles are becoming increasingly popular, especially in the Norwegian moccasin and ski boot models. Harness stitching, square toes with neat medallion perforations, and an occasional spot perforation on the lace stay are smart trimming details derived from the day when every gentleman had at least one pair of fancy waxed calf boots.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# AUTUMN·FASHIONS

## Ribbons Trim Frocks and Heads

### As Appliqués, Shirring, Sashes and Little Bows

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

The ribbon counter has returned to a prominent position in department stores, the reason for which is, of course, that ribbons have regained their importance in dress. In a period of such decorative effusiveness as ours, it could scarcely be otherwise.

**Hard Workers**

Their function is not exhausted by serving as sashes and silly little bows for the piled-up hair. On the contrary, they are employed to fashion the trifling bodices of some evening frocks and to slim the taper and flatten the hips in the corseted and the spool waists. They form panels on evening frocks and edge the ruffles and décolletages.

A new idea are the ribbon motifs appliqué on dresses, and for this purpose, those that are shirred on cords are particularly supple, for they can be coiled into decorative figures. Other ribbons are shirred on interwoven elastic yarn and these are useful for belts and hatbands. Shirred ribbons range in width from half an inch to several inches.

Because they are truly fabrics, ribbons repeat the trends in dress-wide silks. Grosgrain, taffeta, satin, velvet, brocaded, and moiré weaves take their cue from wider yardage. The brocades and the moirés are frequently metalized like dress materials. Striped patterning is conspicuous and particularly alluring are the Roman stripes. Other arrangements of the popular stripe motif, however, combine brilliantly the new tones—rich when their function is to shed sophistication on late afternoon hours; vivid when they must express the moods of the ballroom.

**And as for Hues**

Colors in ribbons are inevitably those that prevail in cloths—the purple gamut, the wine gamut, the rusts and rose-reds, the plum-brown and smoky-quartz brown, the green and grayed blues, the forest- and the laurel-green.

**This High Cuff Turban Is Made of Glistening Black Galyak Fur. Extreme in Line but Excellent With a Galyak or Caracul Coat. Note the Shallow Crown Which Requires the Turban to Be Worn High on the New High Hair-Do. Designed by G. Howard Hodge.**

### Coins for Buttons

Joan Fontaine is using a collection of old coins, no two alike, to fasten a sheer wool frock. She admits stealing the idea from the 19th century British army uniforms worn in her RKO Radio picture, "Gunga Din." These uniforms were fastened with coin buttons.

### Sheer Wool for Evening

The daytime sheer wool dress long ago established its leadership and for several seasons now the sheer weight woolen has been edging into the evening picture. At first a novelty, it has emerged as a full-fledged fashion, especially for dinner wear. It has generally a short jacket of wool duvetyne, is very full skirted and sways to the shoe tops. The crisp, sheer, wrinkle-proof woolen for dresses and costume suits for day and evening wear in which women always look so well groomed, is represented by the Porosa family, immaculately cool fabrics of fine virgin wool with a sleek, tailored look which stay the way they are made and the way they look when you first put them on. They are the most outsanding of the "cool woolens," ideal for the traveling, town, or motoring costume.

### George Washington Fashion

For daytime wear, Ginger Rogers is tying back her hair with a small black bow at the nape of the neck. —George Washington fashion.

**This Little Shovel Brim Silhouette Is a Black Fur Felt Trimmed With Three Pompoms of Silver Fox Fur, Designed by G. Howard Hodge to Be Worn With the New Up-Do Coiffure.**

### Combs, Plumes, Flowers, Fans, and Whatnot For Exciting Hair Ornaments

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Hair ornaments are one of the exciting novelties of the moment. Combs of various sizes with undulating teeth take a firm grip in the wavering tresses and, fashioned of metals, tortoise shell, and various compositions, have heads carved with birds, flower sprays, leaves, tiny fans, geometric patterns and whatnot. Barrettes have returned, too, and spread the new coiffures here and there with decorative motifs. All these grow more elaborate in their evening versions and add to their ranks other ornaments, such as corved bands, perhaps studded with stones, which encircle the head like crescent moons. Tall ostrich plumes and ribbon rosettes requisition metals and jewels to set off their feathery texture or to put sparkle into gleaming nests of silk and velvet.

### No Fashion Laws Too Hard or Fast To Be Broken

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Los Angeles

It would seem that none of the fashion laws this fall are too hard and fast to be broken by the designers themselves. In the midst of narrow shoulders and high sleeves, one sees dresses and coats with what we used to call dolman or kimono sleeves, making a soft sloping shoulder. Orry Kelly claims that this type is due for an important comeback. Though straight and narrow skirts predominate, slightly gored and all-around pleated skirts, the pleats stitched down over the hips, also claim their place in the fashion sun. Though back fullness and bloused waists will definitely be seen in California this season, there are countless models that cling to the old straight lines, probably because that is a tried and true style and so wearable.

### Needlepoint Weave For Coats and Suits

Among the best and newest of the season's fine wool fabrics for coats and suits is Needlepoint in a plain and striped version in the Forstmann collection. The name describes the weave. Its deep surface hints strongly of a lovely wool duvetyne, but it is gaited to a practical age of rapid motion and defies wrinkles and spots. It has the "hard to find" qualities of rich texture, comfortable warmth, and thin, draping lines.

Delar

**Combed-Up Coiffure, Designed by Bernard az Guro.**

### For Evenings At Home

#### Hostess Gowns Express Comfort and Careful Grooming as Well

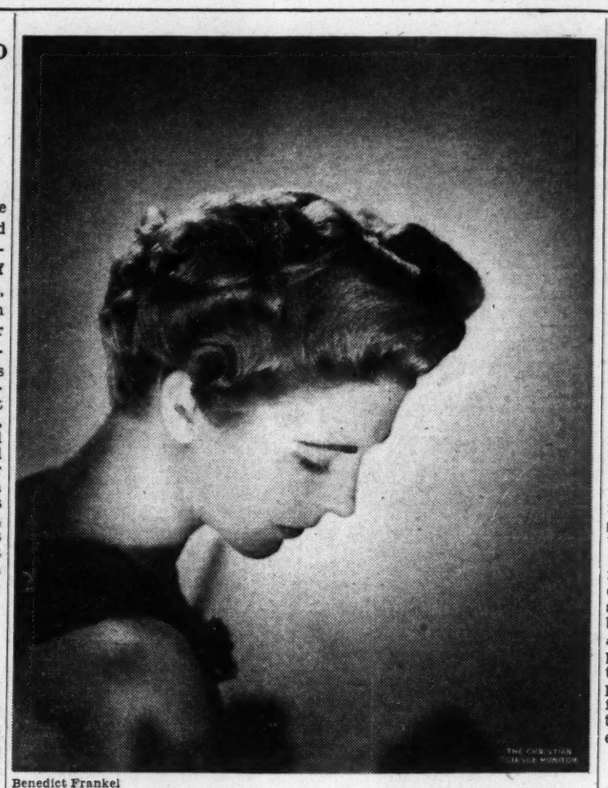
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A hostess gown is a valuable addition to any wardrobe planned to include costuming for evenings at home, when guests may drop in for dinner or later. It is a style easy to wear and appropriate for late afternoons and evenings of entire informality.

The skirt is long and flared, the bodice fitted but easy, thus achieving a silhouette which does not demand the careful corseting that current styles for the street, public places, and planned functions require of us at this ceremonious moment. Long, fitted sleeves, simple even in the midst of the contemporary sleeve pageant, contribute comfort to such activities as an informal dinner may demand, and a relaxed neckline supplies a welcome sense of escape from the chin-up pose.

Hostess gowns are offered in a variety of materials, among which the ones suitable to the environment and way of life of the wearer can be found. Soft wools, silk or rayon crepes, mixtures of wool or even cotton with spun-rayon yarn, are all delightful. Black or some becoming dark, rich color is the most satisfactory basis and harmonies can be built up with plastrons, vestees, girdles and hemline trimmings in contrasting hues. The polonaise silhouette is excellent, for it gives that long line from shoulder to floor which suggests a negligee, yet is neat and tailored. The bloused top with the lumberjack waistband is another modish design. For slim, firm figures, princess waistlines with shirred, smocked or embroidered tops are charming, and may be belted or not.

It is the dual character of this garment, which expresses at once relaxation and careful grooming, that commends it to our approval. It gives ease and informality an aristocratic appearance.



Benedict Frankel

**An Upswept Coiffure Which Accents the Charm and Dignity of the Mature Woman, Yet Frames the Face With Soft, Youthful Loveliness. This Particular Coiffure, Done by the American Hair Design Institute, Achieves Its Effect With Quite Short Tresses.**

## Your Up-Swept Hair-Do Can Be Extremely Becoming

### Charmingly Youthful and Smart If Shaped to Suit the Head and the Style of the Wearer

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Bernard az Guro, hair specialist and hairdresser, is an advocate of the combed-up hair-do and affirms that in the hands of an operator skilled to analyze faces, it can be made equally becoming to women whose stately type is best served by severe coiffures and to those whose character is consistently reflected in soft curls and undulations. It must also be varied, he reminds us, to stress the classic lines of an oval countenance or to correct the lines of a face that is either too long or too broad, or which has a feature needing to be subdued, or, on the contrary, given more prominence than nature accorded it.

**Suited to Face Type**

The great danger, says Mr. Guro, is that the up-swept tresses should add to the apparent age of the wearer, and to avoid this, professional skill is needed in the case of many faces. The hairdresser who studies types can make the piled-on-high arrangement just as young as a bob or a low bun.

Mr. Guro thinks the fashion should not be confined to evenings, but worn all day. Otherwise, a visit to the hairdresser will be required before every evening function. He advocates, when possible, a treatment and a coiffure once a week, and states that in the case of some hair several sessions are necessary before the locks are trained to stay in position throughout a day's activities.

**New Treatments**

The fashion has given rise to some new treatments particularly devised for the removal of discolorations and of natural kinks which are too tight for the fashion and others which produce a velvety texture, sheen, and highlights, essential for a fully satisfactory arrangement that mounts from nape to crown with proud assurance.

Courtesy of the Merchandise Mart, Chicago

### For the Small Girl

This dress is an answer to the problem of the hard-to-fit, smaller-than-average girl. Designed with her needs in mind, it features a black wool skirt with tiny pleats, and a gray and red striped top.

## It's Hoods, Hoops, and Tiny Waists As We All Look Oh So Demure

Hoods, hoops, and tiny waists—beautifully frail ladies of the past are recalled in the romantic fashions of the present. Interestingly enough all three are fashions which are being accepted with a rapidity that is astonishing to even the most progressive retailers.

Newest in hoods are those in fur. Cozy fur coats have hoods fastened to the coat with snaps and designed so they may be used as muffs if not as hoods. The college crowd likes the novelty furs of the season—Australian opossum, guanaco, and skunk. That the fashion is going beyond the younger customer is apparent in the orders being placed by young matrons who are buying similar hooded types in more precious furs, even in natural lynx, for wear to football games. Schiaparelli gave a big boost to the fur hood fashion when she presented scarf-like evening hoods tied under the chin in her fall opening early in August. The hood is a favorite in various sports types—appearing on jersey dresses, on campus "toppers," on reversible camel's hair coats. And why is the fashion growing? Because it is such a practical becoming way to keep the high curled coiffure protected from winds.

The hoop skirt is another expression of old-fashioned style influences. Whoever would have dreamed she'd be wearing a crinolined evening dress! Yet here they are, spurred on their way by Queen Elizabeth's wearing them in the gala days of the royal visit to Paris. The modern version of the hoop skirt is made with removable hoops so they may be worn for occasions when a silhouette that is not quite so wide would prove more practical. The revival of the hoop skirt is in sympathy with the general fashion approval for the stiffly spreading skirt.

The final verdict as to its ultimate popularity won't be reached until younger women determine just how comfortable these skirts will be for dancing.

As the skirt gains width, the waistline is getting correspondingly tinier and fashion is conspiring to get women competing on their waistline inches as they used to do in the days of the 18-inch waist. Every fall costume type demands a small waistline for a chic appearance. Coats and suits are slimly fitted; daytime dresses have a "spool" like appearance through the waist; evening dresses all insist on laced-in lines. The corset department has a big job ahead to give women the least possible waistline circumference.

### Three Silhouettes In Evening Wraps

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Three silhouettes are new in evening wraps. The most startling is the floor-length cape, done in rich fabrics and in the glowing purples and wines, the bright blue, the turquoise, yellow and fuchsia that characterize the season's palette.

The most practical is the long coat, with fitted top and skirt widely flared with godets. Its big sleeves are also notable, and sometimes dolman sleeves give the fashionable bloused bodice. Embroidered velvet, changeable moiré, silver and gold metals are among the materials chosen.

This garment is well built to accommodate the romantic dresses which will whirl on our dance floors as the season advances. The third silhouette is the short fur jacket in a bloused style, in ermine, silver fox or some other rich, thick fur.

The three-quarter wrap is seen in furs, but not much in fabrics.

### Fingers Don't Match

Cloth gloves, with panels of leather up the back (even the fingers don't match) are the newest craze for autumn sportswear. Whitney Bourne, Hollywood starlet, has a pair in red knit jersey with calfskin bands.

## Fabrics in Two Categories Either Soft or Stiff

### And Usual Procedure Reversed, for They Drape Softly for Day Wear and Stand Stiffly at Night

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The season's fabrics divide themselves sharply into two catergories. For the daytime wear softly-draping textures are provided, while for the wide-skirted, romantic evening frocks and for the wraps that cover them, stiff materials with enough body almost to stand alone, offer the essential medium of expression.

Crepes are dominant among the materials used in tailored styles and are produced in rayon, wool and silk. Never has there been so much variety in weave nor so much surface decoration. Mossy, armured, gauffred, pebbled, and marocain weaves prevail and surface interest is achieved through ribs, cords, nubs, bouclé, cloky, and matelassé effects. New and quite fascinating are the crisp crepes with soft satin backs, for these give a fluid drape and in some cases provide a subtle pattern by allowing the satin to peep through here and there in shiny pinpricks. Dull finishes are the volume favorites, but certain Paris importations reveal definite sheen and even high lustre.

**Decorative Themes**

Ribs are so handled as to produce a variety of surface designs. They stand up, cord-like, against webby grounds; they rise soft and mossy from rough grounds; they alternate with bouclé motifs in a contrasting yarn.

Patterns simulating rich embroideries; all-over scroll designs worked out in contrasts of dull and lustrous yarns; jacquards with black grounds and yarn-dyed motifs in red, green, and blue, are some of the novelties at hand.

**For Tailored Costumes**

For sports clothes and strictly tailored costumes, wools and worsteds in plaids, stripes, checks, plain surfaces, and small, indistinct motifs, have the reliability of classics and yet escape monotony this fall because their themes are given a fresh touch and their off-tones and new color combinations are arresting.

Shiny rayon mohairs and rayon jerseys in patterned weaves, some of them showing wool stripes; combination of spun-rayon-and-wool or of viscose-and-acele, homespuns, and hopsacking, vary the sartorial sports horizon.

Tailored blouses are fashioned of jersey, of crepe, and of tie silks in stripes or in patterns that combine with stripes, dots, and symbols. Velveteen is effective for cardigans.

Afternoon blouses use a variety of silks, but show a favoritism for satin which can be beautifully shirred, tucked and draped. The formal types use velvet, brocades, metals, lames.

**Wide-Skirted Evening Frocks**

Decisive fabrics are needed for the off-hanging silhouette of the romantic evening frocks. Upholstery silks, brocades, taffetas, metal cloths, lamés, metalized moires, stiff velvets, starched laces, and nets create the stand-offishness which characterizes the dance floor. In these, also, surface pattern plays an important role and we find jacquarded weaves abstract and small geometric patterns, stripes, bayaderes worked out in colors, some of them like percussion instruments, some soft but slightly dissonant, and many of them in glittering threads.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# AUTUMN·FASHIONS

## Foundations to Improve the Mold of Form

### Achieving That Well-Groomed Appearance Usually Depends on More Than Meets the Eye

By Helen Johnson Keyes

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Without a suitable corset few women at the present time can achieve a well-groomed appearance. No matter how well designed and executed the frock, it will not look chic without the support of a foundation garment that molds the figure into those contours which are essential to the expression of the design-idea in the dress. No dress today can express itself adequately except over a well-corseted figure, for the silhouette is definitely artificial. It requires a wasp waist, rounded hips, a flat diaphragm, an accentuated bust.

When the hourglass was in fashion in the 80's and 90's Lastex was not made nor were fabrics interwoven with elastic of any kind. Consequently heavy materials, heavy boning and hefty pulling of back lacings were resorted to for the compression of the figure into the mold of form. Today our one-way and two-way stretch fabrics, our clever bias tensions and ingenious inserts of flexible fabrics liberate us from discomfort while the perfect streamline is applied to our naturally less than perfect figures.

**A Corset Wardrobe**

Women who find it convenient to acquire several corsets or girdles and brassières in one season, will find functional models well worth having for their several activities. For instance, for driving and for active sports, a brief Lastex pantie girdle is a comfortable garment which gives freedom of movement with a reasonable amount of restraint. To wear with suits and daytime dresses, women with figures of average size and excellence find a foundation garment of medium length satisfactory. The range is from 14 to 18 inches. The slim sheath of the dinner frock demands a long line that flattens the thigh, while for dancing the shorter garment again becomes desirable.

**Cut Higher**

Shall it be an all-in-one or a girdle with attached bra? A wardrobe should include both garments, the all-in-one for dinner and evening dresses, particularly for the molded dinner dress; whereas tailored clothes, girdles and bras are easier.

Girdles, however, and brassières both have more to offer this season than ever before. For example, some girdles are cut three or even four inches high above the waistline and are fashioned on the bias, thus molding the figure in conformity with the sleek line demanded. A modification of such a garment is on sale, designed with elastic side panels that are bias only in front, being straight from the hip seam to the back. It is claimed that this results in a flatter back than all-bias panels.

Bands of featherweight boning on the diaphragm portion of girdles, anchor the garment to the body and produce a fluid line which is very desirable. Knitted or woven waistbands are introduced to prevent rolling and insets of elastic on the lower edge protect the thigh against cutting even when the fit is tight. Zipper closings are more and more numerous.

**Sufficient Choice**

Brassières are sold as necessary complements of the girdle and are so made as to fasten compactly to it. Many of them are boned, and can be had in three bust-types lettered A, B, and C. Those that are fashioned of bias weaves have a decidedly molding effect, and so seriously are brassières regarded that in many corset departments they are carefully fitted together with the girdle.

The low-back is being worn more and more as an all-day model as well as an evening one. The strapless stay up and are essential with the strapless décolletage. Other evening brassières are made with adjustable straps which will conceal themselves under a halter neck, a crisscross arrangement of straps, or under narrow shoulder straps on the frock.

**For Different Occasions**

A "wardrobe" of brassières is convenient, for with sweaters, tailored shirtwaists, and shirtwaist frocks, a very moderate uplift is desirable, whereas draped bodices require an extreme uplift.

A brassière of jersey chamois cloth, new this season, has intrigued a great many college girls for it requires no pressing.

A step-in corselette of elastic net with front and back panels of silk broadcloth is a practical and ingenious design. Zipper fronts are seen on many of the larger models.

Is your figure so amendable to the demands of fashion that you desire from your foundation garment merely lines that mold it; or do you require very decided retraint, control, redistribution of bulk? On the answer to this question depends the right choice of materials. Lastex net is admirable for the firm, fluid figure, while for the figure that needs more restraint, satin, brocade, interlined crepe-de-chine, or batiste are more practical. In some sections, of course, these will be interwoven with lastex or some other rubber-like fibre, whose stretch may be up and down, lateral or bias, according to the problem. Bones are very much in the picture, also, but not rigid ones that make of the foundation garment a stiff cast.

Black garments are having a vogue and a color called sandglo, poetically compared with a golden sunrise over the desert, is also in the market. Lace, embroidery, stitching, strapping, adorn the high-priced models and are often worked out in color combinations, sometimes in tone-over-tone arrangements.

Courtesy of 20th Century-Fox

**Barbara Stanwyck Wears One of the New Contrast Suits of Olive Green and Brown Designed by Royer for "Always Good-bye." The Jacket Covers a Short-Sleeved, Collarless Frock That Closes to the Waist With Large Self-Covered Buttons. A Gold Tassel Chain Loops Through Buttonholes in the Narrow Belt and a Matching Clip Closes the Neckline. A Shaded Green Feather on the Brown Felt Hat Repeats the Contrast Color Theme.**

## Recalling the Victorian Parlor

### Elegant Negligées for Non-Victorian Lounging

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The Victorian "parlor" is commemorated in a new type of negligée, called a parlor coat. Although it may be fashioned of such formal stuffs as velvet, satin, faille, lame, chiffon, it suggests, nevertheless, a mood of relaxation which Victorians would have been shocked to bring into the parlor.

One may choose between a wrap-around or a zippered type, but the backs are usually cut bias and often dip into a short train. When trainless, skirts are anywhere from four and a half to eight yards around the bottom. The sleeves are important. Some are full-length balloons; others are composed of two puffs, one above and one below the widely shirred or smocked elbow section, others are of the dolman variety.

The vogue for vivid and contrasting colors reaches its apogee in these coats and in all garments of the negligée type. Favorite three- and two-color harmonies are orange, rust, and blue; violet, blue, and grape; mauve, dusty-pink, and plum; light blue, chartreuse, and gold; grayed mauve and mustard; gray and ashes-of-roses. An interesting way to introduce these colors is to twist them into long velvet sashes. Appropriate for evenings at home, parlor coats are scarcely more than a new name for hostess coats.

For lounging, a new "lounge dress" has been designed. It is made with a full skirt and either a shirtwaist or a draped bodice with soft backlines and bracelet-length sleeves. Rough silk crepe, silk jersey and flannel are favorite materials, and again color is rampant and again it is often introduced in the many-colored ropes of velvet that fashion sashes and girdles. A stunning model was seen in aqua jersey with such a sash of aqua, black, and American-beauty-red.

Hostess coats can be very elaborate and yet relaxed. The marabou sleeves which they often wear are conducive to this combination of informality and elegance. Deep yokes embroidered in sequins are a favorite trimming.

## Tailored Taffeta Slips Now Make Their Bow In Harvest Hues

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Even slip shopping is exciting these days. No longer need the color-loving lady confine her selection to white or flesh-colored slips. Lingerie now follows the call to harvest hues and new notes in shops here are the tailored taffeta slips in the fall shades of French wine, blue dijon, laurel green, luggage, blue stone, new brown, antique mahogany, and black.

heatherwick . . . one of the season's newest. Cleverly tailored top and a skirt with unpressed pleats in peasant fashion. A heavenly smooth stripe, combining rayon and rabbit hair. In black and copen, black and fuchsia, black and aqua, black and chartreuse. Sizes 12 to 20 **25.00**

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## Children's Underwear Designed for Comfort And Wearability

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

New models for infants' underwear fasten detachable pants on sleepers and union suits.

The fact that wool feels "scratchy" on many skins has led to the development of a line of underwear which introduces in its wool garments a sort of film or inner layer of material that has none of this animal fiber and so prevents the annoyance.

Cotton woven into woolen garments increases their strength, reduces their shrinkability and subtracts from the unpleasant prickliness of pure wool.

The rayons have taught us to value mixtures of yarns, instead of always demanding the 100 per cent content. Cotton woven into linen fabrics for underwear gives them a particularly wearable texture.

A fabric newly promoted for children's undergarments and called Duo-Fold, achieves a special warmth by a double structure, that is, a two-layer structure, between which is left an air space.

A union suit called Quickies goes on over the child's head and has no fastenings. "Lastex" has made this model possible. A two-way-stretch shoulder gives the garment flexibility combined with a non-slipping fit very comfortable for active bodies.

Smaller sizes of shorts and shirts are being manufactured, because it is found that as soon as boys arrive at a consciousness of masculine dignity, they like underwear made like Dad's.

Elmer Fryer, Warner Bros.

**A New Note in Hostess Pajamas Is the Severely Tailored Coat. Olivia de Havilland Wears This Unusual One of Ivory Wool Accented at the Front and Collar With Wool Lace Beaded in Ruby Red. The Extremely Broad Trousers Are of Flat Surfaced Ivory Crepe.**

## Footwear to Match Your Housecoat

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

There's a wide choice of leisure-time footwear, which to be correct should be as carefully selected as for the street and town wardrobe. Many shops are suggesting a pair of slippers to match each housecoat or hostess gown. A pair of straw scuffs or Mexican huarachos are just the thing for the flowered housecoat or gay print pajamas. But don a silk or satin robe and pajamas; and then satin or velvet slippers as toeless and heelless as possible or gay, floppy mules are your choice.

## Nightgowns Dainty Pajamas Go Dirndl

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Favorite nightgowns are those that most nearly resemble evening frocks, having very wide skirts and soft bodices of various kinds. The corselet type recurs frequently and looks very much like a go-to-a-party frock. Its inset waist portion is trimmed with dainty detail, such as tucking, gathers, folds, embroidery, lace appliqués and threadings of ribbon. A square front décolletage or an off-shoulder line, with or without shoulder straps, carries the illusion a step farther. Considerable effort is being applied to designing strapless models that are comfortable and secure.

Satin, crepe, knit rayon, and milanese are suitable for the development of these silhouettes. Sheer cottons are an attractive revival of the 1890's and 1900's. Among the most elaborate of these are the Puerto Rican models, of very fine fabrics, daintily embroidered and trimmed with Alençon or Valenciennes. In deference to a fashion flown, some of them are made with high necks and long sleeves. The illusion of antiquity, however, is dispelled by the slimming waistline treatments. Who today would wear a Mother Hubbard?

For sleeping, cotton and spun rayon are practical. Various weaves of silk and rayon and a few prints fashion the more formal garments.

For the first time, nightgowns and pajamas are now sometimes sold en suite, matching in fabric and with similarities in their detailing.

A new type is the dirndl pajama, expected to score a success with college girls.

## House Dresses in New Styles and Prints

### We Look So Smart These Days That the Kitchen Might Be Giving a Party

By Bernice Stevens

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

There should be a lot of whistling while we work this fall and winter, judging from all the gay new house dresses and aprons now awaiting us in the shops. We can thank the peasant ladies of Europe for this cheerful note in our working clothes for it is after their festival and holiday attire that many of the current house dresses and other wash frocks are fashioned.

Speaking of house dresses gives us pause for discussion as to when is a house dress not a house dress. The answer is, probably whenever the wearer decides to step out to the store, to take the youngsters to school, or to pay a few neighborly calls. So in place of the severe uniform type garment of a few years back we have these bright and stylish models that do us double duty.

Dirndls are plentiful this year, especially in cottons and most of them are in flowered prints and colors such as those worn by our sisters of the mop and skillet in Sweden, Finland, Switzerland, and Holland. Although these ladies favor reds and blues the Mexican senoritas with their penchant for yellow have also influenced the manufacturers to produce dirndls with flamboyant pottery prints of dashing caballeros, sunny patios, desert flowers, and prickly, but safe, cactus plants. Some of these have eucalyptus buds as buttons. Many of the new dirndls have a "Lastex" waistband which keeps them snugly fitted and gives a nice waist line.

**Pinafores Are Here!**

Pinafores, modeled after the fashion that some of us wore over our "best" school dress, have returned in a big way. A new and interesting development is a patented loop feature in the back panel which makes the pinafore right for either the five-foot hostess or the five-foot-seven guest, who really makes good her threat to help with the dishes. The hooverette type of house dress we still have with us, since it is so cool and comfortable to wear. No longer, however, is this just a plain white or blue dress with a couple of cross over-straps. It is now a tricky smooth-fitting dress with a clean side to tie into place for emergencies such as when daughter or son suddenly drag in "the bunch" for an afternoon snack. This style comes not only in plain colors but with one color on one side and print on the other.

**If It's Prints You Want**

When you go house-dress shopping, if it's prints you want, you'll find them as splashy and multi-colored as the combination salad you toss while wearing them. Or if you prefer to be prim and demure you can select a small pin stripe or a two-toned all-over dress. If you like a solid color you might try a dress of dyed muslin which is attractive either with its crinkly appearance or which can be ironed smooth with equal success. The muslins can be bought in solid colors trimmed with fancy appliqué pockets.

Due to the rapid strides made in the development of printing, almost any pattern that can be printed on paper may be reproduced on cloth. Especially pretty are the softly shaded bas-relief figures and decorations of the English Wedgwood pottery patterns which you might select to match your favorite china. Others develop a story such as "Balboa," "Marco Polo," "Cinderella," "Snow White," etc.

**And for Tones and Necklines**

Stars in the color parade are copper and rust tones, browns, wines, greens of deep cast, and backgrounds of navy and black.

You'll find most of the necklines on this season's house frocks neat, trim, and simple after the mode of the other daytime dresses. Most of them are trimmed with white ranging from fine piqué collars and cuffs to embroidered organdy reveres. Many have permanent finish organdy panels either piped or lace trimmed.

## Bed Jackets In Lace, Wool, Or Velvet

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Little bed or lounging jackets are attractive when made of sheer velvet, with collarless necklines filled in by a contrasted ascot.

Loose-hanging lace jackets with ribbons run through the lace to delineate yokes are dainty and reminiscent. Alternate rows of tucking and Valenciennes form a trimming which is also pretty and a trifle quaint.

Hand-loomed packets of Shetland wool come from England and are sold en suite with matching long gowns, both of them very lacy and old-fashioned.


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● Please note that many of these are exclusive to Filene's in Boston.

# AUTUMN·FASHIONS

## Au Revoir to Summer Play Togs Is No Adieu to Sport Clothes

### Brisk Days Call for Spicy Tweeds, Snug Sweaters, Trig Jackets. Plaids Are Many. Slacks Come Warm

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

We may have said goodby to shorts, ankle sox, and bathing suits until another summer. But that doesn't mean our play days are over or that our sports clothes problem is ended. For with these crisp autumn days come brisk hikes through flame-colored woods, long bicycle rides, a last fling at golfing and steak fries under a harvest moon.

While summer called for loose, carefree togs, fall demands a warmer and more close fitting variety that hugs us snugly when the first hint of winter creeps into the breeze. Selecting a fall sports wardrobe means that all ages have to get to work, for nowadays the ladies are as actively sports-minded at 40 and 50 as their teen-age daughters.

Most casual sport outfit for all round wear is the sweater and skirt combination, plus a jacket to make it a trio when days get colder. The sweater and skirt can be either of the mix 'em or the match 'em variety. Greatest in favor for skirts, are new spicy tweeds and nubby weaves. There should be quite a gathering of the clans when good sports women get together, for plaids are the big news in the wool skirts, to be worn either with sweater or tailored wool skirt. Particularly attractive are the green, brown and white swing skirts to be worn with green or other bright colored lumberjack top.

**Sweater News**

A good many of the sweaters this season take to the coppery shades, but you will also find a lot of naturals and pastels heaped on counters. Twin sets have gone very elegant, especially in contrasting weaves and colors. Fitted lines in the coats are new.

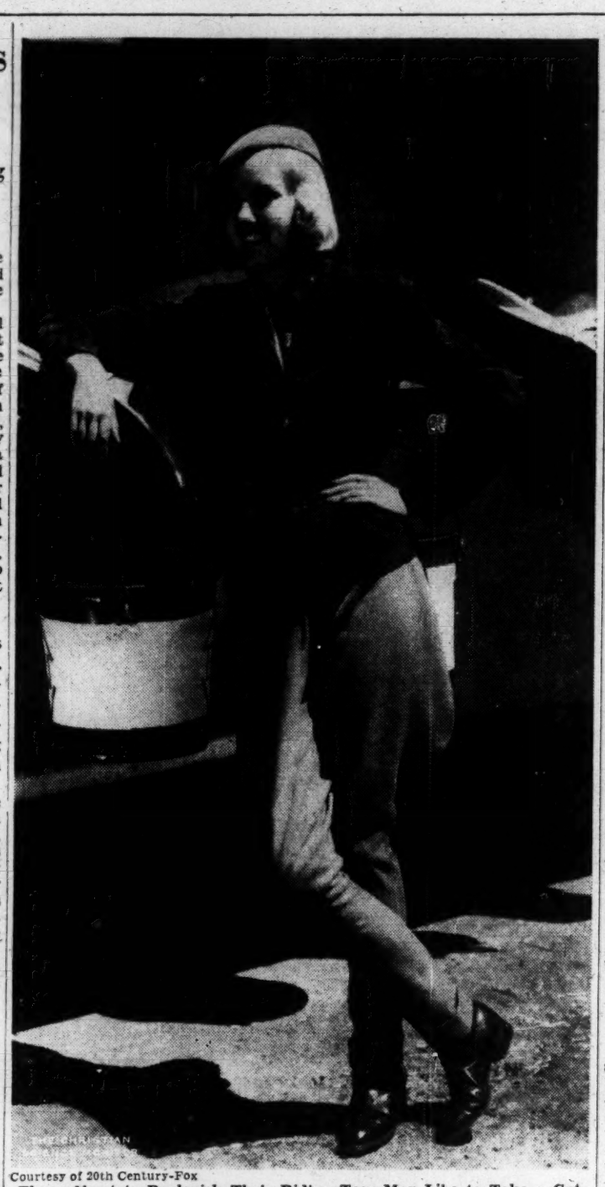
No fall "sportsrobe" is complete without a jacket or two to be worn with skirt and sweater, with slacks, or with breeches. Newest patterns this year are either plaid, following the current skirt mode, striped, or monotone. Herringbone, as usual, is also good and as wearable for a hurried trip to town as it is to the last picnic of the year at the country club. A suede jacket which gives you that sleek tailored look is a must for anyone.

**For Rougher Treatment**

As for clothes that take a little rougher treatment, the autumn sports stylists offer us culottes, riding breeches, and slacks. Riding breeches or jodhpurs, which are also ideal for hiking when combined with a pair of comfortable boots, this season take to herringbone tweeds and monotone twills. If you fell in love with the British tan vogue this past season, you can satisfy your yearning with a pair of breeches of the same color along with appropriate accessories including beret or hat, gloves, boots, and suede jacket.

It's hard to get out of the "slacks" habit, so, in place of the thinner summer variety, we now have some grand wool, serge, and flannel ones. One of the new versions appears with a fitted jacket that is very tailored, yet entirely feminine and grand for our last dig and rake at gardening, for motor trips, or just plain loafing around the house.

Fall is open hunting season for the lisle hose addicts. Fashion experts, in fact, now tell us that the new speckled and flecked tones in the lisle stockings are smart for both country and town wear.



Courtesy of 20th Century-Fox

**Those About to Replenish Their Riding Togs May Like to Take a Cut From Phyllis Brooks. Her Suede Jacket Is Cocoa Brown Fastened With Silver Horse Heads; Her Jodhpurs Are Gray and Her Boots Brown. A Gray Beret and a Scarf Printed in Brown, Green, and White Completes Her Riding Outfit.**

## MacDonald, Maclintock, Macbeth?

### Which Is Your Clan? Here Is a List of Plaids

Women's Wear Daily recently published the following descriptions of clan plaids which are found made up into sports garments or sold over the yardage counters:

Rob Roy—A combination of vivid red and black in a small block plaid.

Leslie—Bluish green with black block edged in white and overlaid plaid in red and black.

Elliot—Overlapping in red on dark blue ground.

Kilgour—Green, black and red block plaid overlined in yellow.

Munro—Vivid red ground plaided in dark green, yellow and black.

Cameron Erracht—Dark green ground with black block plaid and crossing lines in vivid red and yellow.

MacDonald—Copenhagen blue with black and fine line overplaiding in red "blocked" in white.

MacIntyre (hunting)—Vivid blue ground block plaided in black and overplaided in red and white.

Maclintock—Vivid red with black blocking outlined in light blue.

Sinclair (hunting)—Very similar to the MacIntyre but done red and white overplaiding on a green ground.

Erskine—Red and green blocks alternate and repeat the same colors in overplaiding.

MacTavish—Grayed blue with vivid red and black.

MacPherson—Vivid blue with red and black.

MacPherson—Vivid blue with red and green ground plaid overlined in yellow and white.

Buchanan—Bright green ground with plaiding in yellow, red and navy and fine overline of white.

Macbeth—Copenhagen-like blue with red overlined in yellow and white.

Stewart—One of the most familiar plaids in a vivid red ground combines bright dark green and blue with white and yellow.

Because young people, and some older ones, too, enjoy wearing clothes which have a conversational value, we think many people will find it fun to learn what plaids they are wearing and to tell their friends.

## Consumer Demand Brought Results

The word "virgin wool" by the way, is going to be heard more and more now. It's part of the consumer demand for good clothes that wear well, clean well, and refuse to look bedraggled after a few weeks. The General Federation of Women's Clubs and a host of other consumers asked Congress this spring to make woolen manufacturers tell them what they used in their materials. The testimony at the hearings (the bill passed the Senate by the way and was approved by a Committee of the House of Representatives) showed that in 1935 half the wool used in fabrics was reclaimed wool, from wastes and rags cut up from old, worn-out clothes. And during the same year the industry used 80,000,000 pounds of cotton and 70,000,000 pounds of rayon. Altogether these figures which were reported from the United States Tariff Commission showed that the substitute fibers used equalled all the clean, new virgin wool grown in the United States that year.

## Leisure Hour Footgear

### Both Practical and Pretty In Satin, Brocade, or Kid

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

"Any old thing will do" isn't very good philosophy for the woman who wants to be well dressed during her leisure hours at home. In footgear especially women are prone to subscribe to this policy for their leisure hours and don any outmoded or worn castoff from the street shoe wardrobe. This, despite the fact that they may be wearing a luxurious satin hostess gown or a gay housecoat which calls for good taste in slippers and sandals as well.

"Dress up even for lounging" would be a much better policy and should not be difficult to follow after just a glance at the boudoir slipper counters. For now, with beach slippers and summer sandals finally tucked away, they are piled high with lovely satins, brocades, furry mules, and other fancy "off hours" wear.

Slippers for leisure can be both practical and pretty. If you are a house dweller and accustomed to chilly mornings and evenings you will probably select a nice woolly fleece-lined boot. But if you live in a warm climate or have a steam-heated apartment you will likely prefer something more fragile and dainty. But regardless of which you choose, make certain that your slipper is well made. It should be made as soundly and be as well constructed as your regular out-of-door shoes, even if it is no more than a few straps, scraps of satin, or wisps of rabbit's wool. There should be a firm support for the instep, the sole should be thick enough so as not to be tiring to walk on, and the heels should be straight and strong.

Styles this year follow, to a certain extent, those set in the regular shoe wardrobe. Platforms are making their bow in this field and we find a number of the most formal of hostess slippers combined with silver or gold or some vivid color in a fairly thick platform. We also find the wedge heels, mudguard trims, and camisole tops of the workaday shoe world.

There are a lot of satins this year in solid black, in white to be dyed, and in the most popular colors of pink, wine, several blues, peach, and nude. Black or white satin combined with gold and silver kid is new and especially effective. The same is true of black with lacquered trims. There are also a lot of crepes and failles in the fabrics, velvets, and gay Mexican and Oriental prints. Suede, kid, and patent and suede combinations will be widely used for dressy models.

Courtesy of 20th Century-Fox

**Sonja Henie Sets a New Style in Ski Suits That May Be Seen Later at Sun Valley. Her Jacket Is of White Fur, Trimmed With Shining Brass Buttons, With Epaulets and Back of Prussian Blue Wool to Match the Trousers. A White Fur Hood Ties Under the Chin. Designed by Studio Stylist, Royer.**

## Let the Studio Designers Show You How To Make Over Your Old Things

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Los Angeles

Even the studios are trying to cut down wardrobe expenses these days. And with economy the watchword for many families it may be interesting to note how studios salvage and re-use materials and how some of these solutions to the dress problems may help you solve your own difficulties.

For example you may have an old fur coat whose lining is torn and which is too shabby to wear again this winter. But perhaps you can rip it up and use it as trimming, as the studios have done time and again, recently. Take, for instance, that costume trimmed with white fox which Irene Dunne wore in "Joy of Living." Edward Stevenson, RKO designer, converted it into a short evening cape which Joan Fontaine displayed in "Blonde Cheat," and now it enhances a suit worn by Ginger Rogers in "Carefree."

A blue fox bolero jacket worn by Glenda Farrell in "Breakfast for Two," was later cut into strips to trim a jacket for Anne Shirley, and then softened the collar of a suit for Barbara Stanwyck. Mink, caracul, and beaver, according to studio designers, can most easily be cut into strips and used on winter dresses and suits.

Sequin gowns, such as the one worn by Marlene Dietrich in "The Angel" can be made over into boleros and bandings for chiffon and soufflé evening gowns. A black sequin dress worn by Alice Faye in "In Old Chicago" was revamped with a square in place of round neckline, and a flared-from-the-knees skirt (in place of bouffant) for a "Duchess" to wear in "Suez."

An old lace gown may be ripped up and set in strips between soufflé or velvet or even slipper satin, to create an entirely different appearance, just as Helen Taylor changed a Joan Bennett negligee into an evening gown for an extra in "Vogues of 1938."

Brocades and velvets are easily combined with other materials into jackets, or waists and skirts; and last year's tweed coat may be converted into a this fall's jacket with slight alterations, to be worn with a plain fabric skirt. And if you have an old bouffant taffeta dance frock you might try hanging the skirt from a tight blouse of black velvet as Gwen Wakeling of 20th Century-Fox has done for an extra in "Kentucky."

### With Button-On Hoods

Designed for picnics or rumble riding—heavy wool jackets with button-on hoods. Jacket can also be worn without cap. Vicki Lester bought hers in gray, with a scarlet lining.

## Costume Jewelry Imitates the Past and Is Worn on All Occasions

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Costume jewelry this season imitates the real jewelry of other nations and of past periods. Frequently it derives from East Indian, Persian, Javanese, Aztec, American Indian, and other exotic styles, and when reminiscent in mood it recalls most often Louis XIV and Victorian ideas. Patterns are massive but nevertheless refined. Heavy manipulations of polished gold, set with large stones in a variety of colors produce ornaments which give to the basic dress richness and gaiety.

Jewelry is now worn—under the sponsorship of approved taste—at all hours and with all types of costume. For instance, gold chains stretch from shoulder to shoulder on unfurred coats, while jeweled clips adorn the necklines of fur wraps, suits, tailored blouses, collarless jackets and shirtwaist frocks. Even sweaters are associated with jewels. Lapel clips continue and some amusing ones have been designed by Valley Wieselthier, long known for her ceramics. Among them are a windmill, an old-oaken-bucket well, a bar of music, and a fan.

Chatelaines, usually of silver, are a revival and are attached to belts on daytime dresses, dangling a bevy of "charms" often symbols of the wearer's experiences and hobbies, like those of the "charm" bracelets, which, as a matter of fact, are still worn. Very amusing are little figures of "musical men" to attach to the tops of zippers.

Brooches are enormous, bracelets wide and flexible and matched to some other piece, perhaps to a clip into which a watch is set. What used to be called "dog collars" have returned, that is, velvet throat bands with a jewel in the front. Lockets, quite old-fashioned in their use of black enamel, gold and pearls, have come back on the tide of fashion, and so have cameos.

Stones that shine with the modish colors of the season are natural favorites. Thus we see many amethysts, garnets, turquoise, matrixes, topazes, and corals among the semi-precious varieties, while in real gems and their synthetic imitators, sapphires and emeralds gleam brightly. Pearls continue, also cut crystals.

**Something New Under the Sun Is a Sports Jacket of Quilted Velvet Designed by Henri Fourpome, Done in the New Autumn Rust With a Sporty Velvet Hat in the Same Color. It Makes a Grand Outfit for Town or Country. The Knox Hat Has a Softly Peaked Crown and Stitched Brim.**

## Important Belts Mark the Main Line Of the Dress Silhouette

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The belt line is the main line today in the traffic system of dress designing!

The extended shoulders, the draped bodice, the flared skirt, which give us the current silhouette, require at the waist a smooth, pulled-in section that achieves fragile slimness and is clean-cut, neat, and ornamental. It must be marked off by a belt or girdle that is complementary to the frock but is nevertheless assertive.

Belts may be as narrow as one inch or of medium width, say two and a half inches, in which case they are likely to be soft and to lie in folds. Some grow into girdles almost as broad as a peasant's bodice and in this case they often lace at each side or in front. They build the spool waist.

Suede is a favorite material for all types of dresses except formal ones. Shiny and grained leathers are also used and are decorated with hand-tooling, hand-painting, sand-blasting and with appliqued motifs in contrast skins or in metals. Gold nailhead studding is attractive on suede. Belts formed of silver motifs, such as shell or arrows are laced together with leather thongs. Braided leather strands are another theme. For evening, what appear to be gold mesh or gold link chains are used, or gold surfaces inset with large stones, in the moyen-age style.

Many novelty buckles enhance belts of all types. Leaf motifs are popular and fancy runs riot with birds, insects, lobsters and crabs. Flower clusters may be embroidered in large globular beads on closings fashioned of the belt material.

### Names Indicate Weaves

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The names of fabrics have come to indicate weaves rather than fiber content and thus we find materials that are substantially different but alike in appearance, introducing themselves under identical names, whether they are made of silk, rayon, wool, or a combination of yarns.

Whatever yarns are employed these old standbys with the traditional names come off the looms with their characteristic textures and patterns, so that one no longer knows, without the assistance of a label, whether the cashmere one buys is wool or rayon; and the same is true of challis, broadcloth, duvetyn, tweed, kasha, velours, zibbeline, homespun, and hopsacking. For rayons are being developed more and more in wool types.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# AUTUMN FASHIONS

## Handles Give Publicity to Winter Handbags

### While Shapes Vary From Gothic Arch to 'Pony Express'

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The news behind the news is like the spice in the pudding—and here's a dash of it. One reason why most handbags now wear handles is because manufacturers found that women hugged under their arms the envelope type and so concealed them. Bags with handles, on the contrary, are in evidence when carried, swinging their way into notice, and at functions are quickly tossed down on a table or couch where they are in full view.

Even in this season of color, form is a matter of importance in bags and many shapes are offered. Among those that have the appeal of novelty are the gothic arch, the shield, the disc, the vase-shape, the kidney-shape, the flower pot, the basket, the triangle, the deep rectangle, the pouch, the "pony express" (a knapsack type), the chatelaine which hangs ornamentally from a belt worthy of it, and the bracelet bag which is attached to this wrist ornament.

**Bottoms Vary**

Box-bottoms are less seen than formerly, though they are present in the crowd. Both the bottom and the top lines of purses vary considerably in their silhouette, being sometimes square and at other times rounded, oval, or scalloped.

Handles, however, are not merely publicity agents for the purses, they are ornaments gracefully and variously designed. Often they are worked into the construction, being cut in one with the leather or the fabric. When this is not the case they determine, nevertheless, the decoration of the bag and are carried down on the sides and cut to imitate antique hinges, or Louis XIV bow-knots, or kindergarten weaving. They are usually broad, sometimes so broad as to cover the wrist on which they hang, and they may be padded and lined with a contrast leather.

**Novel Designs**

One design shows the sides of the purse fashioned of silk, crepe, or velvet, which is finally gathered together in a bulky strand for hanging over the wrist. Another idea is to clip the handles on or off by means of elaborately wrought clamps fixed on the frame. Because many materials are employed for handles, such as ribbons, cords, braids, metal chains, tortoise-shell links, and padded ribbed fabrics, one expects this tricky idea to develop into several handles for one bag, by means of which it can be more intimately associated with a number of ensembles.

Handles are single, double, and triple, according to the fancy of the designer. They may span the frame from end to end or establish a hoop in the center or even a narrow thumb loop attached to the zipper. When made of cords these are sometimes so long that unless they were wound round and round the wrist, the purse would hang down to the pavement.

**The Materials**

For daytime bags calf, suède, pin-seal, alligator, lizard, tooling leather, capeskin, kid, patent, reindeer hide, and Tartar kid are popular. Tartar kid is a dull leather with a small grain, very durable but also supple, which has recently been introduced. Pony satin is a leather-like woven fabric employed for bags; and the writer has seen some novelty designs made of homespun combined with leather.

For evening models brocades, metal cloths, moiré, failles, quilted satin, velvet, and gold mesh are prestige materials. Antelope-finished suède is also in this company. New ideas are constantly brought forward. A very elegant model was built of pieces of mirror glass set into gold mesh laced onto a gilt frame studded with cabochon stones in different colors and attached to a bracelet of corresponding decoration.

Surface interest is lent to both daytime and formal bags by shirring, smocking, quilting, pleats, folds, embroidery and metal accents. Eyelet embroidery on suède lined with patent gives a very pretty effect of shiny dots under the surface.

**Frames and Clasps**

Frames dispute with handles the title role in bag designs this fall. They are made of lucite (a transparent, colorless composition) smooth or carved; of marcasite, pierced in lace-like patterns or carved in floral designs in high relief; of hard enamel, carnelian, gilt filigree, baguette rhinestones, tortoise shell, and hand-wrought metals.

The closings are important and one designer of luxury evening bags acquires old brooches in order to translate them into fastenings. The locking devices may be placed at the two ends of the frame, where they often assume the semblance of balls; or in the top of the frame, where they are likely to be sliding bars or forward-moving over-clamps; or on the flap of the bag, where an ornamental motif overlies the functioning snap invisible underneath. Or the closing may be a zipper. At times the top of the frame itself opens up to disclose the arrangements within.

**The Inside of the Story**

Much attention is given to linings that can be of a leather contrasted in texture with the bag proper, or of one of the modish silks of the season in one of the fashionable colors.

Change purses with special spring locks are new and also a billfold incorporated into the design and attached by a mooring cord to one wall. The cord is long enough for comfortable manipulation of the convenience.

Black leads all colors for handbags. Brown and wine are the next in preference and there are a few greens.

Initials are still a vogue and look very smart on some of the broad, flat handles.

**This Smart Tuxedo Coat Gives the Wearer the Benefit of Two Coats, for It Looks Entirely Different When the Revers Are Unbuttoned and Lapped Over to Form a Double-Breasted, Shawl-Collared Model for Dressier and Colder Occasions. In U. S. Government Alaska Sealskin, a Fur of Lasting Beauty. Black or Safari Brown.**

## From Kindergarten to College Sweaters Are Popular

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Sweaters and skirts unite to compose a costume which adorns the kindergarten and passes through the intermediate grades into college.

All-around-pleated skirts of plaid, stripes, checks or a solid color are attractive for little children. As they get older, the pleats are stitched down to the hipline, and when the teens are achieved they may be grouped into a front-fullness effect or superseded by gores.

Sweater sets are similarly styled for all ages. The cashmere pullover with a round neck (the Brooks type), worn with or without a cardigan, is a classic. Both zephyr and angora yarn are knit into models less tailored and more picturesque and are sometimes decorated with peasant motifs.

White and the pastels are attractive, but in a busy home the dark, rich colors have a practical appeal. It is particularly smart to have the sweaters just the same color as the skirt, and the three items, dyed to match, can be bought in many departments. Skirts of botany flannel can be matched in sweaters knit of botany yarns.

Little boys like to wear sweaters with shorts, and this costume makes a good variant of shorts with Oliver Twist cotton waists buttoned on. Before the age of wool suits, washable jacket suits are at once childish and smart.

Brother-and-sister costumes are now harmonized rather than identically styled. Either the material or the color may be duplicated, but not both, while certain style points are repeated, such as the shape and position of pockets and their trim, the collars and buttons.

## Are You Selecting an All-Purpose Fur Coat?

### Durability and Suitability Count as Well as Cost

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

The writer has been having adventures in fur departments, and for people who want to buy furs this season, when prices in some peltries are lower than they have been for some time, the knowledge she has acquired should prove useful.

The intelligent shopper, of course, knows for what purposes she wants the objects she purchases; for intrinsic value in merchandise, indicated by high cost, does not necessarily affirm the suitability of that merchandise to her needs.

**Expensive, Often Fragile**

This is particularly true of furs, for some of the most expensive skins are the most perishable and, even so far as fashion is concerned, are inappropriate for casual usage.

Suppose, then, we go shopping for an all-purpose fur coat. We are not among the plutocrats who hang in their closets two or more fur garments. We shall wear the same one to drive our car, to go to church, to attend lunches and teas. What peltry and what style shall we select?

Skunk would prove valuable for this purpose. It is fashionable, warm, durable, and moderately priced, and is made into those chunky jackets which hold the spotlight and are convenient for any exercise where leg freedom is desirable. Another fur, one newly sponsored this season, is also a favorite for the chunky silhouette, and that is guanaco or guanaquito, taken from an animal belonging to the llama family.

However, one needs to be more than averagely tall and slim to wear chunky jackets, which, of course, cut the figure in two horizontally, diminishing apparent length of leg and adding bulk in the upper portion of the body.

**For Small Figures**

For small and average figures a long, fitted coat has the advantages of flowing lines, warmth, and formality.

Muskrat is an excellent fur for such coats. It is best known as Hudson seal, a lustrous, black version; but if a brown pelt is desired (and brown pelts are in particular favor), it can be had in its natural coppery tone and worked into herringbone or straight up-and-down patterning; or dyed and worked to resemble mink.

Fitch is another enthusiasm of the season and is offered in its natural yellow color. In selecting a fitch garment it is wise to choose one whose skins are bright in tone, for the pale ones do not wear so well.

American civet is a good fur, silky black with white markings.

The marten family yields four varieties of skins, the most durable of which is stone marten, whose stone-white under-fur is handsomely set off by brown guard hairs. Canadian marten is sold under the name "Hudson Bay sable," and is a fairly satisfactory buy. Fisher is also a marten and very much in the picture, although chiefly seen in trimmings and scarfs.

Monkey, which ranks as a fur but is really a hair and not very warm, gives extended service and is moderately priced. It makes attractive capes, which are an important contemporary style.

Beaver is a warm and handsome fur which can be highly recommended this season owing to new processing which increases its serviceability, prevents curling and increases the suppleness. For these reasons, always buy what are called sheared skins. Nutria resembles beaver and is also the coat of a water rodent, but the hair is shorter and more inclined to mat.

North American otter, specially the unplucked peltries (those in which the guard hairs remain) is a good purchase.

**Three Durable Furs**

Probably the three most durable furs in the moderate price range are wolverine, raccoon, and North American Siberian wolf. Because these skins have not been so processed as to lend themselves, even as much as beaver, nutria and otter, to the dressmaker tailoring which has added so greatly to the attractiveness of fur garments, they remain distinctly in the sports category. They are valuable for travel, for country events, and football. Wolf is usually dyed to resemble lynx, but is less expensive and superior to it in point of durability.


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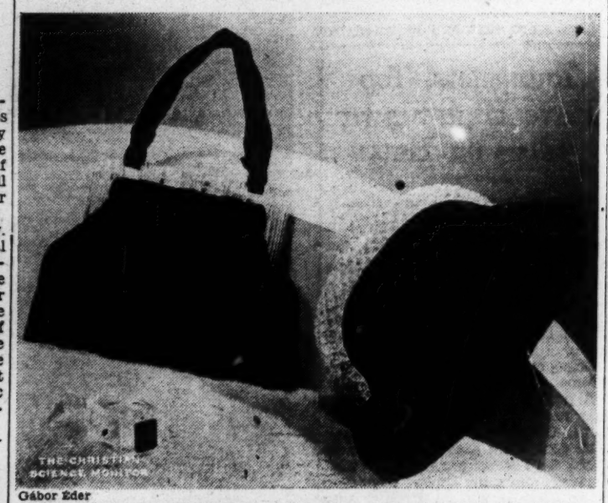
## Evening Shoes Are Light and Gay

Low step ins are the leading pattern in the dressier shoe, but pumps will also be fashion right, since they are replacing sandals in this type shoe. You'll find a few open toes of the peek toe variety for early fall wear, but there won't be many for later in the season.

Evening shoes are light and gay. Most of them are the extreme sandal type and are little more than a mixture of knotted or draped brocade or faille, kidskin, or doeskin over the toes and around the ankles. The fashion of draping shoes lightly of leather or fabric fits in with the trends of evening gowns for the coming season. There will be a lot of silver and gold, brocades, metallic materials, and moires at your disposal.



Gábor Eder

**In These Two Dressy Handbags, "Lucite," a Crystal Clear Plastic Recently Developed by the du Pont Company, Is Combined Smartly With French Antelope in Deep Rich Black. The Back-Strap Bag on the Right Features the Plastic in Allover Carved Pattern, Adding to Its Gem-like Quality and Combining Well With the Allover Cross-Stitched Antelope. The Shirred Pouch Bag on the Left Features the Plastic Frame in a Less Ornate Styling.**

## Galoshes Greet Rain or Snow With Chic

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

There's been more than enough rain in most parts of the country this fall to make us rubber and galosh minded. It may seem rather prosaic to talk about being chic and stylish when it comes to something that's reserved chiefly for rain puddles, slush, and snow storms.

But nowadays it's just as easy to be gay and fancy when dressed for stormy weather as when dressed for the nice days. You will have a wide choice in galoshes in the kind of finish. Some are shiny, some have a soft suede look, some are of fancy surfaces with pebbled effect, some are plaid, others look woven. Often there is a contrasting material for trim. Some even have the mudguard trim that appears in so many of our sportiest shoes.

**Even Laces**

Zippers are still the most popular although there are many attractive models in snaps, buckles, and even laces that look like the old-fashioned shoes some of us wore 20 years back. Fur is still used as trim on the dressier and formal wear galoshes and appears both on those made of velvet and those made of rubber.

The low-cut rubbers are less exciting but none the less useful, so we might as well take advantage of the variety offered and sport our feet along with our new raincoats. These, too, come in shiny and sueded surfaces and are of stretchable material so that they slide on over an oxford or step in or they have a side fastener.

**Brown and White, Too**

Black is still the most conventional and the most popular color for overshoes, although there will also be a lot of brown this year. This should be welcome news to the brown and tan loving tribe. There will also be more white than usual to entice some of the gayer of us into adding a little contrast to the reds, greens, and blues in our raincoats and raincapes.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NATIONAL SALES MEAN JOBS

# AUTUMN FASHIONS

## Platforms and Mudguards Lead Among Shoe Novelties

### With High-Button and Victorian Scallops Revived Attention to Construction for Style and Comfort

By Helen Johnson Keyes

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

This is a season of novel ideas and in no field is the fact more conspicuous than in shoe styles.

Here we have as two major trends, the transfer of decorative interest from the uppers to the soles; and the revival of the high-buttoned boots of the 70's, 80's and 90's.

**Platform Soles**

Platform soles are the outstanding example of stepped-up shoes. When they were introduced last spring they were somewhat grotesque objects with what are called underwedge heels, that is, inclined planes, sloping from the heel to the ball of the foot and so setting the sole on a solid base which eliminated the detached heel and the under-instep arch. The present version, however, restores the traditional heel and arch, merely raising the foot on a cushion about one-quarter of an inch thick, which is to some extent shock-proof.

These "platforms" are constructed with an inside layer of crumbled cork to give buoyancy. The cork is held in place by a piece of very fine felt or cloth and the resulting cushion is slashed horizontally in a narrow panel extending the length of the sole but not its full width, to give flexibility.

In view of the fact that this footwear is extremely comfortable, some dealers believe that it will be a special favorite for street and spectator sports wear—although it refuses to accept an overshoe. Because, however, it is a prestige style, and because it makes the open shank becoming to feet which, without the support of the platform, spread too much to wear it, one can scarcely doubt that it will also find its way to the smartest and most important gatherings. It is offered in a variety of leathers and the fashionable colors, and is styled for all occasions—from the oxford to the sandal—with a choice of low, medium and high heels.

Some stylists feel that in sizes larger than 5½, the platform is not becoming. Yet this seems illogical, for certainly in the smaller sizes it actually tends to diminish the apparent length and width of a foot, because the eye accepts the path of the welting, usually of a color contrasted with the leather, as the delineation of the foot, whereas the welting is in reality considerably within the foot's true outline.

**Mudguards and Buttons**

That type of shoe unpoetically named a mudguard, resembles a platform but lacks the cushion. It wears a contrast rim like a galosh, but this is purely a style point. For instance, a suède shoe may be given sole interest by such a decoration in alligator, crocodile, patent or other smooth leather. In its dressy developments the mudguard arrives at this "feeling" through the substitution of braid, stitching or piping placed half an inch or more above the sole; or by pin-point perforations on a band just above the mudguard area. Like the platform, it derives from the moccasin.

Very amusing, often, is the manner in which ideas are picked out of the waste basket of the past and then employed in new connections. For instance, Schiaparelli has revived the high-buttoned shoe, but not for its traditional daytime use. On the contrary she launches it as an evening style, in pastel kids. Paquin uses crimson kid for a bootie which has the orthodox prim buttons of Victorian integrity running up to a point above the ankle, where frivolous scallops cut in with a modern touch.

A curious model seen, which can hardly rank as a type, but whose derivation from the high-buttoning boot is clear, comes almost to the ankle, but instead of lying flat on the instep stands away from the foot in front. The leather turns over to form a cuff, which may be worn up or down.

**New Silhouettes on Old Lasts**

Volume sales will probably be done in medium to high stepins, pumps, and oxfords. Even these familiar lasts offer some new silhouettes. For instance, stepins and pumps are sometimes cut lower on the inside of the foot than on its outside line. Some excellent sports oxfords of real baby alligator are developed with soft uppers, unboxed toes and unstiffened heel sections, and are therefore exceedingly soft on the foot. There is also an oxford which has a rubber sole inlaid in its thick leather one, which is said to keep the foot cooler and give it more support than the all-rubber sole. But, of course, it has not the nonslip character of the corrugated crêpe. A pigskin oxford with a calf mudguard has become a campus favorite.

Goatskin is a new leather, and being as soft as kid, lends itself to the drapery of the present shoe styles. It is, however, grained like morocco, and the grained leathers are more durable than the smooth ones.

Suède is not so exclusively used for dressy shoes as it has been for a season or two. Although its position is still firm, it has competitors in kidskin and crushed kid. Ripple-grained calf, which has a smooth surface and suède-like "valleys," is an interesting leather. Leathers are contrasted again, the contrast usually being between a smooth and a grained texture or between colors. Tartan woolens are combined with leather in some campus oxfords. All these models have corresponding handbags. We avoid the word matching, for the idea is to use the same materials and colors but not the same details.

With black frocks and suits, one should wear plum-brown shoes; but with an ensemble in any of the purples, black shoes are preferred. Rust and wine leathers are worn with grey, blue and bronzy greens.

Charmante

**It Is Fun to Choose Accessories; They Do So Much to Make One's Costume. For Instance, the Chianti Red Gloves and Flower Shown Here. Both Were Designed by Kislav of Paris and Made in France of Softest Washable Doeskin. They Contrast Effectively With a Gray Wool Suit, and Go With a New Pillbox Trimmed With Vivid-Colored Soft Feathers. The Gloves Also Come in Hindus-Tan, Ineus-Tan, Rouge Rust, Mustard and Persian Gray, and Standard Shades.**

Courtesy of J. & J. Slater

**This Smart Shoe and Bag Combination Comes in Black, Blue, or Brown Suède. The Draped Stepin Is Without a Gore and Has Fine Patent Piping. The Bag Has Grosgrain Goring and Lining.**

### Tweeds and Fleeces Are High Style For Children's Coats

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Tweeds and fleeces are disputing it among themselves as high-style fabrics for children's and junior's coats.

The fleeces, or hair coats, are now developed in new weaves, such as chevron patterns, and have been approved for more formal silhouettes than in previous seasons. Moreover, plunging into dye pots, they have emerged with cherry, teal, and wine complexions, greatly admired.

Very justly, then, are they employed for coats with fitted lines, nice tailoring and details, such as reefers and policeman models.

Tweeds with bold nubs are liked, specially in camel color (taken over from the fleeces, who were tired of it), blue and russet. The balmacaan is a favorite tweed model and so is the reefer.

Tweeds and fleeces come to agreement in some three-piece suits. For instance, one sees Shetland tweed jackets and skirts, assembled with a loose top coat of fleece, all carefully dyed to be exactly the same tone of one color.

Woolen weaves have adopted a semi-fitted, single-breasted style with a four-gore back, which is meeting approval. Backs may blouse slightly over inset belts.

### Mandarin Collars, Elaborate Yokes

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Necklines, shoulders, and yokes have something new to say. Necklines continue high and are done in interesting, irregular lines with pointed and curved cut-outs and drapery that springs from a shoulder to shoulder line. Standing mandarin collars and equally narrow bands turned over double, set off the throat becomingly. The newest shoulders are high and narrow and peaked. However, the broad, padded shoulder is also continued. Yokes are a dominant style point. They assume a number of shapes and may be contrasted with the dress or coat in material and color. Sometimes they are braided or embroidered.

## Steering Our Style Ship by the Screen Stars

### Seven Hollywood Stars Set Styles for Women All Over the World, According to Designers

By Kay Campbell

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

Los Angeles

Seven screen stars, according to Hollywood designers, set styles which are followed by women all over the world.

Other actresses introduce passing fancies, worn for a few weeks, but only Norma Shearer, Carole Lombard, Marlene Dietrich, Claudette Colbert, Garbo, Joan Crawford, and Kay Francis have created tremendous vogues which have lasted for more than one season or have so swept the country that they've proved the answer to every woman's question of "What shall I wear?"

To Joan Crawford goes the credit for the "Letty Lynton" sleeves, great wide shouldered organza puffs set in a frame of black, an adaptation of which we wore until the present season. Leg-o'-mutton sleeves, which were introduced by June Lang in "Wee Willie Winkie," with high shoulders, have now usurped the place held by wide shoulders. Joan's long bob and manner of dressing her hair, although difficult for most persons to wear, have been copied extensively from time to time. Her wardrobe for her new picture has not yet been completed, but the chances, according to Adrian, M-G-M designer, are 100 to 1 that some new trick of dressing which she'll introduce will be a prominent winter fashion.

Speaking of hair, Norma Shearer's headdress, worn in "Romeo and Juliet," probably tops all hairdress records. This fall, that Juliet or "page boy" bob has been supplanted in the station wagon set with new high "hair-do," but there is considerable doubt expressed by studio designers and make-up artists as to whether screen stars will fall under its spell. For one thing, they point out, the severe hair and chin line it produces is not becoming to a great many women (and actresses must always look beautiful), and it adds 10 years to the appearance—which would never do in Hollywood! Far more likely they contend that one of these seven will introduce a new and less-trying hair style in one or her fall pictures. Miss Shearer is also credited with the vogue for long evening wraps which sweep the floor.

Clips worn first and designed by Carole Lombard are still very popular, as are the shirtmaker dresses which were created for her by Travis Banton in response to her demand for "a dress which will show off the star-sapphire cuff links that Bill Powell gave me." The fantastic success of these stones may be outshone only by the round diamonds which Carole plans to wear with this fall's wardrobe.

Claudette Colbert is the first star noted for being well-dressed in Hollywood who wears low heels with tailored suits. This fall, low heels are slated for every well heeled street shoe. And as when "Cleopatra" was released in 1935, a tremendous wave of enthusiasm for Cleopatra negligees, sandals and jewelry swept the country, so it is predicted copies of her "Zaza" costumes will be seen everywhere this winter.

Marlene Dietrich's pants and Garbo's hats have made history. But since we've discarded the veils (also introduced by Dietrich) and the pill boxes first worn by Garbo, and since neither is working in a picture at present, chances are spring will have come before we start copying them again.

Kay Francis's gowns are always dramatic, but in good taste. In some of her older epics she started the fad for beaded gowns, Grecian lines and sequin jackets. In her latest picture she wears an all-over beaded evening gown with peg top which Orry-Kelly, Warner's designer, predicts may bring about a revival of scintillating draperies.

### Youngsters, Too Have High-Flown Ideas on Hats

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Like their elders, children this season have high-flown ideas about millinery. Happy rises the young head that wears a cone crown, a flower pot, or a sugar loaf. Moreover, these soar to greater heights by means of quills and ribbon phantasies.

Brims compete in importance with crowns. Saucer, poke, off-the-face, and bowler brims build the shapes into becoming frames for jubilant faces. Often the brims are bound with contrasted grosgrain ribbon or faced with some harmonized color. A very charming poke was seen made of grey wool, with a jaunty sectional crown and a flared-back brim faced with garnet velvet.

Chin straps hold many of these dynamic shapes securely on the bobbing heads that wear them. Usually the strap snaps under the chin in one long loop.

For sober occasions cloches step in and look very appropriate to childhood, specially when a binding or some frivolity of Roman-stripe ribbon gives them a certain gaiety.

Felt is the favorite material and at the moment autumn-woods colors prevail.

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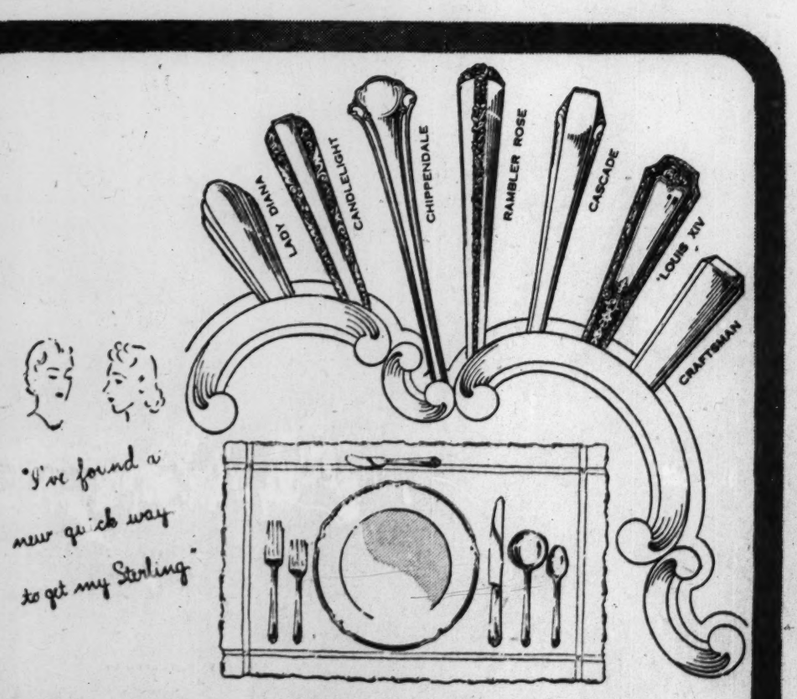


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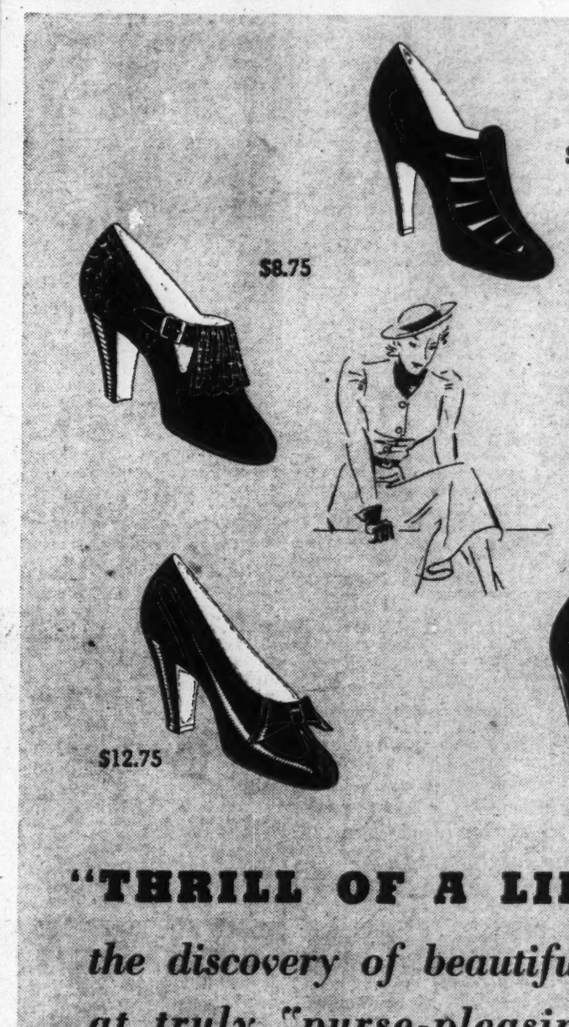


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